RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS;

LIBER ALBUS, LIBER CUSTUMARUM,

ET

LIBER HORN.

EDITED

BY

HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.,
CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE;
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. II., PART I.,

CONTAINING

LIBER CUSTUMARUM,

WITH EXTRACTS FROM

THE COTTONIAN MS. CLAUDIUS, D. II.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, AND ROBERTS.

1860,

Printed by
Eyre and Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LIBER CUSTUMARUM,

COMPILED IN

THE EARLY PART OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY;

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1860.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present pages contain extracts from the *Liber Custumarum*—" The Book of Customs,"—preserved in the Record-Room at Guildhall, and from its kindred Volume, the Cottonian MS. *Claudius* D. II. (ff. 1–135 and ff. 266–277); such portions thereof, respectively, being omitted, as the Editor has been able to find already printed in the following Government publications,—the *Statutes of the Realm* (1810), the new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera* (1816–1825), and Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England* (1840); some account of such omitted portions being annexed in pp. 491–503 and pp.[1] 505–516. **Contents of the present Volume.**

The early history of the two manuscript volumes above mentioned is replete with obscurity, though by no means destitute of interest; and as the fact of their being undoubtedly of kindred origin has been lost sight of for probably two centuries and more, the Editor must of necessity bespeak the reader's patience while giving his reasons for asserting such to be the fact, in somewhat of lengthened detail. **Early history of the Guildhall and Cottonian Volumes.**

On Monday after the Feast of St. Luke (18th October), in the second year of King Edward III. (A.D. 1328), died Andrew [2] Horn, [3] Fishmonger, of **Andrew Horn, Fishmonger and Chamberlain.**

[1] See also p. 654, Note 3.

[2] He is mentioned in *Letter-Book* E. (preserved at Guildhall), folios 96, 98, 112, and 147; mostly in reference to his accounts as Chamberlain. His accounts, at the date of his decease, as given in by his executors, are entered in folio 172 of the same book.

[3] That he continued to be such to the time of his death there can be little doubt; as, by his will, he remits to his two apprentices the whole residue of the term of their apprenticeship. He is described as a Fishmonger, of Bridge Street, in folio 206a. of *Liber Horn*.

Bridge Street, and Chamberlain of the City of London, an office which he had held probably about eight years. On Wednesday, the Feast of St. Matthew (21st September), in the following year, a transcript of his will, bearing date Sunday, the Feast of St. Dionysius (9th October) 1328, was duly entered in the Husting-Rolls at Guildhall, by his brother William, Rector of Rotherhithe, and his other Executors. The following passage, translated from the original Latin, is an extract from it, the remainder being irrelevant to the present purpose:—

His Will.

Horn's Bequests to the City.

"Also, I leave unto the Chamber of the Guildhall "of London, one great [1] book of the History [*de* "*Gestis*] of the English, in which are contained many "things of utility; also, one other [2] book on the "ancient [1] . . . . of England; with a [3] book called "'Bretoun,' and with a [4] book called [2] 'Mirror of "'Justices;' also, another [5] book, composed by Henry "of Huntyngdone; as also, [6] another book on the "Statutes of England, with many liberties and other "matters touching the City. And my will is, that they "shall remain there for ever, in the custody of the "Chamberlain for the time being; and that whosoever "shall be Chamberlain hereafter, shall be answerable "unto the City aforesaid by indenture for the same."

Devolution of those Bequests.

Of these manuscripts, Britton, the [3] Mirror, and the History of Henry of Huntingdon, are no longer in the possession of the Corporation; while the second and the sixth on the list are [4] probably both included in the volume still preserved at Guildhall, under the appellation of "*Liber Horn.*"

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[1] The word is omitted; in all probability, it is "*legibus*," "laws."

[2] "*Speculum Justic*[*iariorum*]."

[3] Apparently in the City's possession at the time when the Note was penned, that is given in p. 61 of the printed copy of *Liber Albus*.

[4] It evidently consisting of two separate works, bound up together. The first work ends at fol. 205, the second commencing at fol. 206.

The first-named volume, it will be remarked, is intended to be distinguished, to all appearance, from its fellows, as being "*magnum librum*"—"a great book." From the description given of its contents, there seems ground for believing it to be identical with the City book mentioned as "*Recordatorium*," or "[*Liber*] "[1] *Regum Antiquorum*" in a Note, (in the handwriting probably of the fifteenth century) inserted in [2] folio 18 a. of *Liber Albus;* and which, though forming no part of *Liber Custumarum* at the time when Carpenter framed the Calendar contained in B. IV. of *Liber Albus*, or at the (perhaps earlier) period when the Table of Contents was written, that is found at the [3] end of the present *Liber Custumarum*, is now bound up partly in the Volume known at Guildhall as the "*Liber Custumarum*," and partly in the Cottonian Manuscript Volume *Claudius* D. II., preserved at the British Museum.

Probable identity of the *Liber Regum Antiquorum* with one of the books so left by Horn.

That book now forming part of the Guildhall and Cottonian Volumes.

Another component part of the two last-named Volumes, the present *Liber Custumarum* and *Claudius* D. II., is the original *Liber Custumarum*, as calendared by Carpenter (*temp.* Henry V.) and as represented by the Table of Contents—of the date probably of Henry IV.—above-mentioned. How a compilation, which in those days appeared as forming a complete volume, and in the possession of the Corporation, has come to be severed into two parts, and to be found in two different repositories, will be a subject for future enquiry.

The original *Liber Custumarum*, also a component part of those Volumes.

In the present *Liber Custumarum* there is, in addition, a large amount of matter to be found which, though not existing among its Contents at the time of the compilation of *Liber Albus*, can hardly have been imported into it, from the peculiar nature of the

Additional matter, probably from other sources, in the Guildhall Volume.

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[1] Or else "*Legum*," the writing being very indistinct.

[2] P. 61 of the printed copy.

[3] See pp. 488–490 of the present Volume.

subjects, from the folios of the before-named *Recordatorium*, or *Liber Regum Antiquorum*.

Probable date of compilation of the original *Liber Custumarum*.

From the fact that the latest date of any document in the original *Liber Custumarum* (consisting of folios 103-167, 187-263 of the present Guildhall Volume, and the folios in *Claudius* D. II. named in the [1] Note annexed) is A.D. 1324, the date of the "*Letters Patent*" of Edward II., given in pp. 275-278 of the present Volume,—the remaining portions, folios 264-284 (pp. 433-487 of this Volume), being evidently additions to the original at considerably later dates,—we are justified in coming to the conclusion that the compilation was formed in the latter years of the reign of Edward II.; and further, as already noticed, that the Volume continued in its original form, (with the exception of the before-mentioned entries on its blank leaves, ff. 264-284,) down to the reign of Henry V., the time of the compilation of *Liber Albus*. By the aid of the Calendar contained in Book IV. of this last-named work, and of the Table of Contents at the end of the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum* (pp. 489, 490 of this Volume), it has been ascertained, that, at some period subsequent to that reign, the original Volume was taken to pieces, but under what circumstances, it is probably impossible to discover; 102 leaves being added to the present Guildhall portion of the original Volume, probably from Horn's *Recordatorium*, or *Liber Regum*, and other sources, as already mentioned; while, on the other hand, about 110 of its original leaves have been subtracted, and are now to be found in the Cottonian Manuscript before-mentioned, combined, with a few exceptions, with the remainder of what may be pre-

That Volume still in its original form, in the reign of Henry V.

Taken to pieces at some time since then.

Part of it in the present Guildhall Volume, with other matter.

Part in the Cottonian Volume, with other matter.

[1] Folios 1-24; 30-110; 116-122; which, on examination, will be found to correspond with great exactness in matter and pagination with the lost articles of the original *Liber Custumarum*, folios 72-179; as given in the old Table of Contents at the end of the present Guildhall Volume, printed in pp. 489, 490, of the present Volume.

sumed to have been Horn's *Recordatorium*, or *Liber Regum;* and in the same sequence that is given in the still existing [1] Table of Contents of the original Volume, and, for the most part, in pp. 545, 546 of the printed copy of *Liber Albus*. The only missing portions of the compilation as it existed at the time when the Table of Contents was prepared, to be found neither in the Guildhall Volume nor in the Cottonian Manuscript, are the "*Expositiones Vocabulorum,*" "*Modus tenendi Parliamentum,*" "*Chronicon de * * *,*" "*Nomina Intrantium cum Willelmo Conquæstore,*" "*De præsentatis in Itinere infra Civitatem,*" and "*Processus de Coronatione Domini Regis;*" which are all mentioned in the [2] Table of Contents as belonging to the original work.

Missing portions of the original *Liber Custumarum*, as it appeared when its Table of Contents was formed.

It has been already stated that, by way of counterpoise, apparently, to the large amount of matter that has been subtracted from the latter part of the original *Liber Custumarum*, an almost equal number of leaves has been added, at the beginning; partly, it is believed, from Horn's *Recordatorium*, and partly from other sources. What the aggregate title of these other sources may have been, if indeed they ever formed part of any larger compilation, it is impossible to say. The reader, however, after a careful perusal of the account of the Iter of the 14th of Edward II., as given in the printed *Placita de Quo Warranto*, pp. 445–474, in combination with the narrative of its incidents contained in pp. 285–432 of the present Volume, can hardly do otherwise than conclude that much of this [3] additional material is composed of documents purposely transcribed

Matter added in the present Guildhall Volume, by way of counterpoise to what has been subtracted from it.

Probable origin of some of this additional matter.

[1] Pp. 489, 490 of this Volume.

[2] See p. 490 of this Volume.

[3] The same being the case also with folios 16–39 of *Liber Albus;* which consist almost entirely of precedents from previous Iters, transcribed in the reign of Edward II.; and which, though a century prior in date, Carpenter has inserted in his own compilation. See *Liber Albus*, pp. 51–123; and pp. xxi., xxii., of the Introduction to that Volume.

from other records with a view to the business about to be transacted in the Iter; and this, in all probability, under the superintendence of Andrew Horn, the City Chamberlain, himself, whom we find on that occasion, as will be remarked in a future page, apparently acting, in that capacity probably, as leading counsel for the City before the Justiciars.

Explanation of the divisions in the "Summary "of Contents," pp. cxvii.-cxliv.

With the view of, to some extent, affording the reader an opportunity of forming his own opinion on these points, the Editor, in preparing the "Summary of "Contents" of the Guildhall Volume, given at the close of these introductory pages, has introduced a break in every [1] instance where there seemed any fair probability, from a variation in the style of the writing (modern Gothic), or of the illuminations, from blank leaves intervening, or from the fact of a leaf being left partly unwritten upon, that the preceding folio may have originally formed part of a different work to that to which the following leaves originally belonged. To explain, however, in somewhat of detail:—

As to the first 102 folios of the Guildhall Volume.

Folios 1–5, [2] partly transcribed in pp. 1–15 of this Volume, and described in p. cxvii. of the Summary, differ to some extent both in the writing and the character of the illuminations from the contents of folios 6–8, pp. 16–24, and pp. cxvii., cxviii., of the Summary. Again, folios 13–22, [3] partly transcribed in pp. 25–33, are distinguished in page cxviii. of the Summary from the preceding and following matter, as apparently, from the breaks in the pages and the intervening blank folios, belonging to different works; though it seems not unlikely, from the similarity of the subject-matter in folios 25–33, [4] partly transcribed in pp. 33–48, that

[1] See p. cxvii., for example.

[2] And partly consisting of the abridgment from Henry of Huntingdon, mentioned in p. 491 of Appendix I.

[3] For the portions of the contents of these folios already printed in Government publications, see Appendix I. p. 491.

[4] For the portions of the contents of these folios already printed, see Appendix I. p. 492.

they originally formed part of the same work, the *Liber Regum Antiquorum* possibly. P. 49 to p. 61 in the present Volume is occupied by a Table of the Contents from p. 61 to p. 168, embracing [1] folios 33–88 of the Guildhall Volume; the matter after p. 136 (folio 77), as denoted by the break in p. cxxiv. of the Summary, being in a different hand, and perhaps of somewhat later date. For similar reasons, pp. 169–193, corresponding with [2] folios 90–97, will be found detached in the Summary (p. cxxvii.) from the two or three folios that immediately succeed them. At this point, we reach folio 103 of the present Guildhall Volume, identical with folio 1 of the original *Liber Custumarum*, as it existed at the time of the compilation of *Liber Albus*.

Recapitulation, as to the probable origin of the first 102 folios of the Guildhall Volume.

To recapitulate:—Some of these 102 folios, it is suggested, have been extracted, not improbably, from Horn's bequest to the City, the *Recordatorium*, or *Liber Regum;* and others, like the inserted leaves of *Liber Albus* (ff. 16–39), from the remains of one or more of the early City compilations, the ancient name or names of which are lost; some, at least, of them bearing internal evidence of having been transcribed with a view to preparation on part of the Civic authorities for such emergencies as might arise at the Iter of A.D. 1321.

Folios 103–263 of the Guildhall Volume part of the original Volume.

We have now reached folio 103 of the present *Liber Custumarum*, the commencing folio of the original work. From this point to folio 263 we have the contents,—with the exception of a few interpolated leaves, as will shortly be noticed,—of a considerable portion of the original Volume; followed, down to folio 284, by such additions as had been made to it (as seen from the Calendar contained in B. IV. of *Liber Albus* and the Table of Contents written upon folio 284 b. of the present Guildhall Volume) between the reigns of Edward II.

Folios 264–284, additions made to the original Volume between the reigns of Edward II. and Henry V.

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[1] For the portions of the contents of these folios already printed, see Appendix I. pp. 492–494.

[2] For the portion of the contents of these folios already printed, see Appendix I. p. 494.

Interpolations.

and Henry V. The [1] interpolated leaves above alluded to, are folios 174–186, pp. 216–246 of this Volume, and noticed in pp. cxxix.—cxxxi. of the Summary.

Portions of this Volume occupied by matter forming part of the original Volume *temp.* Henry V.

Consequently, the space from p. 197 to p. 487 of the present Volume, [2] pp. 216–246 excepted, is occupied with matter which existed as a component part of the original Volume in the reign of Henry V.; while a still larger proportion of its contents has already appeared in the Government publications indicated in Appendix I. pp. 494–503.

Total results to be gathered from these enquiries.

The following, then, is the total result of these enquiries:—From the [3] original *Liber Custumarum*, as it appeared *temp.* Henry V., a portion has, some centuries since, been subtracted, and now forms part of the Cottonian MS. *Claudius* D. II.; a larger portion of its contents, still existing in the Guildhall Volume, has already appeared in various Government publications (see Appendix I. pp. 494–503); and the residue of it that appears in the Guildhall Volume is given in pp. 197–216, pp. 246–278, and pp. 280–487 of this Volume: while, on the other hand, pages 1–197 and 216–246 are occupied by matter that has been substituted in the Guildhall Volume, from various sources, for the subtracted portions of the original work; the

[1] Bearing reference to the *Festival of the Pui, the City Benefices*, and the *Succession of Mayors and Sheriffs* between the Iter of the 4th Edward I. and that of the 14th Edward II. These perhaps formed portions originally of independent volumes, though the writing is very similar; the last article forming part of what is apprehended to have been Andrew Horn's collections for the Iter of 14th Edward II.

[2] As also a comparatively recent interpolation in folio 200 b., pp. 278–280.

[3] Folios 103–167 of the Guildhall Volume, corresponding with folios 1–65 of the original Volume, and folios 1–110, 116–122, of *Claudius* D. II., corresponding with folios 81–179, 72–78 of the original Volume, (allowing for some errors and interpolations) bear every appearance of being copied either from the first portion of the present *Liber Horn*, or from the same sources. This will be the more evident to the reader, on inspection of pp. 543–545 of the printed copy of *Liber Albus*. Not improbably, the City copy was prepared under Horn's inspection, from his own manual, or volume for private use.

parts of such matter that have already appeared in Government publications being denoted in Appendix I. pp. 491–494.

With the view of making the present Volume as complete as possible, folios 1–135 and 266–277 of the Cottonian MS. *Claudius* D. II., which contain the missing parts of the original *Liber Custumarum* (with the few exceptions already mentioned in p. xiii), as also, at least a considerable portion of what the Editor believes to have been Horn's bequest, the *Recordatorium*, or *Liber Regum*, have been subjected to the same treatment as the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum*; such portions of the Volume as have been ascertained to have already appeared in Government publications being set forth in the Third Appendix, pp. 505–516, and the few remaining portions which the Editor has [1] failed to meet with in such publications being printed in pp. 624–690 of the present Volume.

Component parts of folios 1–135, and 266–277 of the Cottonian Volume.

Use that has been made of that Volume in the present pages.

To revert, however, to the former history of these compilations.—It is nearly three centuries, probably, after the date of their transcription, that we gain any further insight into the history either of the Volume now known as the "*Liber Custumarum*," or of the Cottonian Manuscript *Claudius* D. II., ff. 1–135 and ff. 266–277.

Insight at a more recent period into the history of these Volumes.

In *Repertory* No. 25, of the Court of Aldermen, date 1601, 44 Eliz., Feb. 24, fol. 350 b., preserved in the Record-Room at Guildhall, we find the following entry:—"Item, it is ordered that Mr. Cambell, Ald^{n},

Entries relative to them in the *Repertories* of the Court of Aldermen, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I.

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[1] In turning over many hundreds of pages, (see pp. 491–503, and pp. 505–516,) while making these researches, it is only natural to suppose that some oversights would occur. Since his transcripts have passed through the press, the Editor has met with the document given in pp. 42, 43,—and a more correct version—in the *Statutes of the Realm* (1810), Vol. I. p. 6; the contents of pp. 635–637, "*The mode of holding* "*the Folkmote*," in pp. 268, 269 of Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*; and the two Charters of Henry I., given in pp. 648, 649, in the new Edition of Rymer's *Fœdera* (1816–1825), Vol. I. Part I. p. 12.

" Mr. Chamberlyn, Roberte Smith, and John Stowe, " Merchaunt Tayler, or any three of them, shall pre- " sently treate with Mr. Tate of the Temple, or any " others whom they shall think meet, towching the " procuring of *Liber Custumarum* and *Liber Anti-* " *quorum Regum*, and to certify this Court of their " doinge therein."

Application directed to be made to Mr. Tate.

The deputation would seem to have met with little success in its enquiries; for, after an interval of several years, we meet with entries to the following effect:—

Application directed to be made to Sir Robert Cotton.

Repertory No. 28, date 1607, 5 James I., November 10, fol. 117 b.—"This daye it is ordered that " Mr. Chamberlen, Mr. Town Clerk, Mr. Edmonds, and " Mr. Robert Smith, or anye three of them, shall re- " payre to Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, from this Court, " and require him to deliver to the Cittyes use three " of the Cittyes bokes which have bene long tyme " missing—The first called '*Liber Custumarum*,' the " second called '*Liber Legum Antiquorum Regum*,' " and the third called '*Fleetewood*;' which are affirmed " to be in his custodye."

Second application directed to be made to Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Tate.

Repertory No. 28, date 1608, 6 James I., January 16, fol. 323 a.—"Item, it is ordered that Sir Thomas " Lowe, Sir Henry Mountagu, Recorder, and Sir John " Swynnerton, Knight, and Mr. Robert Smith, to " attend them—shall forthwith repayre to the Right " Honorable the Lord Privye Seale, and lykewyse to " Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, and Francys Tate, Es- " quire, and to deale with them for the redeliverye of " certain auncient bokes, belonging to this Cittye, " and now or late remayning in their custodyes."

Memorandum of portions of books returned to the City by Mr. Tate.

Repertory No. 28, date 1608, 6 James I., February 21, fol. 344 b.—"Item, one boke newly bound, con- " teyning a part of an old boke heretofore belonging " to this Cittye, called '*Liber Legum Antiquorum* " '*Regum*,' and a part also of another of the Cittyes " boke, called '*Liber Custumarum*,' which bokes have

"been long missing out of the boke-howses of the "Guildhall, and now lately restored by Francys Tate of "the Middle Temple, Esquier, in whose custodye the "same have long remayned, was then delivered into "this Court to be safely kept in the boke-howses, "among other the bokes belonging to this Cittye."

Repertory No. 30, date 1610, 8 James I., January 9, fol. 44 b.—

"Certaine books belonging to the Citty, to be re-"stored."

"The Transcript of *Liber Albus* delivered to Mr. "Recorder, which hath remayned in his hands about "one yere. Parte of *Liber Custumarum* and part of "*Liber Legum Regum Antiquorum*, which, as this "Courte is informed, are in the custody of Sir Robert "Cotton, Knight, which came to his handes after the "death of Mr. Fleetwood, sometymes Recorder of "this Citty, and which, by the meanes of Sir John "Watte and Sir John Jolles, beinge of speciall "acquaintaunce with Sir Robert Cotton, this Court "hope to procure to be restored to the Citty agayne. "A booke called '*Fleetwood*,' made by the said Mr. "Fleetwood, Recorder.—Whereupon, it is ordered that "Mr. Recorder shalbe entreated to restore backe the "said booke, and Sir John Jolles and Sir John Watte "have promysed to deale effectually with the said Sir "Robert Cotton for the other two, which are in his "handes."

Third application directed to be made to Sir Robert Cotton.

The "Francys Tate, of the Middle Temple, Esquier," above mentioned, was one of the most eminent of the "Academy" of Antiquaries, which sprang up and flourished in Elizabeth's reign, but owed its suppression to the suspicion and jealousy of James the First. Tate was a man of great learning and industry, and an indefatigable enquirer into the early history and antiquities of this country. Several tracts of his, on points connected with these subjects, are to be found in the

Some account of the before-named Francys Tate.

second edition of Hearne's *Collection of Curious Discourses* (1773); and a somewhat detailed account of his literary labours is given by Hearne, in his Preface to that [1] work. The "boke newly bound," which Tate is mentioned as having lately restored to the City, in February 1608, is the present Guildhall *Liber Custumarum*, no doubt. Not improbably, it had been placed in the hands of Recorder Fleetwood, for the purposes of the compilation of his MS. work known as "*Liber Fleetwood*," which he formally presented to the City on the 31st of July 1576; and it seems equally probable that it continued in his possession many years after the completion of that work; as we find (*Repertory* No. 22, fol. 341a.), so late as the 3rd of January 1591, an order made by the Court of Common Council, to the effect that the Common Serjeant and others shall attend him "for such of the City's books and "records as he had, and bring them into the treasury."

The present Guildhall *Liber Custumarum* identical with the Volume which he returned.

For a long time probably in the hands of Recorder Fleetwood.

Fleetwood survived until A.D. 1604; but some at least of these same "books and records," would seem, at a previous date, instead of being restored to the City, to have passed into the possession of Francis Tate and others; as we find directions given for an application to the former so early as February 1601, with a view to "the procuring of *Liber Custumarum* "and *Liber Antiquorum Regum*," though apparently unattended with any results until February 1608.

Some of the City books and records probably passed from him into the hands of Tate and others.

Somewhat singularly, however, although it was Tate, and not Cotton, who then restored the present *Liber Custumarum* to the City, we have abundant evidence that it had previously, and probably for a very considerable time, been in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton; who, with no other title whatever than that of mere possession upon sufferance, had evidently,

Evidence that the present Guildhall Volume, though returned by Tate, had long been in the hands of Sir Robert Cotton.

[1] He is mentioned also with high commendation by Selden, in his Preface to *Hengham*; and by Spelman in his *Glossary*, *s. v.* "*Hida*."

before surrendering it into Tate's hands, truly and literally "marked it for his own." In the first fly-leaf of the Guildhall Volume, we find written, in Cotton's hand, — a convincing proof that the "boke newly "bound," really did contain part of the former *Liber Custumarum* and part of the *Liber Legum Regum Antiquorum*,—the words, "*Liber Custumarum in* "*parte, Liber Regum Antiquorum in parte*;" besides which, the titles of its varied contents are far from [1] sparsely inserted in Cotton's writing throughout the work.

Identification of the Volume with part of the original *Liber Custumarum*, and of the *Liber Legum*, in Cotton's handwriting.

Sir Robert Cotton's pride of pedigree, and on what founded.

In addition to his singular spirit of acquisitiveness, in reference to books and manuscripts, which, to speak in the mildest terms, seems to have carried him to somewhat unreasonable lengths, Cotton was possessed by another furor, which, in *his* case, we might be almost justified in looking upon as a failing "to "madness near allied." James the First, unfortunately, was [2] "frequently wont to do him the honour "of calling him *cousin*;" and this, on the somewhat slender ground, that Cotton's great-great-grandmother, on the father's side, was lineally descended from the second son of Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, and Isabella, daughter of David, second Earl of Huntingdon; from which same Robert and Isabella the royal family of Scotland was also descended. For this reason it was, that Sir Robert assumed the habit of writing his name "Robert Cotton-Bruce," and learned to luxuriate to extravagance in all the pomp of heraldic quarterings and blazonry. And hence it is, that the commencing page of the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum*, which, as already observed, he had undoubtedly taught himself to believe was his own, now bears two gorgeous blazons, in argent and all colours proper, of the multifarious quarterings of the

His assumption of the name of Cotton-Bruce.

His arms emblazoned, in several instances, in the Guildhall Volume.

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[1] In folio I. a., for example, and about ten other instances.

[2] Hearne's *Collection of Curious Discourses*, ii. p. 429 (ed. 1773).

Cotton-Bruce arms; to the bewilderment and [1] misleading of the unwary scholar, who little dreams that he there beholds a lamentable example of vanity and bad taste—if indeed nothing worse—on the part of one to whom he, in common with all who interest themselves in the history and antiquities of this country, is so eminently indebted. Even more than this, to add, if possible, to the absurdity of these pictorial anachronisms,—elaborately executed, it must be admitted,—they are mostly inserted in the ancient illuminated initials, in nine other instances throughout the Volume.

Promises made by the third deputation, to "deal effectually" with Sir R. Cotton.

To revert, however, to Sir John Jolles and Sir John Watte, whom we left making vigorous promises "to "deale effectually with the said Sir Robert Cotton" for obtaining the Corporation a return of its own property. —Either these doughty personages must have greatly overrated their powers of persuasion, or Sir Robert Cotton must have been at least as well acquainted with the art of "dealing effectually" as they; for, while they were successful in regaining the *Liber Fleetwood*, by far the least valuable object of their mission, the learned knight—baronet, we might now (A.D. 1610) almost call him, without impeachment of anachronism,—kept a tight hand upon the remnants of the two more ancient volumes, and evidently declined to relax his grasp. They continued in his possession, no doubt, during the remainder of his life, and afterwards, following the fortunes of the rest of his literary collections, became the property of the nation; and as such, now repose on the shelves of the Cottonian Collection, forming [2] part of the MS. Volume *Claudius*

Their comparative failure.

The remaining portions of the two old volmes left in his hands, and now in the Cottonian Collection, forming part of *Claudius* D. II.

[1] These blazons seem to have had this effect with M. Delpit, who speaks (p. cc. of the Introduction to his *Collection Générale*), in terms of perfect rapture in reference to "the numerous coats of arms which "are painted in this magnificent "Volume, and which it would be "useful, perhaps, to study."

[2] The remaining portion being a transcript of our early Statutes, itself of somewhat later date.

D. II. (ff. 1–135, and ff. 266–277). After the specimen of "effectual dealing" displayed by Sir John Jolles and his colleague, the civic authorities seem to have troubled themselves no further about the missing manuscripts; and as they and their successors have slept upon the matter for now two centuries and a half, their rights must be estimated in subordination to the legal maxim,—"*Vigilantibus, non dormientibus,* "*subveniunt jura,*"—not among the least rigorous principles, it is apprehended, that guide the administration of English law.

Cesser of claim on part of the civic authorities.

Like its twin brother at Guildhall, the Museum volume bears abundant marks of the Cottonian pride of pedigree. "*Rob. Cotton Bruceus*" is written on folio 1 a., and in about sixty other places there are entries in his well-known hand; in addition to which, quarterings of the Cotton-Bruce arms shine resplendent in blazonry upon no less than two-and-twenty of its [1]pages, to the equal [2]embarrassment of even men of learning and research. As to the identity of the manuscript, after what has been stated, there cannot, one would think, be a possibility of a doubt. To make assurance, however, doubly sure,—in its folios the subjects treated of run in the same sequence as given in the ancient Table of Contents at the end of the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum*, and in pp. 545, 546 of the *Liber Albus*; the ancient numeration of the pages, though

Blazons of Sir R. Cotton's arms in the Cottonian Volume, and entries in his hand.

Accumulated proofs of its identity with the missing portions of the City manuscripts.

[1] In the initial letter, for example, of folio 42 b., as seen in the facsimile facing the title-page of Part II. of this Volume.

[2] "This Volume (*Claudius* D. II.), "consists of a very fine and authen-"tic collection of ancient English "Statutes and Charters, carefully "written on vellum, in the court-"hand of the fourteenth century, "and beautifully illuminated. It "has been used repeatedly for vari-"ous readings of the Charters, &c., "both by Sir W. Blackstone and "the Commissioners of Records; and "from the armorial ensigns with "which it is profusely decorated, "appears to have been executed "for the family of Bruce, through "which it descended to Sir Robert "Cotton."—Thomson's *Hist. Essay on the Magna Charta of King John*, p. 377.

mostly cut away, is found to correspond almost[1] exactly with that given in the old Table of Contents and the Calendar in *Liber Albus;* the illuminations in the two volumes are, in many instances, evidently by the same hand; and the remarkable handwriting found in the middle portion of the Guildhall Volume (folios 147 b.–167 b.) is continued (along with the subjects in their correct order, according to the old Table) in folios 116–123 of the Cottonian book.

Thus far in reference to the past history of the Cottonian Manuscript *Claudius* D. II. (ff. 1–135, and ff. 266–277), and the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum.*

Diversified character of the contents of the Guildhall Volume. From the contents of the preceding pages, it would naturally be anticipated that the subjects treated of in the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum* are at once numerous and diversified in the highest degree. And such the reader will really find to be the case, on taking but a cursory glance at the contents of the present Volume, in combination with the items of matter already printed in Government publications, as given in pp. 491–503.

To notice somewhat in detail, though but succinctly, a few of the items contained in these pages.—

Fitz-Stephen's *Description of London.* Fitz-Stephen's *Description of London,* pp. 2–15;—the various texts of which have been already collated by Mr. Thoms, in his valuable edition of Stow's *Survey,* 1842. The present version—the same probably **The only City copy.** that Stow consulted for that work—is remarkable as being the only copy of this celebrated sketch of mediæval London to be found among the City records: whereas, of various other documents, connected with the early history of the City, and in some instances of much inferior value and importance, as many as

[1] In one or two instances, not quite exactly; owing to the habitual carelessness, in reference to numerals, of the mediæval transcribers. Compare the old pagination left in *Aurea Bulla,* folio 116, down to *Consuetudines Kanciæ,* folio 123, with that given in p. 489 of this Volume and p. 545 of *Liber Albus.*

Remarkable omission in it.

five or six copies are to be found. In addition to this fact, the present copy is deserving of further notice, from the circumstance that in it is omitted the remarkable passage (p. 5),—"*Habitatores aliarum* "*urbium 'cives,' hujus 'Barones' dicuntur, etc.;*" an omission which seems to go far towards shewing either that the passage itself was originally spurious, or else that, at the period when this transcript was made, *temp.* Edward II., the title "*Barones,*" as applied to the Aldermen of the City and the tenants *in capite*, had in a great measure fallen into disuse. That it was still employed, however, to some extent, is evident from the language of the journal of the London Iter held in the fourteenth year of that reign, where the title "*Barones*" is used [1] more than once in reference to the higher classes among the citizens.

The title "*Barones*," as applied to the Aldermen of London and tenants *in capite*.

Extract from the *Trésor* of Brunetto Latini.

The extract occupying pp. 16–25 is borrowed from the *Trésor*, an extensive work written in French by Brunetto Latini, a learned Florentine, who died A.D. 1294. The fragment thus extracted is evidently intended as a manual, or code of instruction, for the use of the Mayors of London during their tenure of office; the word "*Meire*" not occurring in the original, but being employed throughout by the transcriber in place of other words denoting one holding authority. The *Trésor* was translated into Italian by Buono Giambini, and printed at Treviso, by Gerard de Flandriâ, in 1474. It is an Encyclopædia of the knowledge of the time, being an abridgment of the Bible, Pliny's *Natural History*, Solinus, and other writers. Latini also wrote "*Tesoretto,*" a collection of moral precepts in rhyming couplets.

Account of that work.

Versions of the Charter of William the Conqueror to the citizens of London.

In pp. 25 and 247 are given (then) English versions of the Charter granted by William the Conqueror to

[1] See pp. 289, 295, 301, 302; and the Glossary, pp. 785, 786, *s. v.* "*Barones.*" The passage above mentioned is also omitted in the Bodleian MS., from which Hearne published Fitz-Stephen's Description, in Vol. VIII. of Leland's *Itinerary*, 1712.

the citizens of London; of which a copy, in the Saxon language, is inserted in Appendix II. p. 504, from the alleged original, still preserved at Guildhall. The translation given in page 247 is English of the year 1314, and is evidently a copy of the like version given in folio 205 b. of *Liber Horn*. As the latest ascertained date of the original portion of the present *Liber Custumarum* is [1] 1324, we may with tolerable safety conclude, if not from internal evidence, that the translation given in p. 25 is of earlier date than that in p. 247, and that it formed part originally of a different volume or compilation.

The alleged original, in the Saxon language.

Dates of the English versions.

Numerous copies of Charters in this Volume.

The copies of Charters contained in these pages are numerous. In p. 31 we have that of Henry II. to the City of London; in pp. 248, 249, those of Richard I., and John; in pp. 36, 37, 45, 47, 251, those of Henry III.; in pp. 38, 46, those of Queen Eleanor and of Richard, Earl of Cornwall; in pp. 255–273, those of Edward II., reciting the previous Charter of Edward I.; and in pp. 438–444 that of Edward III. Charters of Edward III. and Henry IV., in reference to Southwark, are given in pp. 435, 436, and 433–435; and a Mandate of Henry III. as to title to customs therein, with the finding of the Inquisition, in pp. 278–280. In pp. 436, 437 are given the Letters Patent granted by Richard II. in reference to the re-election of the Aldermen of the City.

Proceedings, *temp.* Henry III. for the destruction of kidels in the Thames.

An amplified, and somewhat interesting, account of the proceedings, *temp.* Henry III., for the destruction of kidels and illegal nets in the Thames and Medway, is to be found in pp. 39–42; an outline of which has been already given in pp. 500–502 of *Liber Albus*.

Correspondence of Edward I. as to defence of the Southern coasts.

Among other matters of varying interest and importance are; the Correspondence of Edward I. with the citizens of London (pp. 72–77), in reference to the aid to be given by the City to his son (then a child 12 years of age!) in his defence of the Southern

[1] See p. 278.

coasts against the inroads of the [1] French;—documents (pp. 179–183) connected with the alleged privileges of the citizens of London at the Fair of Boston; documents (pp. 106–109) relative to the making of trons, or balances, for the towns of Lynn and Boston, and the City of London; and the provisions made by the citizens of London (pp. 131–133), at the royal request, for the sale of the King's wool and hides in the parts beyond sea.

Privileges of the citizens of London at the Fair of Boston.

Trons for Lynn, Boston, and the City.

Sale of the King's wool and hides beyond sea.

In pp. 159–161, we have a copy of the Letter Citatory of Pope Boniface VIII., addressed to the Prelates and Clergy of France, in reference to certain excesses alleged against Philip the Fair, King of that country; and in pp. 161–164, the more famous Letter Revocatory, or Bull, *Salvator Mundi*, launched by the same Pontiff against that sovereign. The existence of these documents among the City archives, is owing, there can be little doubt, to the fact that the unprincipled Philip was in his day as much an object of hatred and suspicion with his English neighbours as with Pope Boniface; and it was with pleasure, no doubt, that the officials of the City entered copies of these documents, incorrectly transcribed though they are, among their records. This copy of the Bull *Salvator Mundi*, as M. Delpit has [2] remarked, has the merit of going far towards clearing up a hitherto disputed point in reference to that document. [3] Dupuy and several other writers have printed the *Clausula Specialis*, (given in p. 164 of the present Volume,) as a separate Bull, with a separate date and subscription of its own; whence, from the peculiar terseness of its language, and the marked difference between its style and that of other Bulls in general, some historians have not hesitated

Letter Citatory of Pope Boniface, in reference to Philip the Fair.

Letter Revocatory, or Bull, *Salvator Mundi*.

Peculiar merit of the present copy of the Bull.

[1] Who had shortly before effected a landing at Dover, and had made a similar attempt, but unsuccessfully, at Rye.

[2] *Collection Générale*, Introduction, p. cxx.; also p. 36.

[3] *Hist. du Différend d'entre Boniface VIII. et Philippe le Bel.* (Paris, 1655).

to pronounce it spurious or apocryphal. In the pages of *Liber Custumarum*, we see it, no doubt, in its proper form, not that of a separate Bull, but of a sort of postscript only, annexed to the Bull *Salvator Mundi*, and addressed in especial to the King of France himself.

Leonine Rhymes in reference to the temporary loss, by Edward I., of Gascoigne.

It was in a kindred spirit, probably, towards the French, that an entry was made in the pages of the civic archives, some years perhaps after the date of their composition, of the singular Leonine Latin Rhymes given in pp. 164–166; the last eight or ten verses of which are lost, owing to the peculative propensities of some unprincipled Vandal, who has abstracted folio 85, for the sake of its illuminations, no doubt. The subjects of these Rhymes—the temporary loss, by Edward I., of Gascoigne, owing to the treachery of the French sovereign; the sea-fight between the Norman sailors, on the one side, and the English and Bayonnese, on the other; the offer of the hand of Blanche, daughter of Philip III. of France, to Edward —"[1]*Puellam Rex diligens vinculis amorum;*" the counsels of Langton and Lacy; and the fulminations of the peers of France against our outwitted sovereign;—are all most appositely illustrated by the pages (227–234) of Bartholomew Cotton, recently edited by Mr. Luard for the present Series. Not a line hardly but will there find a satisfactory explanation of its allusion.

Unfortunately, mutilated.

Illustrated by the *History* of Bartholomew Cotton.

Articles that may be considered supplementary to the new *Fœdera*.

The Proclamations given in pp. 166–168 may be considered as supplementary to documents in Rymer's *Fœdera* (1816–1825), Vol. I., Pt. II., p. 950; the *Formula*, printed in pp. 193–195, to Vol. II., Pt. I., p. 238, of that work; while the articles printed in pp. 198–203, 682–690, bear a like relation to pp. 157–167 of Vol. I. of the *Statutes of the Realm* (1810). Improved versions of the Statute *De Conspi-*

And to Vol. I. of the *Statutes of the Realm* (1810).

[1] P. 165.

ratoribus (*Stat. Realm*, 1810, Vol. I., p. 216) and the *Modus faciendi Homagium* (*Stat. Realm*, 1810, Vol. I., p. 227) are given in pp. 203, 215. Improved versions, in two instances.

Other documents again, of more or less interest or importance, are, those in reference to the wardens, moneyers, and officers of the King's Exchange (pp. 183-186), and to the circulation of Pollards and Crocards, and clipped and counterfeit coin (pp. 187–193); the [1] Statute for the Protection of Priests and Chaplains (pp. 213, 214); the Ceremonial of the Coronation of Richard II. (pp. 456–482); the Charter granted to the Burgesses of Portsmouth by Richard I. (pp. 655, 656); various Ordinances and concessions extorted from Henry III., in the forty-ninth year of his reign (pp. 662–667); the Confirmation of the Charters of Exeter by Edward I. (pp. 667–669); the Charter granted by Henry III. to the Dean and Church of St. Martin le Grand (pp. 669–671); the Charters granted by the same sovereign to the Merchants' Guild at Reading and to the Burgesses of Oxford (pp. 671–673); and the Confirmation of the Statute of Winchester by Edward II. (pp. 673, 674). List of other documents contained in this Volume

The *Enumeration of the Hides of England*, in Saxon times (pp. 626–628), was first published by Sir Henry Spelman, in his *Glossary*, *s. v. Hida*, and has been most recently noticed by Mr. Kemble, in his *Saxons in England*, Vol. I. pp. 81, 82; who does not, however, seem to have been aware that Thomas Gale (*Quindecim Scriptores*, Vol. I.) has attempted a solution of some of its difficulties. The present version, too, though in some respects perhaps wholly unintelligible, comprehends much matter that is omitted in Spelman's copy, and that evidently never came under Kemble's notice. Enumeration of the Hides of England; how far noticed by Mr. Kemble.

[1] Which seems to have been wholly set at nought within the City in and after the reign of Richard II. See Glossary, p. 831, *s. v.* "*Tonellum.*"

The mention of Greenland, in an early composition of this country.

The mention of [1] Greenland (p. 641) in the so-called *Laws of William the Conqueror*, a composition, probably,—at least to a considerable extent,—of the twelfth century, is deserving of especial notice. It was upon the strength of this passage, first brought to light, perhaps, by Lambarde, in his [2] *Archaionomia* (1568), that Dr. Dee, the celebrated mathematician, asserted a claim in behalf of Queen Elizabeth, as the successor of King Arthur, to the sovereignty over Greenland, Estotiland, a region apparently situate to the West of Greenland, and an island known as "Friseland," and asserted by him to lie between Ireland and Iceland. In support of this signally far-fetched and unsubstantial hypothesis, this prodigy of learning, restlessness, and absurdity, wrote at considerable length; the results of his literary labours being still extant—though unfortunately, owing to the disastrous fire of 1731, in a mutilated state,—in the Cottonian Collection, *Vitellius* C. VII. pp. 248–264; in which Collection there is also a curious and elaborate map (*Augustus* I. Vol. i., I.), prepared by him in the year 1580, in elucidation of his views on the subject.

Claims advanced on the strength of it, in behalf of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Dee.

His literary remains in reference thereto.

Remarks in the Introduction to *Liber Albus* equally applicable to the Contents of the present Volume.

The greater, and indeed the more interesting, portion of the present Volume still remains to be noticed. —Referring the reader to the remarks already made in pp. xxv—xxix. of the Introduction to *Liber Albus*, hardly a word of which is perhaps other than applicable to the matters treated of in the present Volume, the Editor proposes employing the residue of this introductory Notice in placing before him a selection from the leading features of those pages; and so, to some extent, continuing the sketch there given of mediæval life, manners, and usages in this country, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; as arranged under the following heads:—*The London*

Heads of subjects to

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[1] As one of—"the islands lying "beyond Scantia."

[2] Fol. 137, p. 2.

Building Assize of A.D. 1212:—*Foreign Merchants in England during the Middle Ages:—The Festival of the Pui:—Trades of London; The Saddlers and Joiners:—The Lorimers:—The Weavers:—The Fullers and Dyers:—The Cordwainers:—The Cappers:—The Lawyers of* A.D. 1280:—*Robert Fitz-Walter, Castellain and Chief Bannerer of London:—Incidents of the London Iter, 14th Edward II.,* A.D. 1321:—*London Localities in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:—The City Precincts of the Thames in the Fourteenth Century.* be treated of in the proposed sketch.

The London Building Assize of A.D. 1212.—Fitz-Alwyne's Assize of A.D. 1189 has been already noticed, in the [1]Introduction to *Liber Albus*. From Matthew Paris we learn, that on the night of the Translation of St. Benedict (11 July) A.D. 1212, a fire broke out, which destroyed the Church of St. Mary in Southwark, part of the Bridge (then but recently completed), the Chapel on the Bridge, a considerable portion of the City, and part of the town of Southwark; about a thousand people, men, women, and children, losing their [2]lives. The conflagration raged no less than ten days; but hardly was it extinguished, when the citizens began to adopt measures for repairing the effects of this calamity, and, in their humble and inefficient way, of taking precautions against its recurrence. Meeting in the Guildhall on the 24th day of the same month, under the presidency of Henry Fitz-Alwyne, the venerable Mayor who had given name to the previous Assize, now on the very verge of the grave, they at once promulgated a second Assize, or code of improved regulations, for rebuilding such parts of the City as had fallen a prey to the flames.

Great Fire of London, A.D. 1212.

Measures forthwith adopted for rebuilding such parts of the City as had been destroyed.

[1] Pp. xxix.-xxxiv. See also pp. 319-332 of that Volume.

[2] For mention of the great Fire in the reign of Stephen, see p. xxix. of the Introduction to *Liber Albus*.

From this [1] document we may conclude that, despite the marked encouragement given by the first Assize to the construction of stone houses, in preference to edifices of wood, many of the latter material were still existing in even the important locality of Cheap. These, as imperilling not only the more substantial buildings, but also the persons resorting to the market held in that [2] quarter, were ordered either to be placed in substantial repair, or, without exception, to be levelled, on view of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and reputable men of the City. All houses then covered with rushes or reeds, and which admitted of being plastered, were to be duly plastered within eight days, under pain of being levelled with the ground. Every person who should build a house, was to take care, "as he loved himself and his," that he did not [3] cover it with reeds, rushes, stubble, or straw, but only with tiles, shingles, boards, or lead.

Measures to be adopted, as to the wooden houses in Cheap.

As to the roofing of houses in the City.

All the cookshops situate on the banks of the Thames were to be whitewashed and plastered, within and without, and all the inner partitions and lodging-rooms were to be removed, there being left only the [4] room on the ground-floor and the upper chamber; an injunction, it may be parenthetically remarked, which goes far towards proving that the [5] "*coquina*" mentioned by Fitz-Stephen (p. 6) as existing in this locality, was in reality a "Cooks' Row," and not merely a solitary cookshop, as seems to have been more generally supposed. The lodging-rooms here ordered to be removed had probably been constructed for the harbouring of guests and travellers, in contravention of the City regulations, which, at all times during the thirteenth and two succeeding centuries, strictly forbade cooks and pie-bakers to keep hostels for the entertainment of guests.

As to the cookshops on the banks of the Thames.

The "*coquina*" of Fitz-Stephen.

Lodging-rooms in the cookshops, why ordered to be removed.

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[1] Pp. 86–88.

[2] As being the principal "Chepe," or market-place, in the City.

[3] See Glossary, p. 797, "*Detorch-iato.*"

[4] "*Domus.*" See Glossary, p. 799.

[5] See Glossary, p. 794, "*Coquina.*" About 40 years intervened between the two dates.

In the fourteenth century, however, most of these cookshops had probably made way for genuine hostels and herbergeries,—to be kept only by freemen, and on no account by foreigners,—though we find mention made of one or two [1] cookshops lingering on the City margin of the Thames so late as the reign of Edward the Third.

These cookshops supplanted by hostels, in the fourteenth century.

All brewhouses and bakehouses were to be plastered and whitewashed, both within and without; and, as a further precaution against fire, no brewer was to brew, and no baker to heat his oven, by night; nor were they to use reeds, straw, or stubble, for the purpose, but wood only.[2] Each Alderman was, within a time to be named, to provide himself with "a proper cord and hook;" and it was pronounced to be "a good thing," though "only "recommended," if before every house a [3] vessel of stone or wood, filled with water, were kept.

Injunctions as to brewhouses and bakehouses.

Precautions suggested against fire.

Stringent rules were laid down also for the labouring classes, whose services were about to be extensively brought into requisition upon this unlooked-for emergency.

Rules for the labouring classes.

Master carpenters, masons, and tilers [4] (or bricklayers), were to be paid 3*d.* per day with their table, or 4½*d.* without, their labourers receiving 1½*d.* or 3*d.* as the case might be. Cutters of freestone were to receive 2½*d.* with their table, or 4*d.* without; whitewashers, [5] daubers, and torchers, 2*d.* or 3½*d.*, their assistants receiving 1½*d.* with food, or 2½*d.* without; at which latter rate

Regulations for the payment of them.

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[1] See, for example, p. 448, as to a "*coquina*" built in Armenterslane, running down to the Thames. Possibly, however, the word, in this instance, may mean a private kitchen only.

[2] The use of mineral coal in London was as yet probably unknown. See Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. xxxv.

[3] This regulation, we find from the City books, was maintained in the City at so late a period as the reign of Henry V.

[4] See Glossary, p. 769, "*Teuler*;" and Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. xxxv.

[5] See Glossary, pp. 716, 831, "*Daubours*" and "*Torchiator*;" also, Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. xxxvi.

Strictness of the regulations as to labourers.

also, delvers and barrowmen were to be paid. So rigidly indeed were these latter rules to be enforced, and so tight a hand was kept upon the labour-market of the day, that we find it further enacted to the effect that,—"All labourers who are to be hired, either of the City "or of the Portsoken thereof, who do not observe "and keep the foregoing Ordinances, shall wholly for-"feit all their [1] lands, and houses, and chattels; which "shall remain wholly unto the behoof of the City. "And let no one who is of the City, or of the Port-"soken thereof, give more unto them, in virtue of the "faith in which he is bound unto God and to the City."

"Strange "workmen," how to be treated.

As to "strange workmen,"—as little mercy was to be shown to them; for if they made their appearance in the City, and declined to abide by the scale of wages awarded to their civic brethren, their bodies were to be attached, or taken in arrest, to be held in duress until such time as they should have been brought before the Mayor and reputable men, "there to hear their "judgment;" one not erring on the side of leniency, it may safely be presumed.

Regulation as to watch and ward.

Watch and ward for the safety of the City by night was in future to go out by daylight, and not to return until daylight, under pain, to the authorities whose duty it was to set it, of amercement to the City in a sum of forty shillings.

Such are the leading features of the second London Building Assize.

Discouragements of foreign merchants in this country, in former times.

Foreign Merchants in England during the Middle Ages.—For many centuries, the enterprising foreigner who ventured to visit this country for the purposes of traffic, had to struggle against numerous discouragements and grievous restrictions, originating partly in

[1] This would seem to imply that there was a large class of humble freeholders (tenants in free burgage) in the City at this date. It can hardly apply to the sokemen, or tenants under lords with a separate jurisdiction.

the avarice of the English sovereigns and the insolence and rapacity of their officers, and, to a still greater extent, in the jealousy entertained towards them by the English population, the freemen of the cities and towns more especially. So early, however, as the time of Ethelred II. (about A.D. 1000) some brief regulations were framed, if not for their encouragement, at least for their protection.

Regulations, *temp.* Ethelred II., for their protection.

The [1] existing text of this document, which empowers the merchants of certain foreign countries to trade at the Hythe even then known as "Billingesgate," is evidently in an imperfect and mutilated state; so much so in fact, that, brief as it is, some portions of it are all but wholly unintelligible. In the list, however, of the traders thus favoured, we are enabled to discover the names of the men of France and Normandy, the people of Rouen, the merchants of Flanders, the inhabitants of Liege and of Lier (in Brabant), and the "Emperor's men," at an early period known as the "Easterlings," and in the latter half of the thirteenth century, if not before, under the aggregate appellation of the "Merchants of the Hanse of Almaine."

Corrupt state of the existing text of those Regulations

Names there to be found.

The curious document given in pp. 61–63 of the present Volume—*Regulations for the Lorraine Merchants*—is probably based upon the code of Ethelred to some extent, to which indeed it bears a strong resemblance in one or two of its [2] provisions; so far, that is to say, as the unsatisfactory state of the manuscripts containing Ethelred's tariff allows of its provisions being understood. Though of less remote antiquity, the code of Regulations given in the *Liber Custumarum* is of greatly superior interest to its predecessor: it belongs probably to the first half of the

"*Regulations for the Lorraine merchants,*" based probably upon the code of Ethelred.

Probable date of

[1] See Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, pp. 127, 128.

[2] That as to the three live pigs, for example, and the unwrought wool; the latter passage, however, seems in a sadly defective state.

these Regulations.

thirteenth century, if indeed not an earlier date, and no other copy of it, so far as the Editor has been enabled to ascertain, is known to exist. Under what peculiar circumstances these regulations were drawn up in favour of the [1] Lorrainers, it is probably impossible to say; a people who, though subjects of, or in a state of vassalage under, the Emperors of Almaine, or Germany, do not appear at this period to have come under the more general appellation of "[2] Emperor's men."

Circumstances under which they were drawn up, probably impossible to ascertain.

Yearly visit of a wine-fleet to this country.

From this document we are enabled to gather that in the earlier days of the Plantagenets, if not at a still more remote period, a wine-fleet, its freight, probably, the produce of the banks of the Moselle, was in the habit of visiting this country each year. The moment this fleet of adventurous "hulks and keels" had escaped the perils of the German Ocean, and had reached the [3] New Wear, in the Thames, the Eastern limit of the City's jurisdiction, it was their duty, in conformity with fiscal and civic regulations, to arrange themselves in due order and raise their ensign; the crews being at liberty, if so inclined, to sing their [4] *kiriele*, or song of praise and thanksgiving, "according to the old law,"

Regulation, on its arrival at the New Wear.

The *kiriele* or song of praise.

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[1] Singularly enough, M. Delpit, in p. lxxxii. of his *Collection Générale*, has quoted the first eight lines of this document as belonging to the *Statutes of the Lorimers;* and has thereby missed the fact that it bears reference to our early commerce with his own country.

[2] See p. 68, where another set of fiscal regulations, apparently of the same date, is given for "the Em-"peror's men."

[3] In the vicinity of the present Yantlet Creek. See Glossary, p. 745.

[4] See Glossary, p. 736. The fondness of the merchants in the Middle Ages for music on board ship, and during their sojourn in foreign countries, has been the subject of frequent notice. M. Michel, (*Recherches sur les Etoffes, etc.*, ii. p. 63), in reference to this taste, quotes the following passage :—

"En mer sempaignent, et dresce-
"rent lor voilles;
"Li jugleor leanz les esbanoient."
MS. *S. Germain*, 6985, fol. 177.

"They put to sea, and set their "sails; the jongleurs on board "amused them."

until [1] London Bridge was reached. Arrived here, and the drawbridge duly raised, they were for a certain time to lie moored off the Wharf (*Rive*); which not improbably was Queen-Hythe, the most important, in these times, of all the hythes, or landing-places, to the West of London Bridge. Here they were to remain at their moorings two ebbs and a flood; during which period, the merchants were to sell no part of their cargo, it being the duty of one of the Sheriffs and the King's Chamberlain to board each vessel in the meantime, and to select for the royal use such precious stones, massive plate of gold or silver (called "Work of [2] Solomon"), tapestry of Constantinople, or other valuable articles, as they might think proper; the price thereof being duly assessed by lawful merchants of London, and credit given until a fortnight's end.

Arrival off the hythe, or wharf.

First purchases to be made for the King's use.

The two ebbs and a flood expired, and the officials having duly made their purchases or declined to do so, the wine-ship was allowed to lie alongside the wharf, the tuns of wine being disposed of under certain regulations, apparently meant as a precaution against picking and choosing, to such merchants as might present themselves as customers, those of London having the priority, and those of Winchester coming next. The first night after his arrival in the City, no Lorrainer was allowed to go "to market or to fair," for any purposes of traffic, beyond

Regulations, when alongside the wharf.

Priorities of customers.

Restraint on the Lorrainers, upon their arrival.

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[1] A passage somewhat resembling this, occurs in the *Roman de Tristan*, vol. ii. p. 64, ll. 1375–8.

"A sun batel en va amunt,
"Dreit a Lundres, desuz le punt;
"Sa marchandise iloc descovre,
"Ses dras de seie pleie e ovre."

"On board his bark he goes, "straight to London, beneath the "bridge; his merchandize he there "shews, his cloths of silk smooths "and opens out."

[2] See Glossary, p. 759, "*Salamon.*" This enactment seems to point to the reign of Henry III., who was an ardent collector of jewels, furniture, and articles of *vertu*.

four specified points, which [1] seem to have been Stratford-le-Bow, Stamford Hill, Knightsbridge, and Blackheath. The reason for this singular restriction may possibly have been, a desire that the foreigner should have at least the opportunity forced upon him of spending his newly-earned money in the City or its vicinity; and it was in a like spirit, probably, that a premium was offered to such of the Lorrainers as forbore to land at all, or to pass the limits of the wharf,—or Thames Street, at most,—in the shape of a reduction of the duties on their wines.

Possible reason for this restriction.

Regulations, upon the Lorrainer "taking hostel."

If, however, on the other hand, the Lorrainer thought proper to carry his wares and luggage beyond those limits, and to "take hostel" within the City, it was the duty of the Sheriff to visit him at his lodging, and exact [2] Scavage on his goods; the merchant being bound to wait three days for the Sheriff's attendance, and, during that interval, not allowed even to unpack his goods. Unless prevented by contrary winds, sickness, or debt, the Lorrainer, in common with most other foreigners in these times, was bound to leave London by the end of forty days; and during his stay there were certain articles,—woolfels, lambskins, fresh leather, and unwrought wool, in the number,—which he was absolutely forbidden to purchase, under pain of forfeiture to the Sheriff. Three live pigs was all he was allowed to buy for his own consumption, at sea, probably; and if he dared to violate so important a regulation, upon outcry being raised thereon, he was to be brought up for judgment in the Court of Hustings forthwith.

Bound to leave London by the end of 40 days.

Certain articles which he was forbidden to purchase.

Early privileges of the "men of the "Emperor

By a regulation of probably the same date, the "men "of the Emperor of Almaine" were allowed the privi-

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[1] The identity of "Sandforde," and "Bolkette," is doubtful.

[2] Duty for "shewage," or opening out of the goods; see *Liber Albus*, p. 223.

lege of lodging within the walls of the City wherever they might please, an option that was left to few other foreign merchants in these days. The inhabitants however of Tiesle (Thiel in Gelderland) and Brune (or Bruue, probably Bruurren, in Gelderland) were excepted; what offence had given cause for their exclusion it is perhaps impossible now to say. The men of Antwerp too were not allowed to go beyond London Bridge, in case they should object to be ruled by London law; a piece of contumacy of which they had no doubt been guilty at a recent period, and which may possibly have been carried to a still more unpardonable extent by the traders from Tiesle and Brune. Retailing was in general wholly forbidden to foreign merchants, but the "Emperor's men" were privileged to sell so small a quantity as a quarter of cummin-seed, and a dozen, or even half-dozen, cloths of fustian.

"of Almaine."

Exception as against the men of Tiesle and Brune.

And against the men of Antwerp, in a certain case.

Privileges as to sale by the "Emperor's "men."

The natives of Denmark seem, in these times, to have been peculiarly favoured, in consequence probably of their more intimate connexion with this country at a still earlier period. They enjoyed the privilege of sojourning in London all the year through; in addition to which, they had a right to all the benefits of "the law of the City of London," in other words, the right of resorting to fair or to market in any place throughout England. The Norwegians, on the other hand, were upon an equal footing with the Danes as to the right of sojourning in London all the year, but did not enjoy "the law of the City," being prohibited from leaving it for the purposes of traffic.

Early privileges of the natives of Denmark, in reference to London.

And of the Norwegians

In the year 1237 a [1] Convention, or compact, was entered into between the citizens of London and the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy; the privileges granted by which, will go far towards

Convention, A.D. 1237, between the citizens of London and the Merchants of

[1] Pp. 64–66.

Amiens, Corby, and Neslo.

shewing the disabilities and inconveniences under which their less [1] fortunate brethren in trade had to labour.

Privileges accorded to the Merchants.

They were from thenceforth to be at liberty to load and unload, and to warehouse, within the City their cargoes of [2] woad, garlic, and onions, and to sell the same within the City alike to citizens and to strangers of the realm; they were also to be at liberty to carry them out of the City, by land or by water, to such parts of the country as they might deem most advantageous. All their other wares, wine and corn excepted, they were also privileged to load and unload, and to warehouse, within the City, but only for sale to citizens, and not to strangers, if sold within the precincts of the City; though, at the same time, they were equally permitted to carry them to any other part of England, "saving

Yearly ferm to be paid by them.

"the rightful and due customs of the City." In return for these concessions, the merchants were to pay yearly to the Sheriffs of London fifty marks sterling, at three periods denoted by three of the great Fairs of England, those of Saint Ives (in Huntingdonshire), Winchester, and Saint Botolph's Town, or Boston, in Lincolnshire.

Privileges accorded to them of keeping hostel.

In addition to these privileges, it was granted that if any "companion" of such merchants should wish to keep hostel for the entertainment of his countrymen, he should be at liberty to do so, provided always that he did not stay in London beyond one whole year.

Case of war provided for.

In case, by reason of war, or of command given by the King of England to that effect, the merchants should be precluded from making stay in London, they were to be acquitted of payment of their annual ferm to a proportionate extent. Provisions and arms

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[1] The Spanish and Italian merchants in particular, who would seem to have gained no privileges or immunities within the City of London.

[2] See Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. lxxxviii.

they were under no circumstances to carry out of the realm; and at the same time they were to make due payment to the Sheriffs of London,—"for all their "wares and merchandizes, of rightful and due cus-"tom, coming into the City, making stay in the City, "going forth from the City into the parts of England "returning into the City from the parts of England, "and departing from the City unto the parts beyond, "sea." By way of confirmation of this compact, the Merchants of the three towns before-mentioned very liberally paid down a sum of one hundred pounds sterling towards making the Conduit, which was then building, for bringing water into the City from [1] Tyburn spring.

Payments to be made to Sheriffs of London.

Sum of 100 pounds paid down towards making the Tyburn Conduit.

At an early period, the traffic of the City of Cologne with England appears to have been considerable. Richard I., in the fifth year of his reign (1194), by [2] Charter, signed at Louvain, granted unto its citizens, upon payment of an annual sum of two shillings, their Guildhall in London, "and all other customs and "demands;" and King John, it is said, conferred upon them several important [3]privileges. In the fourth year of Henry III., we find them paying into the Exchequer [4] thirty marks, "for having seisin of their Guildhall "in London." The same King, in the twentieth year of his reign, by Charter granted unto "his well-"beloved, the citizens of Cologne," quitted claim not only of the aforesaid yearly rent of two shillings, but of—"all other customs and demands which unto "us pertain in London, and throughout all our ter-"ritories in England." They also received permission thereby safely to go and safely to come throughout all his territories, and freely to resort to all Fairs through-

Traffic with England of the City of Cologne.

Early privileges accorded to it.

Guildhall in London, belonging to its citizens.

Charter granted to them by Henry III.

[1] See Glossary, p. 771, "*Tybourne.*"

[2] *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 468.

[3] Probably in return for the services done by them to his nephew, the Emperor Otho IV. See Madox, *Hist. Exchequer*, ii. pp. 340, 341.

[4] Madox, *Hist. Exchequer*, i. p. 414.

out the same, and to sell and to buy, as well in "the vill of London" as elsewhere, "saving the franchise of the City of London." This Charter was [1] confirmed by Edward I., in the eighteenth year of his reign.

Confirmed by Edward I.

In early times, the Cologne Merchants distinct from the Hanse of Almaine.

Though, strictly speaking, coming under the denomination of "Emperor's men," the Colognese, until near the close of the thirteenth century, continued to form a distinct society from that of "the Hanse of "Almaine." Each of them at this period had its own [2] Guildhall, situate at Dowgate in the City of London; but by the end, probably, of that century they had amalgamated, though the date and particulars of that event do not seem to have been ascertained. Hides and woolfels, apparently, were extensively imported by the traders of Cologne.[3]

Their ultimate amalgamation.

Ordinances for the regulation of the Woad-merchants, probably of early date.

The Ordinances given in pp. 68, 69, for the regulation of the Woad-merchants would seem to bear date prior to the Convention made A.D. 1237 with the merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle; as they are evidently drawn up in a spirit quite incompatible with the provisions of that document, and it was the merchants of Picardy, jointly with those of Normandy, who were in those times the principal importers of [4] woad. In the very perfection of the spirit of corporate jealousy in ancient times, it is authoritatively laid down, that all foreign merchants, and more especially the [5] Woad-merchants, when they have once come within the limits known as [6] "*La Newe Were*,"—"may not and ought not, "according to the ancient customs and franchises of "the City and the realm, to come to, or anchor at, "any other place than London only." On their arrival there, the merchants are reminded that it is their duty

Spirit of jealousy shown in these provisions.

Restraints upon them.

[1] See pp. 66, 67, of this Volume.

[2] See *Liber Albus*, pp. 241, 243; also, Introduction, p. xcvi.

[3] See *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 468.

[4] See Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. lxxxviii.

[5] "*Wesdarii*."

[6] "The New Wear," near Yantlet Creek. See page xxxvi., *ante*.

to place their woad upon the quay, and that they may enclose it with hurdles and hatches, if they think proper, but upon no account are they to stow it in houses or in cellars. Here they were to sell it, or give it in exchange for other merchandize,—"but only to men of the "City, and to no one else, and that, by reasonable and "ancient measure of the City." Nor ought they to, nor might they, buy anything of foreigners, but only of men of the City, for exportation beyond sea; nor might they leave the City for the purpose of visiting any fair, or for going to any other place for the purposes of traffic. [1] If found to be on the road to such a place, and proceeding towards a fair, all their chattels were to be forfeited,—"seeing that all their buying and selling "ought to take place within the City, and that only "with the men of the City."

As to selling.

And as to buying.

Even more than this.—The said merchants "might "not, nor ought they to, stay within the City more "than forty days;" at the end of which, they were to return to their own country, or else—"to some other "place beyond sea, at as great a distance as the place "from which they came." To fill up the measure of the Woad-merchant's difficulties, the "foreigner" (*foraneus*) was also to take care that within such forty days he had sold or exchanged the whole of his wares, without holding back any part thereof,—"seeing that when "such term shall have expired, and it shall be his "duty to depart, he may not hand over any part of "his wares to his host, or to any other person, nor "may he carry them away with him. But let him "see that within the time limited he makes sale of "the same, as well as he can; for if any part thereof "shall be found after the time limited unto him, it "shall be wholly lost." In the trade of dyeing cloth, on no account, were these merchants to interfere.

Limitation of the time of their stay.

None of their wares to be taken away, on their departure.

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[1] "*Et si ita percepti, et versus nundinas occupati fuerint.*"

On reading such astounding regulations as these, one might almost be inclined to believe that the civic authorities had conceived some inveterate hatred against all foreign dealers in woad, accompanied by a wish to put an end to the import of the commodity altogether. Be this as it may, we may safely conclude that the profits realized upon the import of this article were considerable; or assuredly, thanks to their short-sighted rulers, the Londoners would have had to go with their burels, russets, and halberjects, undyed, so far at least as the broad acres of Picardy and Normandy were concerned.

Their profits probably very large.

Foreign merchants not allowed to keep hostel for bed and board.

At a later date, A.D. 1300, we [1] read of several merchants getting into trouble with the authorities, some of the comparatively favoured Teutonics, or Hanse Merchants, in the number, for presuming to keep hostels in the City, for bed and for board, a thing that—"was "allowed to the hostels of the freemen only." Time, however, with an unwonted degree of considerateness, was allowed them by the Mayor and Aldermen for getting rid of the obnoxious establishments,—"under "forfeiture of all their moveables." Others again we find appearing before the Mayor and Aldermen, and submissively making oath that they had prolonged their stay in the City through inadvertence,—"for "that of the custom as to staying in the City forty "days only, they were wholly in ignorance." At a somewhat earlier date (A.D. 1293) certain merchants of Provence, upon being rigidly [2] questioned by the Warden and Aldermen as to their claims to right of stay and exemption from custom, acknowledge that they have no privileges to assert, as granted them by the King of England, and that they claim no rights or franchises within the City, by land or by water; save only that, in addition to the freemen of the City, they may

Contravention of these regulations from ignorance.

Non-claim of privileges by the merchants of Provence.

[1] Pp. 69, 70.

[2] P. 70.

sell their wares in gross "to the great men of the "land," but only for their own private use, taking due care to have no dealings with other "strangers." Their former patrons, Eleanor of Provence, Archbishop Boniface, and Peter of Savoy, were now in their graves, or we probably should not have found the worthy Provençals making admissions, so alien to the spirit manifested in this country by their money-seeking grandsires of half a century before.

Hanse Merchants exempt from the customary payment at Bishopsgate.

Few particulars in reference to the Hanse Merchants are to be found in the present Volume. We [1] meet, however, with the comparatively unimportant fact, that in the 33rd of Edward I. (A.D. 1305,) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London awarded and granted, that the Merchants of the Hanse of Almaine should be exempted from the customary payment of two shillings, "going and coming with their "goods," at the Gate of Bishopsgate; seeing that they were already [2] charged with the custody and repair of the said Gate.

Serious charge brought against the Hanse Merchants.

In the 27th year of the same reign we [3] find a somewhat serious charge brought againt these "Merchants of Almaine;" to what extent it was justified, we have no means of forming a conclusion. The King had recently, by precept, commanded the Sheriffs of London that they should allow no good money, or silver in bullion, to be carried out of the realm, or any [4] spurious coin to be brought into the City. In spite however of this prohibition, it had come to the royal ears that certain merchants of Almaine, resident in the City, and dwelling in houses by the [5] water-side

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[1] P. 112.

[2] By deed executed in the tenth year of the same reign. See *Liber Albus*, pp. 485–488.

[3] P. 196.

[4] Such as Crocards and Pollards, for example. See Glossary, pp. 715, 751.

[5] It was probably for the prevention of these practices and of va-

and elsewhere, had,—"under colour of certain liberties "and acquittances," unto them by the King and his progenitors granted, harboured certain strange merchants, with fardels and divers packages of goods, both in the night and, clandestinely, by day. Even more than this, the Teutonics had been in the habit (*sæpius*) of avowing such goods as their own, and, in virtue of their privileges, opening them out and selling them, without any Scavage, or examination, on part of the Sheriffs; thereby not only defrauding the revenue of its customs, but affording an opportunity for the concealment and circulation of bad money. The merchants are therefore strictly enjoined in future to avow (or colour) no wares but their own; and on no account to receive any such into their possession, or to open out any such fardels without the Sheriffs duly having view and making scrutiny thereof.

Provisions of the Statute *De Nová Custumá*.

The status of the foreign merchants in general was no doubt materially improved by the Statute *De Nová Custumá* of the 31st Edward I. (A.D. 1303), given in the present [1] Volume. From it we learn, among numerous other particulars of interest, that no trader was allowed to break off or abandon any contract, when once the [2] "God's penny," or earnest money, had by the contracting principals been given and received. All bailiffs and officers of fairs, cities, boroughs, and market-towns, were to do speedy justice to all merchant-strangers, and duly to hold [3] Court from day to day, according to the provisions of Law-merchant for that purpose. In every market-town and fair throughout the realm, the royal Beam, or Balance, was to be placed in some

rious methods of smuggling, that foreign merchants were frequently forbidden by the City Ordinances to dwell on the water-side.

[1] Pp. 205–211.

[2] See Glossary, p. 797, "*Denarius* "*Dei.*"

[3] The Court of *Piepowder*, or "Dusty-feet." See *Liber Albus*, pp. 67, 295.

fixed spot; and, before weighing, the scale was to be viewed by vendor and purchaser alike, to see that it was empty; the arms too of the balance were to be exactly equal before the troner weighed, and, when weighing, he was to remove his hands the instant he found them on a [1] level. The scale of duties established by this Statute is well deserving of the reader's notice.

Of particulars bearing reference to the internal traffic of this country, as between town and town, we learn nothing from the present Volume, beyond the [2]fact, that it was the usage for the traders of Andover, and other merchant-strangers, to resort for the sale of their woollen yarns, linen cloths, and other wares, to the Winchester [3] Seld; a locality which appears to have been close adjoining to the wool-market of Woolchurch, near Stocks Market, and which had for its keeper, at the close of the thirteenth century, an individual of somewhat questionable morality, one William de Wulcherchehawe.

Sale of woollen yarns of Andover and other places, in the Winchester Seld.

This William, we are told, although bound by oath to abstain from all malpractices, was in the habit, immediately upon the arrival of a new comer with wares for sale, of shutting the doors of the seld, opening out the goods, and himself, or by his underlings, making his bargain with the vendor. The price duly arranged, the goods were exposed for sale to the public by the merchant-strangers,—"as though their "own, and not already sold;" the consequence of which

Fraudulent practices of the keeper thereof.

[1] From *Letter-Book* C, fol. 79, we learn that the citizens of London stoutly resisted the terms of this provision. It had always been the custom, they said, within the said city, that all buyers of wares, whether Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, or other persons, should have the draught of the beam; and they therefore declined to abide by the terms of the "New Custom." Two royal mandates were the result of their contumacy; the latter of which, although they made Return to it,—"We shall be ready before you on "the day in the Writ named,"—probably reduced them to submission.

[2] P. 115.

[3] Or Shed; see Glossary, p. 825, "*Selda*."

was, that the goods were sold at a higher price than they ought to be, the public having to pay two profits, one to go into the pouch of the merchant-stranger, the other into that of William de Wulcherchehawe. An even greater crime, no doubt, in the eyes of King's officers,—in defiance of the royal prerogative, this William had had the audacity to set up a tron of his own for the weighing of wool, and had taken tronage, or toll, for the same.

Punishment inflicted on him.

After an ineffectual attempt at denial, and a simulation of injured innocence by "demand of an enquiry," the delinquent, we are glad to find, was forced to confess his guilt, and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court; thinking himself lucky, no doubt, in getting off with a fine of 20*l.*, reduced to 100*s.*, and a notification that he must amend his conduct for the future.

Cultivation of music by foreign merchants in England.

The Festival of the Pui.—Amid the numerous hardships and restrictions which the short-sighted, jealous, and illiberal policy of the citizens of London was so continually inflicting upon them, the foreign merchants who, having their head-quarters there, from time to time "frequented the fairs of England," seem to have done their best, in the still-approved fashion, to drive sad thoughts of home away; in other words, to cultivate good fellowship, mirth, and harmless merriment, and to cherish that ardent fondness for minstrelsy and music which [1] appears to have been innate in them amid

[1] See page xxxvi., *ante*. M. Michel (*Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, etc.*, ii. p. 63) quotes the following lines, as shewing the general taste of the merchants in mediæval times for music, while at a distance from home on business. The young merchant, Hervis, gives an entertainment at the Fair of Lagny:—

"Apres soper commence adonc a violer;
"Et chancesons damors, bellement et suef;
"Et Hervis lescouta, li gentis et li bers."

Romain de Garin le Loherain. MS. *S. Germain*, 1224, fol. 21.

"After supper, playing on the "viol was begun; and songs of love, "so beauteously and sweet; and "Hervis listened, the nobles and "the barons." See also Fosbroke,

all their wanderings, whether by sea or by land. It was in this spirit, no doubt, that they found time and opportunity to establish in our metropolis, at the close of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth, century, a society, or brotherhood, of the 'Pui,'—"in honour "of God, our Lady Saint Mary, and all Saints, both "male and female; and in honour of our Lord the "King and all the Barons of the country; and for "the increasing of loyal love, and to the end that "mirthfulness, peace, uprightness, gaiety, and good "love may be maintained."

Objects contemplated in the establishment of the Society of the "Pui."

For some information as to the origin of this name and the general object of these institutions, which were extensively spread throughout France and some parts of Flanders in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the reader is referred to the Glossary, pp. 754, 755. With the exception of the remarkable document printed in pp. 216–228 of this Volume, no evidence of such a fraternity having ever existed in England is, it is believed, known to exist: added to which, the minute code of regulations here given for the governance of a society, at once religious, convivial, charitable, and musical, has an even stronger claim to notice. The Editor is enabled to say, upon no less authority than that of M. Aymard, the learned *Archiviste* of the City of Le Puy en Velay, and the most recent [1] historian of the *Confréries* of Notre-Dame du Puy, to whose inspection a copy of this document has been recently submitted, that it is at once more full and more ancient, by far, than any set of regulations of a similar French fraternity that is known to have survived to our times.

Origin of the name.

No other evidence to be found of such a society having existed in England.

High authority in support of the value of the present document.

Encycl. Class. and Med. Antiq. i. p. 468 (and the authorities there cited); where it is stated, that the merchants used to form companies of comedians, and played on festivals and at weddings in private houses.

[1] See *Congrès Scientifique de France*, xxii[e] *Session, tenue au Puy en* 1855, *Tome* ii.

Origin of these societies.

Societies of this nature, there is reason to believe, flourished extensively in Normandy and Picardy, at Amiens in particular; though the place of their origin, there can be little doubt, was Le Puy en Velay, in Auvergne, the celebrated statue of the Virgin Mary in the Cathedral of which was long a singular object of devotion and pilgrimage during the Middle Ages. In the earlier part of the thirteenth century the merchants of Picardy resorted, probably in considerable numbers, to this country; but at the close of that century, and in the early part of the succeeding one, there seems [1] reason to believe that (in consequence probably of the repeated wars between the two countries) they had discontinued their commercial intercourse with London; to be resumed, however, as we read in [2] *Liber Albus,* in A.D. 1334. During this period also, and probably for similar reasons, our mercantile intercourse with Normandy was equally limited. As on the other hand, during all this time, the merchants of Bordeaux and the adjoining towns, subject to the English crown, in the Provinces of Gascoigne and Guyenne, were carrying on an extensive trade,—in wines more particularly,—with our [3] metropolis, it was by them, in all probability, comparatively near neighbours of Le Puy, that the fraternity was established here; perhaps some ten or twenty years before the present manuscript was penned, which, in equal probability, is coëval with the [4] Second Series of Articles, avowedly framed for ensuring a measure of increased prosperity for the brotherhood.

Discontinuance at close of the 13th century, of commercial intercourse of the merchants of Picardy with our Metropolis.

And of Normandy.

The fraternity probably established by the merchants of Gascoigne and Guyenne.

Probable place of resort of the fraternity.

As to the place of meeting of the "companions" of the Puy, we are not informed; if, indeed, they had any such fixed place, which seems doubtful. The

[1] See the *Collection Générale* of M. Delpit, Introduction, p. cliv.

[2] Pp. 418–428.

[3] Henry le Galeys, or Waleys, who was Mayor of London in 1273, and again A.D. 1280 to 1283, was Mayor of Bordeaux in 1275.

[4] Beginning at p. 219, *Por ceo, etc.*

[1] Vintry, which we know to have been extensively inhabited by merchants of Bordeaux and other localities of Gascoigne and Guyenne, seems not unlikely to have been their [2] favourite place of resort. Though the majority of its members evidently consisted of foreigners, natives of this country, it is equally evident, were by no means excluded; indeed, the only person whose name occurs from beginning to end of the document, [3] John de Cheshunt, "third Prince" of the fraternity, there can be little doubt, was an Englishman by birth. How this formula of the rules of a private society came to be inserted among the City records it is impossible to say; not improbably, however, it may have been delivered to the civic authorities in conformity with the police regulations of the day, as setting forth the laws by which the conduct of a body of persons, mostly strangers, meeting from time to time in the heart of the City, professed to be governed. How and when too this mirthful and beneficent brotherhood came to an end, is as much a mystery—even more so perhaps,—as the date at which it was established. During the Gallic wars of Edward III., its songs, its alms-deeds, its processions, and its festivities, would not unlikely meet with rude interruptions amid the anathemas launched against the perfidious French, and the din of arms, which, so far as the note of preparation

Its members mostly foreigners, but some, natives of this country.

Insertion of its rules among the City records.

Uncertainty as to how it came to an end.

Connexion of London with the French wars of Edward III.

[1] 'La Riol,' or 'Reole,' in the Vintry, from which the Church of St. Michael Paternoster has its (corrupted) adjunct of 'Royal,' was so called, no doubt, from its being inhabited by merchants of La Reole, a town in the vicinity of Bordeaux. Merchants and tradesmen dwelling in La Reole are found mentioned in the City books of the thirteenth century; and in 1299 we find Catherine de la Reole, then resident in London, lending large sums of money to her distressed fellow-countrymen. See the *Collection Générale* of M. Delpit, Introduction, pp. clxxii., clxxvii. According to the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 461, Edward I. confirmed to his surgeon, Simon de Beauveys, a grant of "the "mansion called *La Ryole*," made by Thomas Bat.

[2] Or, possibly, the vicinity of the Church of St. Martin le Grand. See p. 219.

[3] See p. 219.

was concerned, was nowhere to be heard more loudly or more unceasingly than in the City of London. But as the society would appear, at the date of its Second Series of regulations, to have already contained within itself the germs of dissolution, there is hardly ground for believing that it had the fortune to survive until even then.

Germs of dissolution to be perceived in its Regulations.

More prominent features of these Regulations.

As a translation of this curious record of bygone tastes and manners is [1] annexed, it will suffice if some few only of its more prominent features are here commended to the reader's notice. Among these may be enumerated,—the yearly ceremony of electing the Prince of the society, the out-going Prince on the occasion resigning to his successor the crown he wears, and presenting him with a gilt [2] cup full of wine; the mode of deciding as to the merits of the songs, or [3] "ballads-royal" as they were formerly called, a crown, or garland, being bestowed upon the composer of the best song for the year; the duties incumbent upon the brotherhood, on the occasion of any member being married, or becoming a "clerk-priest," and upon the death and burial of a brother; the alms-deeds and good works required of them when *in extremis;* the candle of fifty pounds' weight in wax yearly to be presented in the Chapel of Our Lady, in the Church of St. Martin le Grand; the "common hutch" for keeping the remembrances and regulations of the society; the appointment of a Clerk, and of a Chaplain, the latter of whom is to be—"at all times singing mass for the "living and the dead of the company;" the minute rules for the celebration of the "Grand Feast" each year, at which all extravagance is to be especially eschewed, and the companions are to be "served with "good bread, good ale, and good wine, and then with

Yearly election of a Prince.

Reward for the best ballad-royal.

Marriage, death, and burial of the members.

Alms-deeds.

Wax candle presented in the Chapel of Our Lady.

Common hutch.

Clerk and Chaplain.

The Grand Feast each year.

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[1] Pp. 579–594.

[2] The "*loving cup,*" no doubt, of the present day.

[3] See Glossary, p. 708, "*Chancon.*"

" pottage, and one course of solid meat, and, after " that, with double roast in a dish, and cheese, and " no more," the residue going to the prisoners in Newgate and the City poor; the costume of the Princes, old and new; the decoration of the room for the great yearly meeting, and of the seats for the singers of the royal songs; the procession of the companions on horse-back through the City, when escorting the new Prince to his home; arrived at which,—" they are " all to alight and have a dance there, by way of " hearty good-bye;" which ended, "they are to take " one drink and depart, each to his own house, and all " on foot."

Costume of the Princes, and decoration of the room.

Procession through the City.

Ending with a dance.

A dreary dance, after all, must this have been for the "loving companions" of the Pui; seeing that they allowed "no lady, or other woman," to be present at the "great sittings" of the fraternity, and this, for the unsatisfactory, and indeed paradoxical, reason, "that " the members ought thereby to take example, and " rightful warning, to honour, cherish, and commend " all ladies, at all times in all places, *as much in their " absence as in their presence.*" Another rule was, that—" no person was to be in the company, to eat " there, or to stay, or to hear the singing, if he were " not one of the society;" and if any such person was discovered to be present, it was the duty of the Prince to dismiss him, or at once to make him [1] become one of the company,—" if sufficient thereto," a stop being put to the singing in the meanwhile.

Exclusion of women from the "great "sittings" of the fraternity.

And of all persons not members thereof.

In the regulations of this society we see closely reflected, no doubt, the rules and ceremonials which regulated the Guilds and Mysteries of contemporary date; indeed, a document which bears a marked resemblance to it, in some respects, is the code of Ordinances, A.D.

Its rules similar to those of the Guilds and Mysteries of those times.

[1] The somewhat apposite story of Miss Saintleger and the Freemasons will not improbably recur to some among the readers of these pages.

Resemblance to the early Ordinances of a branch fraternity of the Pepperers of London.

1345, for the regulation of a branch fraternity of the Pepperers of London; which, in course of time, expanded into the important Company of Grocers, among whose valuable and well-preserved records this ordinance is still to be found. It is written partly in Anglo-Norman, but mostly in old English, the commencement being in the former language, and to the following effect:—"In honour of God and of His sweet Mother, " and of Saint Antonine and of all Saints, upon the " twentieth day of May, in the year of Grace 1345, " and in the nineteenth year of the very noble King " Edward, since the Conquest the Third of that name, " a fraternity was founded of the companions Pepperers " of Sopereslane, for having and maintaining the greater " love and unity among them, and for consorting together," etc. Like the companions of the Pui, the founders of the fraternity then proceed to form regulations for the election of Wardens, the appointment of a Chaplain, the establishment of masses, the management of their funds, the relief of the poorer members, and other similar details, not omitting to commence operations for the new year with the indispensable "*mangerie*," or feast, withal; which finished, the Wardens, like the outgoing Prince of the Pui, are "to " come with garlondes on their hedes," and to adopt measures for choosing Wardens for the year ensuing, " upon whom the forseid garlondes shullen be so sett." The silver crowns, chaplets, or garlands, it may be remarked, which are still employed by the City Companies for crowning their Masters and Wardens on hall-days and other festive occasions, are the same probably, in many instances, that have graced the heads of their predecessors in centuries long bygone.

Purview of certain of those Ordinances.

The crowns, chaplets, or garlands, of the City Companies.

Trades of London; The Saddlers and Joiners.— In early times, each craft in London (and perhaps in all other English towns) had its own particular district allotted to it. Fitz-Stephen, who wrote *temp.*

Each craft had its own district in early times.

Henry II., informs us that—[1] "those following each "trade, those selling each article, those disposing of "their own workmanship, are every morning all set "apart by themselves in their respective places, according to their trades." Bearing this fact in mind, the Saddlers of London, some six or seven centuries ago, were all to be found in one locality, no doubt; and that, in the close vicinity of the present St. Martin's le Grand, where Saddlers' Hall still exists. We have strong evidence too that this Guild was coëval, if not with Saxon, with the earliest Norman, times. From a [2] Convention made between the members of the Church of St. Martin and the Alderman, Chaplain, Echevins, and all the elders of the Saddlers' Guild, and bearing internal evidence that it is of the time of Henry II. or one of the two reigns immediately following, we learn that it had been established "from of old," as between that "Congregation" and the said Church, that the Saddlers were to be considered as brethren of, and partakers of all benefits with, the Church of St. Martin, by night and by day, in masses, psalms, vigils, and prayers; that two masses in each week had been assigned to them in especial, one for the living, the other for the deceased, brethren of the Guild. That it had been further granted unto them, freely and gratuitously, that the bells of the Church should be tolled for their dead, procession duly made, and burial accorded in the churchyard; that "from of old" it had been an established usage, and had then of late in Chapter of the Guild been recorded, that the Saddlers had been wont, on the Feast of St. Martin, to visit the Church and offer their alms, together with a torch of wax made therefor. That further, it had been the

Early locality of the Saddlers, the vicinity of St. Martin's le Grand.

The Guild coeval with Saxon, or early Norman, times.

Convention of the Guild with the members of the Church of St. Martin.

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[1] See p. 6 of this Volume.

[2] As cited by Madox in his *Firma Burgi*, p. 27, from the original, in the archives of St. Peter's, Westminster.

usage from ancient time, and was then of record in their Chapter holden in the time of [1]Ærnaldus, their Alderman, that, upon the members receiving the body of a deceased brother of the Guild, and duly tolling his knell, the Church of Saint Martin should receive the sum of eight pence.—Thus much in proof of the remote antiquity of this Guild.

Saddlers' trade in London, A.D. 1309.

Coming to a more recent period, the present Volume [2]gives a curious insight into the secrets of the Saddlers' trade as carried on in London, *Anno Domini* 1309. The [3]Joiners, we learn, were employed in making the rough wood-work for saddles, in other words, the fore and hind saddle-bows; it being the office probably of the Saddler to put them together and cover them with leather, or other material, when the purchaser was not content to have his saddle coated solely with paint. Great damage, we are informed, had been happening daily "unto the great lords and the "people of the land," through the trickeries practised as to saddlery; and further, that upon complaint being made as to these frauds, it was the wont of the "good "folks" of the saddlery trade to say that they were not committed by them, but by their fellow-tradesmen, the Joiners.

Saddles partly made by the Joiners.

Trickeries practised therein,

Imputed to the Joiners.

Saddles, how made.

Each saddle-bow, fore and hind, when duly and properly made, seems to have been formed of a quarter—and not less than a quarter—of the horizontal section of the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, of course, to fit the horse's back; the wood too, in justice to the customer, was to be perfectly dry before it was placed in the painter's hands. To the no small detriment, however, of the honest members of the craft, "bad apprentices, who had run away "from their masters, and other false men," were in

Spurious saddles patched up,

[1] This name would almost seem to point to Saxon times.

[2] Pp. 80, 81.

[3] Fr. "*Fusters*;" Med. Lat. "*Fus-* "*tarii.*"

the frequent habit of betaking themselves to the forests, which in those days densely surrounded the metropolis on almost every side, and there patching up spurious saddle-bows, of pieces of wood smaller than quarters, hastily glued together. These worthless articles they would smuggle into the City by night, certain painters and [1] false saddlers receiving them for sale, sometimes painting the wood in an absolutely green state, and sometimes after the pieces had been glued together: the result of which malpractices, we are told, was, that when these materials were used by "great lords or by "strangers," on a sudden emergency, *i.e.* without previous examination, the saddle would warp, upon the wood becoming dry, and, to the no small inconvenience, of course, of the said "great lords" and others, the materials would fall to pieces.

And brought into the City by night.

Evil results thereof.

With the view of putting an end to such proceedings as these, upon complaint duly made to the Mayor of London, at the date before-mentioned, every joiner was ordered from thenceforth to have his own mark for marking each saddle-bow of his workmanship; no joiner, too, was to do any work in the woods; and due provision was made, that all joiners' work that should be found to be spurious should be brought to the Guildhall, condemned, and thence carried into Cheap and burnt. No joiner from thenceforth was to work at his trade by night, or to forestal any timber on its way towards the City that unto joinery pertained, whether in the woods or elsewhere; nor was he to be found with any old saddle-bow in pieces in his possession.

Regulations made for the prevention thereof.

Painters also were forbidden to put [2] paint or colours upon saddle-bows made out of the City, before they had been viewed and proved, and duly marked, by certain persons appointed by the Mystery

Restriction upon the painters of saddle-bows.

[1] Saddlers, probably, not admitted into the Guild.

[2] "*Peynt ou colours.*"

The painting of saddles apparently the principal occupation of the Painters.

for the purpose. Indeed, from the *Ordinances of the Painters*, as given in *Liber Horn*, fol. 341, it would almost seem that the principal occupation of the painters in these days was the painting of saddles, old and new, as no other article whatever upon which they are to exercise their skill is there named; though there can be little doubt that their assistance was also called into requisition by the goldsmith's art, it being, among other things, there provided,—"that no one shall put "any but good and pure colours on gold, or on silver; "that is to say, good cynople, good green, good ver-"milion, or other good colours, distempered with oil "(*destempre de oyle*), and not with brazil or [1] *inde de* "*Baldas*, or any other bad colour."

Their services employed in aid of the Goldsmith's art.

The Lorimers divided into the Coppersmiths and the Ironsmiths.

The Lorimers.—The Lorimers (in more modern times known as "Loriners,") were makers of lorimery,[2] or metal work for the trappings and harness of horses; and are mentioned in the City books as being divided into two branches, the "Coppersmiths" and the "Ironsmiths," at the beginning of the reign of Edward III. They were of course in close connexion with the Saddlers; and there seems reason for believing, though the fact does not appear from the present Volume, that they carried on their trade in Cripplegate or its close vicinity. From their [3] Ordinances, made in the 45th of Henry III. (A.D. 1261), and sanctioned by Sir William Fitz-Richard, Mayor, "and the other Barons of the City," we learn that a strict surveillance was exercised over them by the authorities. "For the abating of all guiles and "trickery," it was among other things enacted, that no member of the mystery should forge any manner of

Their probable locality.

Their Ordinances *temp.* Henry III.

[1] It is possible that this may mean 'blue,' or indigo, 'of Baldack,' or 'Baldac,' Baldock in Herts., a place of some note, perhaps, in this country, during the Middle Ages, for its dyeing; see Madox, *Hist. Excheq.* i. p. 469. This early mention of painting with oil deserves remark. The painting of wainscoting in oil is also mentioned in the Records of the Goldsmiths' Company, *s.a.* 1380.

[2] See Glossary, p. 739, "*Lormerie.*"

[3] Pp. 78–80.

lorimery by night, or should put any cast or smelted (*fundue*) material in his work; nor was he to allow any old bit to be furbished up again for re-sale, unless indeed it should be that—"some high man, or "lady of the land, or some substantial man of the "City, should especially wish to have an old bit fur-"bished up or repaired," from the fact of its being of good pattern or of desirable quality.

Further regulations prescribed by these Ordinances.

No member of the mystery was to work upon Saturday, after noon sounded and rung out at his Parish Church; nor upon the Feasts of Our Lady, or the Days of the Apostles, and their Eves, or Vigils, after noon rung. No stranger keeping house in the City was to make any work of lorimery, or anything unto the mystery pertaining, until he had paid half a mark unto the commonalty of London for his entrance, and two shillings to the alms-box; the same to be collected by the Wardens of the mystery, for the relief of the impoverished members of the trade. It was provided also in common—"by those of the mystery, "and by their apprentices and the journeymen of the "mystery, that they should give at Easter, in each "year, an honourable and becoming [1] bridle and bit "unto the Mayor of London."

These Ordinances burnt in Cheap, *temp.* Edward II.

From a notice in fol. 22 of the *Liber Memorandorum*, preserved at Guildhall, we learn that this set of Ordinances, at suit of the Saddlers of London, was condemned by Hamo de Chigewell, Mayor, in the 14th year of Edward II. (A.D. 1320), and on Monday, the Feast of Saint Faith the Virgin (6th October), in that year, was burnt in Cheap.

Probable reason for this step.

The reason for this proceeding is nowhere stated in the City books, but, as we learn from other sources that the Saddlers were in the habit of claiming the exclusive right of buying metal-work of

[1] This is probably the meaning of "*lorein*," in the present instance. See Glossary, p. 739.

the Loriners, we may conclude that these Ordinances were displeasing to that more powerful craft, as being likely to render their humble brethren, the Lorimers, too independent. To such a pitch of hostility indeed had this feeling arisen, that, under the year 1327, we read in the City records of deadly battles taking place between the Saddlers, on the one hand, and the Joiners, Painters, and Lorimers, on the other, both in Cripplegate and in Cheap, in which many persons on both sides were wounded, and some actually slain.

Hostility between the Saddlers and the Joiners, Painters, and Lorimers.

The Weavers.—The Anglo-Saxons practised the art of cloth-making; though, it is generally believed, to no very considerable extent. It was first extensively carried on in this country by the Flemings probably, whom Henry I. introduced into various [1] districts. The earliest proof of its existence in London, as a trade, belongs to this period; a statement being found in one of the Great Rolls of the [2] Exchequer to the effect that, during that reign, Robert Fitz-Leuestan accounted for 16*l.*, paid by the Guild of Weavers in London. What was the amount of their annual ferm, or rent, payable to the Crown at this period, does not appear to be known.

Weaving in England in early times.

Earliest proof of its existence in London.

The earliest Charter of the London Weavers, not improbably, was granted to them by Henry I.; for Henry II., in the [3] early part of his reign, by Charter conceded that they might hold their Guild in London,—"with all the franchises and customs which they had "in the time of King Henry," his grandsire, and further provided, that no one should interfere with their craft in the City, or in Southwark, or elsewhere, unless belonging to their Guild; they duly paying to him [4] two golden marks at the Feast of Saint Michael

Earliest Charter, probably, of the London Weavers.

Charter of Henry II.

Their yearly ferm.

[1] Cumberland and Pembrokeshire, for example. Hoveden also mentions (*s.a.*1111), the town of Rôs, supposed to be Denbigh.

[2] Rot. 15, a.

[3] Between A.D. 1162 and 1171, while Thomas (à Becket) was Archbishop of Canterbury. See p. 33.

[4] *I.e.*, 18 silver marks, or 12 pounds of silver.

in each year. He also forbade thereby that any one should do unto them "injury or contumely," under a penalty of ten pounds.

From the peculiar language of this provision, it is pretty evident that the status of the Weavers at this period must have been a very humble one; and that,—in consequence probably of their foreign origin,—they were regarded by their fellow-citizens as a contemptible and degraded class. Indeed, if we may judge from the documents to be found in the present Volume (pp. 131, 132) bearing reference to the Weavers of other towns at an early date, the usages of which appear to have been assimilated to those of London, it would seem that the Weavers (during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries) held a status, little, if at all, superior to that of the [1] "not law-worthy" serf, or *theow*, of Anglo-Saxon times.

Their humble status in early times.

In reference to the Weavers and Fullers of Winchester, we learn, that no weaver or fuller might go beyond the precincts of the city for the purposes of traffic; and that they were to sell their cloths to the [2] traders of the city only. If any weaver or fuller, "for enriching himself," should be found going out of the city, the substantial men thereof were to take his chattels back into the city, and deal with them as forfeited. If cloth was sold by them to any trader not belonging to the city, such trader was to lose the cloth, and the weaver was liable to forfeiture of all his goods. No weaver or fuller was to buy the articles requisite for his trade until he had made satisfaction to the Sheriff for his proportion of the ferm, or rent, due to the King from his craft or Guild. No freeman was to be accused even by a weaver or a fuller; nor

The Weavers and Fullers of Winchester grievous restrictions upon them.

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[1] *I.e.*, not worthy of the privileges of freemen in courts of justice.

[2] In early times, the weavers were very generally employed as workmen by the "*pannarii*," or "drapers "of cloth."

were such persons allowed to bear witness against a freeman. If a weaver became rich enough to be able to leave his craft, he was bound solemnly to forswear it, and to remove all looms from his house. This done, he might be admitted to the freedom of the city.

Similar restrictions upon the Weavers of Marlborough,

At Marlborough, regulations of a similar nature appear to have prevailed. The weaver was to work for no one, except the substantial men of the town, nor was he to possess any property of his own to the value of one penny, beyond what [1] pertained to the art of making cloth; except indeed to the amount of five ells of cloth, for clothing himself throughout the year. He was also bound to remove all looms from his house before adopting any other trade. At Oxford, the weaver was not allowed, under pain of forfeiture, to weave or full his own cloth without leave of the substantial men of the town. Upon death of a weaver, his wife was to marry none but a weaver, in case it should be her wish to follow her late husband's craft. At Beverley, a locality famed for its textures during the Middle Ages, similar arbitrary and unrighteous usages prevailed.

Of Oxford,

And of Beverley.

The Weavers of London, *temp.* Henry II. and Richard I.

Throughout the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., the Weavers of London continued to pay their yearly ferm of two golden marks to the crown, and we hear nothing of contumely or injury offered them by the citizens. During this period the Guild, not improbably, inhabited a Soke, or place exempt from civic jurisdiction, of its own. In the third year, however, of King John, the citizens, moved perhaps by jealousy at the privileges which had been granted them by past sovereigns, as well as influenced by a feeling of contempt for this servile and degraded class, prevailed upon the King to

Charter against them, obtained by the citizens of London from King John, for certain pe-

[1] As to this passage, see p. 553, Note 3.

grant them a Charter, to the effect that the Guild of Weavers should from thenceforth be no longer tolerated within the City; the citizens agreeing to pay him a yearly sum of twenty silver marks in lieu of the eighteen which the Weavers had been wont to pay. For the grant of this Charter, there is evidence in the Exchequer Rolls that the citizens further agreed to pay the King a sum of sixty marks; while, at the same time, there is equally good evidence in the same Rolls that John, with his usual duplicity, continued to extend the royal protection to the Weavers of London, during succeeding years of his reign, on payment by them, in lieu of their former ferm, of twenty silver marks, the annual sum that the duped citizens themselves had agreed to give.

cuniary considerations.

The royal protection however still continued to the Weavers, on payment of an increased ferm.

At the beginning of the next reign, that of Henry III., the former ill-will between the Weavers and the citizens continued to prevail; so much so, in fact, that in the sixth year of that reign the Weavers, in fear lest the Mayor and citizens should wrest from them, by main force, the Charter of liberties granted them by Henry II., delivered it for safe-keeping in the Treasury of the King's Exchequer, to be shown to them when required, and then replaced in the Treasury.

Proof of continuance of ill-will between the citizens of London and the Weavers, *temp.* Henry III.

After this period, we lose sight of the Weavers of London for many years; though we gather from the Exchequer Rolls that down to the reign of Edward III., and even later, they continued to pay their yearly ferm of twenty marks; and, from the present [1] Volume, that their Charter was confirmed by Henry III., in the 27th, and by Edward I., in the 31st, year of his reign.

Payment by the Weavers of their ferm for many years later.

At this latter date, we have evidence that their status within the City of London had greatly changed,

Change of their status in London, *temp.* Edward I.

[1] Pp. 48, 417–419.

and, so far as their liberty and personal comfort were concerned, considerably improved. In spite, however, of the exemptions apparently granted them by the Charter of Henry II., they had now become fully amenable to the authority of the Mayor; for, in the 28th year of the latter reign (A.D. 1300), on the occasion of a dispute arising between them and the [1] Burellers, and coming under the judicial cognizance of Elias Russel, the Mayor, we find the following provisions among their Ordinances, as then revised.

But now amenable to the authority of the Mayor.

Dispute between the Weavers and the Burellers.

Provisions among the Ordinances, of the Weavers, *temp.* Edward I.

[2] They were to hold their Court every Thursday, if necessary, the Mayor to preside, if it should please him so to do. They were also to hold a Guild upon St. Edmund's Day, each year, at the Church of St. Nicholas Acon, at which meeting all of the craft were to attend. They were to be at liberty to withdraw from the Sheriffs' Court all members of their craft impleaded for matters touching such craft, and to take cognizance of the matter in a Court of their own. No stranger who had not served an apprenticeship among them of seven years was to be admitted into their trade to keep [3] house, unless he had previously been a weaver and knew how to weave. If a bureller should happen to commit an offence against a weaver, or the converse, whereas it had formerly been the custom to strike work until amends should be made, it was now provided that no work should in future be so interrupted. Whereas it was formerly forbidden that a cloth of forty ells should be woven in a shorter time than four days, it was now provided that every one might

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[1] Makers of burel, a coarse grey, or russet, cloth; they also prepared yarn for the weavers. See Glossary, p. 789.

[2] Pp. 121–126.

[3] In this instance it is doubtful whether "*hostel*" means "house" or "loom." If the former, it will probably bear reference to Candlewick Street, the locality to which, at this period, the Guild seems to have been confined.

make it in as short a time as he could; and whereas it was previously forbidden that a weaver should work between the Epiphany and Candlemas, such restraint was now withdrawn, provided always that no one worked at night. It was also enacted, that if a weaver should die with two looms in his possession, one of them remaining to his widow after his decease, the widow might lawfully hold the same until such time as she should marry a man other than one of the craft; in which case, she was bound to part with the loom, but to a member of the Guild only. And whereas it had been previously forbidden that any weaver should let his loom for hire out of his house, it was now enacted that they might do so within the City, but only to members of the Guild. It was also provided, that if a loom should be parted with by reason of the owner's poverty, he might at any future time reclaim the same, upon repayment of the sum originally received for it.

Locality of the Guild, *temp.* Edward I., and in early times.

From the body of Ordinances, of which the foregoing is but a comparatively brief extract, it is evident that the Guild at this period continued, as in earlier times no doubt, to be confined to one locality within the City, [1] Candlewick Street (now corrupted to "Cannon "Street"), as we learn from other sources; owing to which fact, broad cloths of certain qualities were generally known in this country, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as "cloths of Candlewick," or "Canwyke, Street."

Indictment of the Weavers of London, by certain Wards, *temp.* Edward II.

Coming down to the latest period treated of in the pages of the *Liber Custumarum*, we [2] find that in the 14th year of Edward II. (A.D. 1321) the Weavers of London had deviated in many respects from the spirit of these Ordinances, and that, on indictment by the Wards of Candlewick Street and Walbrook, they were

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[1] See Glossary, pp. 705, 818.

[2] Pp. 416–424.

summoned before the Justiciars Itinerant at the Tower to shew by what warrant they claimed certain rights and privileges in reference to their craft.

Particulars of the indictment.

After being summarily condemned (to amercement) for a conspiracy and confederacy, entered into in the Church of St. Margaret Pattens, in agreeing to exact for the weaving of each piece of cloth six pence more than of old they had been wont to receive, and, in subversion of the royal prerogative, for seizing the looms of such members of their craft as had been guilty of felony, the members of the Guild are questioned, on this occasion, in reference to many other points connected with their trade; which interrogatories being duly answered, we come to the finding of the Jurors. From this finding we learn, among other matters, that, from the time of their first Charter, it had been held to be the lawful usage among them, that the looms of such members of the craft as failed to pay their proportion of the King's ferm should be seized by the Bailiffs of the Guild; that if a weaver "falsely and maliciously" made away with another person's goods, but without the intention of stealing them, it was the practice to expel him from the Guild, but to retain his loom within the limits of the Guild, by way of compensation for his proportion of the ferm; that when a bureller brought yarn to a weaver for weaving, it was the custom for the Bailiffs of the craft, assisted by their servants, to examine such yarn, whether it was "good and competent" or not; that, in case of defect being found in either yarn or cloth, it was the practice for the Bailiffs to report the facts to the Mayor, who thereupon empanelled a jury of six burellers and six weavers, and pronounced judgment according to their verdict; the bureller who had made the faulty yarn being amerced by the Mayor, and the weaver of defective cloth being punished by the Bailiffs, according to the custom of the Guild. In case of Spanish wool being

Finding of the Jurors, as to the usages of the Weavers.

mixed with English in cloths made for sale, a similar jury was empanelled, and the defective cloth adjudged by the Mayor to be burnt.

Finding of the Jurors as to usages of the Weavers that were not warranted.

The Jurors further found that the said Weavers, "under "colour of their Guild aforesaid," had now for the last thirty years made provision,—"for their own sole profit, "and to the common loss of the people,"[1] that no one of their number should work between the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity and Candlemas, or, at any time, at night by candle-light; that they should not weave a cloth of Candlewick Street in less than four days,— "whereas the same cloth could many a time be made "in two days, or three;" that they had determined to admit no person, stranger or otherwise, into their Guild, unless he paid a grievous fine therefor;—"maliciously "devising thereby, that the smaller the number of those "working in their craft, the higher should be the price "of their workmanship." The result of which monopoly had been, the Jurors further said, that whereas in olden times there were about 380 weaving-looms in the City, there were now but eighty, the Weavers "keeping "down the number, for their own private profit, to the "common loss of the people in this behalf."[2]

Bad use apparently made by the Weavers of London, of the rights and liberties which they have gained.

The result of these enquiries, which were ultimately postponed for consideration, after the close of the Iter, by the King and his Council, we do not find stated; but there seems reason for believing that the once oppressed Weavers of London had made but a bad use of the rights and liberties which they had gradually extorted from their fellow-citizens, and that in all probability they were only brought to their senses, and forced to abandon their

[1] And in contravention of the spirit of their own Ordinances of only twenty years before.

[2] The arguments of the King's Serjeant and the Jurors against monopoly (pp. 421, 424) are well deserving of perusal.

attempts at artificial monopoly and extortion, by the vast influx of foreign brethren of the craft from Flanders and Brabant, that took place in the succeeding reign.

Early status of the Fullers.

The Fullers and Dyers.—The status of the Fullers in early times, as already seen, was in no degree better than that of the Weavers. At a later period, in the reign of Edward I., we find the trades of Dyer and Fuller, as carried on in London, united in the same individual; and that, in conformity with certain established rules, cloths made within the City were allowed only to be fulled in houses within the same precincts, and "under "the feet of men of the trade, or of their servants."

Trades of Fuller and Dyer united, *temp.* Edward I.

Rules as to fulling at mills without the City.

These rules, however, having been infringed by certain tradesmen who had recently commenced business as fullers in the City, John of Oxford, Henry atte Watergate, and Elyas Sherman, by name, we [1]learn that they were summoned before the Warden and Sheriffs of the City (A.D. 1298), to make answer to a charge of having sent cloths that had been entrusted to them to full within the City, to a fulling-mill at Stratford (in Essex) and elsewhere without the precincts,—"in fraud, and to the "grievous loss, of the men to whom such cloths "belong, and of all men following the trade within "the said city, to the damage and depression of the said "trade, and against the custom aforesaid;" the result being, that the transgressing fullers were brought to a sense of the heinousness of their offence; and that, after the Dyers, Shearmen, Burellers, Weavers, and Fullers had been duly convened by the authorities, it was enacted that, whereas many defects had been found in cloths which had been delivered to the fullers, dyers, and weavers of London, to be fulled, because such cloths had been given out to be fulled at mills, no fuller, dyer, or weaver should from thenceforth carry or deliver any cloth out of the City to be fulled at mills, saving

[1] Pp. 127, 128.

the rights of private individuals who might wish such to be done. And further, that six reputable men, appointed thereunto, should make search at the City Gates, by land and by water, for all such cloths as should be carried out for fulling at mills, and should seize and detain the same until such time as the owners should appear, and acknowledge that it was by their wish that they had been so sent to the mills to be fulled.

Rules as to dyeing

It was also ordained, that no dyer who dyed [1] burnets in blue, or other colours, should dye in [1] *blecche* or [1] *taune;* that no one of the craft should receive another's hired journeyman or apprentice, against the wish of his master; and that, if any journeyman should have borrowed money or goods of his master, or of any other master, upon the understanding that he was to give his services for the money, no other master or journeyman was to harbour him or keep him at work.

Frauds and irregularities complained of by the Cordwainers of London, *temp.* Edward I.

The Cordwainers.—A.D. 1303 complaint was [2] made to Sir John le Blount, Mayor of London, and the other civic authorities, by "many good folks," cordwainers,—or shoemakers,—of the City, that certain persons of their craft were in the habit of unlawfully mixing the leather used in their workmanship, basil, or sheepskin, for example, with cordwain, and calf-leather with cow-leather; and of cutting out shoes of basil, calfskin, and dogskin, and selling the same to knights, "and other great lords of the land, for cordwain and "for kid." It was further represented, that many of the mystery were in the habit of trading with denizens and strangers, who themselves were not freemen of the City,—"to the great scandal of the "mystery, and the damage of the common people of "the land, both rich and poor." Whereupon, by the civic authorities it was, under severe penalties, or-

Regulations made by the civic autho-

[1] See Glossary, pp. 701, 704, and 768, for the meaning of these words.

[2] Pp. 83, 84.

rities as to the making of shoes future.

dained,—"as for a long time theretofore it had been "provided and established," that those whose business it was to shape and make shoes, should mix no manner of leather with other leather, but make the same wholly of one leather; and that no one should cut out shoes of basil, calfskin, or dogskin, or sell any manner of leather for other than it was. Four reputable men of the mystery were also appointed, whose duty it was to go once a month, at least, throughout the trade, and make search for such articles as they might find made up of mixed materials, in contravention of the Ordinances; the same to be carried to the Chamber of the Guildhall, there to await the award of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Laws of the City as to mixed materials, employed in shoe-making.

So rigid, in fact, were the laws of the City in reference to mixed materials, as employed in the shoemaking trade, that, throughout the whole, probably, of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, it was a fixed and immutable regulation, not only that shoemakers should use new leather in making shoes, but that cobblers should be restricted wholly to the use of old leather in mending them. Upon no account was a cobbler to be found with a piece of new leather in his possession; and there are several instances to be found in the earlier City books of unlucky cobblers getting into serious trouble for breach of this singular regulation. The usage, no doubt, was based upon a rigid determination to keep the trades of "cordwainer" and "cobbler" wholly distinct, the former being strictly forbidden to mend shoes, and the latter to make them.

The trades of cordwainer and cobbler kept wholly distinct.

Articles made by the Cappers of London,

The Cappers.—The craft of the Cappers, under which name, down to the reign of Edward III., seem to have been included the makers of 'cappes,' 'hattes,'[1] 'hures,'

[1] Rough shaggy caps of a peculiar description; see Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. xc. The "Cap of "Maintenance," worn by the City Sword-bearer, in form probably represents the ancient '*hure*.' In the reign of Edward III. the Hurers formed a craft, or mystery, by themselves.

and [1] hoods, from an early period down to the fifteenth century, dwelt principally in Fleet Street, and appears to have been under the especial surveillance of the civic authorities. Their locality.

A.D. 1270 a code of [2] Ordinances for their guidance was drawn up by Sir Hugh Fitz-Otho, Warden of the City; whereby, among other things, it was enjoined, that no one of the trade should in future make a cap of anything but [3] thrown wool, grey, black, or white, under pain of seizure by the Sheriffs. No old cap was to be dyed black,—"because it often happens that "such caps are had and sold for new." No cap, made of white or grey wool, was to be dyed black, such practices affording an opportunity for deception,—"be-"cause when such caps come into the rain, they sink "(*labuntur*) and lose their colour." No one in the trade was to work by night,—"a concession made for "the benefit and advantage of the poor of this craft, "who are many in number." If any member of the craft, or any stranger, should bring into Cheap, or elsewhere, for sale, any cap made wholly, or in part, of any other material than wool, it should be lawful for the others of the trade to seize the offender and his property, and hand them over to a Sheriff of the City. Regulations of their Ordinances *temp.* Henry III.

These regulations would seem, however, in the course of time, to have materially failed in their object; for in the month of July, A.D. 1311, we [4] read that at a meeting holden in the Guildhall by Richere de Refham, Mayor, and most of the Aldermen, it was by common consent declared, that the common people of the realm were greatly imposed upon by the Cappers of the City, who were in the habit of making up "false caps" of Probable failure of these Regulations. Impositions practised by the Cappers of the City.

[1] The precise meaning, in every instance, of the words "*capellum*" and "*capella*," p. 101, it is, perhaps, impossible to define.

[2] Pp. 101, 102.

[3] See Glossary, p. 787, "*Boli lana.*"

[4] P. 102.

And by merchants from Almaine and other countries.

flocks (or refuse wool), and selling them as made of good and lawful materials; that divers merchants also, from Almaine (Germany), and other countries, were in the habit of bringing such articles from the parts beyond sea, and selling them in the City as good,—"to "the very great detriment of all the people of the "realm." To the end, therefore, that a stop might be put thereto, while, at the same time, the merchants and makers of such articles might not experience loss by a too sudden prohibition of them, it was ordered that the alien merchants should find surety, and bind themselves by oath, to convey all such spurious wares out of the realm, and not to import any such in future, under pain of having them burnt. All merchants of London, and all cappers, in possession of such articles, were to get rid of them by the following Easter, so far as the City was concerned; the other merchant-strangers being ordered to remove them, by Mid-Lent, out of the realm.

Remedies provided for these evils, *temp.* Edward II.

Ordinance as to the use of chalk and cole.

By another Ordinance, made in the following month, it was enjoined that no capper "should have caps "worked up with chalk or with [1] *cole*," under pain of forfeiture. The process of dyeing, there can be little doubt, is here alluded to, but whether by "*cole*" charcoal is meant, or mineral coal, it is perhaps impossible, with any degree of certainty, to say.

The Cappers of London at the Iter of the 14th Edward II.

At the Iter holden at the Tower of London in the 14th of Edward II., we find the Cappers summoned before the Justiciars, to make answer as to certain of their usages and regulations; the proceedings on which occasion

[1] Perhaps anthracite, or culm, is meant; which, in Devonshire, is known as 'paint,' a black colour being extracted from it. So recently as the time of Elizabeth it was the practice to restore the blackness of a rusty hat by smoking it with a link. Robert Greene (as quoted by Steevens), says,—"This cozenage is used "in selling old hats found upon "dunghills, instead of new, blackt "over with the smoke of an old "link."

are given in part in pp. 428-432 of the present Volume, but are left [1] incomplete.

Statutes and enactments imply the existence of offences.

The Lawyers of A.D. 1280.—We cannot be otherwise than justified in believing that the existence of Statutes and enactments framed for the prevention of certain offences implies the contemporary prevalence of those offences, at least to some extent. If we are to form an estimate of the City lawyers, in the latter years of the thirteenth century, upon this principle, we must of necessity conclude, from a [2] code of civic Ordinances contained in the present Volume, that many of the learned profession, pleaders as well as attorneys, were guilty of very serious malpractices, and proved themselves anything but a credit to the "long robe."

Evidence of malpractices on part of the City lawyers.

Particulars of such malpractices.

The least guilty of these offenders, who, not without good reason, had incurred the heavy displeasure of Sir Gregory de Rokesley, Mayor, "his Aldermen, and "the other reputable men of the City," had been in the habit of setting themselves up as [3] Countors, while in reality "they knew nothing whatever about their "profession, nor had they ever learnt it;" the result of which was, that—"the reputable men of the City "well perceived that, by reason of their ignorance, "both impleader and impleaded lost their pleas and "their suits, as well in the Court of Hustings as in "the houses of the Sheriffs, and that some persons "had even been disinherited by reason of their foolish "conduct:"—a thing, however, that we need not be at all surprised at, when we are further informed that, in these times,—"every one made himself a countor at his "will, sometimes indeed such a person as did not "know how to speak in proper language." Others again, following the same independent line of action,

[1] See also *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 457; but the MS. is in a defective state.

[2] Pp. 280-282.

[3] A certain class of pleaders at the bar; see Glossary, p. 714, "*Countour*," and p. 750, "*Pledour*."

took upon themselves the duties of pleaders, attorneys, and [1] essoiners, and sometimes even got themselves appointed assessors in the Sheriffs' Court. To add, if possible, to the confusion caused by this state of things, although the lines of demarcation no doubt were laid down plainly enough, a countor was sometimes to be found encroaching upon the domain of the attorney or the essoiner, and an essoiner, by way of reprisal, upon that of the countor or the attorney.

Malpractices on their part, of a still more serious nature.

These delinquencies, however, serious as they really were, appear to have been mild in comparison with others that evidently formed part of the practice of the black sheep of the profession. It was not at all an unheard-of thing, it would seem, for a countor to undertake a suit on the understanding that he was to have a partnership in the profits; while an even greater rogue would take the money of his client, and of course make himself acquainted with his case, and then with consummate effrontery pocket the hire, and conduct the cause, of the other side. Disgraceful language, ugly words, and scandalous calumnies, appear to have been the rhetoric employed by some; while in other instances, serjeants, as well as attorneys, would seem to have been in the habit of coolly passing from their respective seats, or moving far beyond the bar of the Court, and trying to earwig the judges and thrust their services upon them as assessors. Indeed, so poor an opinion does Gregory de Rokesley and his worthy Aldermen appear to have entertained of the whole fraternity, that we absolutely find it among the rules

Bad opinion entertained of them by the civic authorities.

[1] The Essoiner proffered *essoins* in Court, or legitimate excuses for non-attendance. See Glossary, p. 697, "*Assoignour*," and p. 723, "*Essoyne*."

[2] The word is "*lower*," 'hire,' or 'pay,' not 'fee,' in the modern sense. In illustration of this venal conduct, see the Latin lines quoted in page 714, from a contemporary poem, to the effect that—" Those called " 'Countors' are worse than the rest. " With both hands they take, and so " deceive those of whom they are " the defenders."

made at the above-mentioned date, that in case a member were requested to act as assessor to a judge, he should first make oath that he would favour neither one side nor the other.

Some men of respectability among them.

It is to be hoped, however, and indeed there seems reason to believe, that there were some men of respectability to save the character of the London branch of the profession; seeing that the rules and regulations made on this occasion were promulgated, as we are informed,—"at the request of the Serjeants "and Countors who understood their profession, and "who felt themselves greatly aggrieved therein." The severe but wholesome penalties enacted for these malpractices will be found, by those who desire further information, in [1] pp. 281, 282; where, after due warning given to the higher members of the profession, the attorneys also are duly cautioned that if they enter into any partnership in the monies demanded by their clients, they shall be "for ever suspended;" and that if, by any default or negligence of their own, they shall lose the suits of their clients, imprisonment according to the Statute will be the result.

Penalties for these malpractices.

Universal corruption of a similar nature, at this period.

The lawyers of the metropolis, however, were probably little, if at all, worse than their neighbours; for corruption of this nature seems to have so universally prevailed, that, at a distance of twelve years from the above date, we meet with a [2] Statute, promulgated by royal authority, to the effect that, although it had been unmistakeably forbidden by previous Statutes that any member of the King's Court, or of any Court of justice, whether Justice, Clerk, Serjeant-Countor, Attorney, or Apprentice, "or steward of a high man or of "any other," should take in hand or maintain any plea [3] "to champerty," they nevertheless were in the

Statute for the suppression thereof.

[1] Translated in pp. 595–597.
[2] Pp. 203, 204.
[3] *I.e.*, on the understanding of having part of the land, the subject of the suit. See Glossary, p. 708, "*Champart.*"

habit both of taking to champerty, "and upon other " bargains from all folks in all the Courts; in conse- " quence whereof, the people had been often maltreated, " disinherited, and ruined, through such maintainers and " by their doings." To put an end to this, the King, " by assent of the great lords of the land, and by " advice of his Council," ordained and established, that all those who from thenceforth should be attainted of such undertakings, suits, and bargains, should have an imprisonment of three years, and then pay a fine at the royal pleasure.

The second Robert Fitz-Walter.

Robert Fitz-Walter, Castellain and Chief [1]*Bannerer of London.*—The Robert Fitz-Walter, whose Services and Franchises, in the above capacities, are described in pp. 147–151 of the present Volume, as also by Stow (*Survey*, ed. 1603) and Sir William Dugdale (*Extinct Baronage of England*), was son of [2]Walter, and grandson of the more celebrated Robert, Fitz-Walter, Marshal of the Army of God, and leader of the Barons, in the time of King John.

His descent from Robert Fitz-Walter, leader of the Barons against King John.

Transfer by the second Robert Fitz-Walter of Baynard's Castle.

In the third year of Edward I. (A.D. 1275), the second Robert Fitz-Walter received licence from the Crown to transfer Baynard's Castle, "adjoining the wall " of the City, with all walls and fosses thereunto per- " taining, as also the Tourelle called 'Montfichet,'" to Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purposes of the foundation of the House and Church of the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars;—"provided always, " that, by reason of this grant, nothing shall be ex- " tinguished to him and his heirs which to his Barony " did belong; but that whatsoever, relating thereto,

Reservation made therein.

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[1] Or, perhaps, 'Banneret;' see Glossary, p. 698.

[2] The Fitz-Walters were lords of Dunmow, in Essex; and to this Walter, or his father, has been attributed the institution of the well-known Flitch; which may have originated, possibly, in a rebus or play upon the close resemblance of the old English '*flick*,' a 'flitch,' and '*flich*,' 'strife;' married couples being induced thereby to abstain from the one, in the hope of being rewarded with the other.

"as well in rents, landing of vessels, and other fran-
"chises and privileges in the City of London, or
"elsewhere, without diminution, unto him the said
"Robert, or to that Barony, have recently appertained,
"shall from henceforth be reserved."[1]

On the strength, no doubt, of this unusual, and, so far as the City of London was concerned, apparently illegal, reservation, the "Services and Franchises of "Robert Fitz-Walter," as set forth in [2]these pages, were formally recited and claimed, A.D. 1303,—as we learn from [3]Stow—(but with what result we are not informed), before Sir John le Blount, Warden of the City, nearly thirty years after the claimant had disposed of his ancestral estate.

Claim made by him A.D. 1303, on the strength thereof.

Again, when arrived at apparently a very advanced age, we find the same Robert still, as of old, pressing his claims to the ancient privileges and franchises appendant to Baynard's Castle. In p. 472 of the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, enquiry is made by the Justiciars of the Iter (14th Edward II., A.D. 1321), as to the claims proffered by Fitz-Walter in reference to London; to which the respondent makes answer, that in the time of Edward I. he had disposed of Baynard's Castle, as already mentioned, but had especially reserved to himself "all rights, in virtue of the said Castle and Barony, "to him belonging;" though, he very considerately adds, he is quite ready and willing to disclaim all right and title to [4]drown traitors at Woodwharf. The Judges, finding probably that it did not in any way come under their jurisdiction to take cognizance thereof, wholly declined to entertain the question as to his franchises within the City; and in the official records of the Iter we find not a word more about the matter.

Claim again made by him at the Iter of A.D. 1321

Disclaimer made by him.

The Judges decline to entertain the question as to his franchises within the City.

[1] *Patent Rolls*, 3 Edw. I. m. 16.

[2] Pp. 147-151.

[3] Who had probably seen the copy in the *Liber Custumarum*. Dugdale gained his knowledge of them, apparently, from the *Collection of Glover, Somerset Herald*.

[4] See p. 150 of this Volume.

Resistance of the citizens of London to these claims.

That the citizens, however, the Fitz-Walters having long ceased *de facto* to be their Castellains and Banneners, strenuously and successfully resisted their claims, which had evidently been reduced to the very narrowest dimensions, we have reason to conclude from the following facts, as set forth in *Letter-Book* F. (preserved at Guildhall), fol. 142.

Proof of the determined nature of such resistance.

Upon the Feast of St. Matthew (21 Sept.) in the 21st year of Edward III. (A.D. 1347), we find it reported to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens, in Common Council assembled,—"that [1]John, Lord Fitz-Walter, "claims to have franchises in the Ward of Castle Baynard, wholly repugnant to the liberties of the City, "and to the prejudice of the estate of his lordship the "King and of the liberties of the City aforesaid. For "now of late he has made stocks for imprisonment of "persons in the said Ward, and (has claimed) to make "deliverance of persons imprisoned. Whereupon, it was "agreed . . . that the said John had no franchise "within the liberties of the City aforesaid, nor was in "future to intermeddle with any Pleas holden in the "Guildhall of London, or with any matters touching the "liberties of the City." Thus, in all probability, came to an end the extraordinay rights and privileges once enjoyed within the walls of the City of London by the powerful family of Fitz-Walter.

Probable end of the civic rights and privileges of the Fitz-Walters.

The document in the present Volume a copy, probably, of an earlier one; having reference to an absolute owner of Baynard's Castle.

Although the document contained in the present Volume was recited A.D. 1303, as already stated, there seems some reason, from the commencing words, for coming to the conclusion that it is little less than a [2]verbatim copy of an earlier record, bearing reference to a then absolute owner of Baynard's Castle; and this, no other than the Robert Fitz-Walter who lived in

[1] Grandson of the Second Robert.

[2] Of course the reference to the Friars Preachers, p. 150, would, in such case, be an interpolation.

the days of King John:—"These are the rights which "belong to Robert Fitz-Walter, Castellain of London, "etc. That the said Robert and his heirs ought to be, "and are, Chief Bannerers of London in fee, for the "said Castellany which his ancestors and he have "had from Castle Baynard in the said City."

The story told by the Chronicle of Dunmow and others among our early historians is, that King John solicited the chastity of Maud (or Matilda), the fair daughter of the elder Robert Fitz-Walter, and that, upon being repulsed, the tyrant caused her to be poisoned; the main cause of Fitz-Walter's implacable enmity. John was bad enough for anything, there is little doubt, and Sir William Dugdale appears half inclined to believe the [1] story. It seems, however, at least equally probable, that for his position as leader of the remonstrant Barons and Marshal of the Army of God, Fitz-Walter was indebted to his influential connexion with the citizens of London, the more wealthy and respectable among whom were vigorous opponents of John. It seems not unlikely too that it was through his connexion, as Castellain, with the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, mentioned in p. 149, that the army of the Barons, on its march from Ware, on the 24th of May 1215, obtained unopposed admission into the City through the Gate of Aldgate; it being the [2] Sunday next before Ascension Day, and a large portion of the population being engaged in Divine service. In A.D. 1217 we find Fitz-Walter acting as general of a force of 20,000 men, which the citizens of London had raised in support of Louis, the Dauphin of France, against the young King Henry and his guardian, William Marshal,

Alleged reason for the hostility of the Elder Robert Fitz-Walter against King John.

Sir W. Dugdale half inclined to believe the story.

Fitz-Walter's connexion with the citizens of London, not improbably the real ground for his position as leader of the Barons.

His connexion with the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate.

His command of an army raised by the citizens of London.

[1] A monument in Dunmow Church has been traditionally pointed out as that of the unfortunate Matilda; the costume, however, of the recumbent figure is that of the time of Henry IV. or V. By Antony Mundy and other playwrights of the age of Elizabeth, "the chaste "Matilda" has been converted into the "Maid Marian" of Robin Hood.

[2] Roger of Wendover, *s.a.* 1215.

His death and burial.

Earl of Pembroke. The elder Robert Fitz-Walter died A.D. 1234, and was buried before the high altar in the Church of Dunmow Priory.

Some of the particulars here given, relative to the Services and Franchises of the Fitz-Walters, as Castellains and Chief Bannerers of London, seem to merit a more extended notice.

In time of war, attendance of the Castellain at St. Paul's.

In time of war, we read, it was the duty of the Castellain, attended by nineteen other knights, mounted and caparisoned, to proceed to the [1] Great Gate of the Church of St. Paul, his banner displayed before him, with his arms blazoned thereon. Immediately on his arrival, which was awaited within the Church by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, it behoved them to come forth, as far as the gate, all arrayed in arms, the Mayor holding the City banner in his hand; the ground of which was bright vermilion, or gules, with a figure thereon of St. Paul in gold, the feet, hands, and [2] head of the Saint being argent, or silver.

Description of the City banner.

Digression in reference to the arms of the City of London.

This, as being probably the earliest mention of the City banner, or arms of any kind as assumed by the City of London, may plead as an apology for moment's digression, in reference to a subject, replete alike with obscurity and interest.

Parade-grounds of the citizens at the West and East end of St. Paul's.

From p. 343 of the present Volume, it will be seen that, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, there was a piece of vacant ground at the West end of St. Paul's Cathedral, the property of the City; upon which it had long been the practice for the citizens, under the inspection of the owner (*domini*) of Baynard's Castle, to make muster (*visum*) of arms for the defence of the City, "so often as the said citizens might see fit." Again, at the East end of the Church there seems (p. 338) to have been another, and smaller, plot of ground, on which the citizens were in the habit of

[1] The Northern Gate, probably.

[2] According to some heraldic authorities, the sword also was argent; such however does not appear from the present version, p. 148. It may here be noticed, that York had its standard-bearer in Saxon times.

holding their [1] Folkmotes, and of making parade (*ostensionem*) of arms, for keeping the King's peace; the former locality being probably resorted to at such times as the citizens had to give the services of the [2] "host of London" to the King, in his wars with foreign or domestic enemies beyond the limits of the City, the latter, when they were called upon to preserve the peace by force of arms [3] within the walls. Adjoining this parade-ground at the East end, as we learn from other authorities, was the Clochier, or Campanile, of St. Paul's, a separate building, the great [4] bell of which summoned the citizens alike to the manifold duties of the [5] Folkmote, and to the assumption of arms at times,—" [6] when within the respec-" tive bailiwicks of the Aldermen anything unexpected, " doubtful, or disastrous against the realm, or the " royal crown, chanced suddenly to take place."

Folkmotes held at the East end.

Clochier, or Campanile, of St. Paul's.

Summoned to arms probably from time immemorial, whether for the purpose of marching against a foreign foe, or of putting down insurrection within their own precincts, beneath the shadow of the time-honoured Church dedicated to the great Apostle of the Gentiles, no emblem or device for the banner, which they had to consign to their leader's charge, could have been more appropriate than the effigy of the Saint; wielding too the sword, at once significant, probably, of righteous retribution, and of the mode in which the Apostle, if we are to believe tradition, gained the martyr's crown. But when the Fitz-Walters had once parted with the ancestral possessions of Baynard's Castle, the office of Castellain and Chief Bannerer of London, in the eyes of the citizens, there can be little doubt, had come to an end as well; and with it must have closed the wonted

Effigy of St. Paul, why adopted as the device for the banner.

Probable effect of Fitz-Walter parting with Baynard's Castle.

[1] Adjoining the Cross. See Glossary, p. 726; also pp. 635, 636.

[2] P. 149.

[3] A remnant perhaps of the ancient Institution of *Inward*, mentioned in *Domesday*.

[4] See p. 635, and Glossary, p. 744, "*Motbelle*."

[5] See *Liber Albus*, p. 119.

[6] See p. 635.

parades and musters of the armed "host" of the City. Indeed, we are not without convincing evidence that such was the case; for in the 14th of Edward II. (A.D. 1321) we [1] find complaint made before the Justiciars Itinerant that the Dean and Chapter had illegally taken possession of these self-same pieces of ground, and enclosed them with walls, actually going so far as to build dwelling-houses on the plot at the Eastern end. Of the result of these presentments we are not informed; but be it what it might, the parades and musters of the martial citizens at an end, the banner of St. Paul in all probability would become disused, its original blazonry be gradually lost to memory, and, some eighty or a hundred years later, nothing beyond the sword once wielded by the Saint be left of the original City arms; to be described by the civic antiquaries of a still more distant age, as representing nothing more than the dagger with which Sir William Walworth is said, on at least questionable testimony, to have put an end to Wat Tyler's career.

Proof of cessation of the musters and parades, in the vicinity of St. Paul's.

The original blazonry of the banner probably gradually lost in oblivion.

The modern interpretation of the City arms.

Salutations exchanged by the Mayor and the Castellain.

To return to the narrative.—Upon espying the Mayor thus coming forth to meet him, the Castellain was instantly to dismount, to salute the dignitary, and, in set and courtly phrase, to inform him that he had come to do the service which the City had a right to demand at his hands. This act of duty performed, the Mayor, replying in phrase as courteous,—the Sheriffs and Aldermen accompanying him by way of chorus, to all appearance,—was to place the City banner in the Castellain's hand; and then, attending him back to the gate, to present him with a charger of the value of twenty pounds, its saddle emblazoned with the Fitz-Walter arms, and its housing of [2] cendal, similarly adorned. Twenty pounds were also to be delivered to the chamberlain of the Castellain, by way of reimbursement for his costs of the day.

Presentation of the banner to the Castellain,

Of a charger,

And of twenty pounds, for his expenses.

[1] Pp. 338 and 343.

[2] Or satin; see Glossary, p. 706.

For the remainder of the ceremonial, the due election of a Marshal "for the host of the City of London," the ringing of the communal bell, or "mote-bell," and the procession to Aldgate, where due measures were to be taken, within the Priory of the Holy Trinity there, for the future defence of the City, the reader is referred to [1]page 149 of this Volume; it being also deserving of remark, that in case of siege of town or castle by "the host of London," for the space of one year, the said Castellain was to receive from the commonalty of London, for every such siege, "100 shillings for his "trouble, and no more;" a scale of remuneration, to all appearance, as niggardly as his treatment upon the grand occasion above described was sumptuous and munificent.

Other particulars in reference to the ceremonial.

Allowance to the Castellain for leading the "host of "London" to a siege of town or castle.

The Franchises that belonged to the Castellain in time of peace are no less deserving of notice; one of the most remarkable being, that if at any time the said Castellain made his appearance when the Court of Hustings was being holden in the Guildhall, it was the duty of the Mayor, or other person holding such Court, to rise and meet him, and place him by his side. During the time, too, of his stay there, all the judgments were to be given by his lips, according as they were entered on the records of the City. All waifs, too, that were brought into the Hall during his presence there, were to be handed over by him to the bailiffs of the City, or to such other person as, with the sanction of the Mayor, he might think proper.

Franchises of the Castellain in time of peace.

His privileges at the Guildhall.

Another even more singular prerogative belonging to the Castellain, consisted in the fact that, if any traitor was taken within his Soke, or jurisdiction, it was his duty to sentence him to death *by drowning;* in conformity wherewith, the offender was bound to a pillar

His duty to sentence traitors, taken within his Soke, to death by drowning.

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[1] Translated in page 556.

in the Thames, used for mooring vessels, at Woodwharf, near Baynard's Castle, and left there two floods and two ebbs of the tide. A similar punishment, of Scandinavian or Teutonic origin probably, we learn from other authorities, was inflicted upon the freemen of the Cinque Ports; it being [1] their questionable privilege, when capitally condemned, to be drowned in the sea, while non-freemen had to submit to the indignity of being hanged. We read also in the [2] *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, that in the year 1266, while the Earl of Gloucester was treating for peace with Henry III. at Westminster, certain of his partisans, in contravention of his express orders, pillaged many of the citizens of London and slew one of their number; whereupon, the Earl had four of the offenders, men in the service of Lord Ferrers, seized, bound hand and foot, thrown into the Thames, and drowned. "And such," the Chronicler adds, "was the judgment passed during all this period "upon those who were condemned."

A similar punishment formerly in use at the Cinque Ports.

And employed by the Earl of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry III.

Incidents of the London Iter, 14th Edward II., A.D. 1321.—The contents of pp. 285-432 of the present Volume form what might almost be called a journal, or diary, of the various incidents of this [3]Eyre, or Iter, so far as they bore reference to the City in its corporate capacity; the first Iter, in fact, that had been holden for the City of London and its inhabitants since the 4th of Edward I., an interval of four-and-forty years. There seems to be strong internal [4] evidence that this record

The Iter of A.D. 1321, the first Iter for four-and-forty years.

[1] With the exception, perhaps, of Hastings and Winchelsea, where *all* persons capitally condemned, it is said, were drowned. See Mr. Akerman's *Furca et Fossa*, in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxviii.

[2] P. 92, ed. Camd. Soc.

[3] Corresponding somewhat with the modern *Circuit*, but held at irregular intervals—indeed, at the will of the Sovereign, so far as London was concerned,—for the adjudication of Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas. For the nature of these Pleas, see pp. 286, 369, 382, 383, and 409.

[4] See p. 406, where an argument used by Horn is inserted, which had not been entered by the Clerks of the Justiciars on the Rolls.

was compiled either by, or under the superintendence of, [1]Andrew Horn, the then Chamberlain of the City; partly, no doubt, from the Rolls and official documents of the Court, and probably to a still greater extent, from private notes taken down in writing by himself, or under his supervision, from day to day.

The record of the Iter in this Volume probably compiled through the agency of Andrew Horn.

On comparison with the mutilated account that we find given of the same Iter in the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, pp. 445–474, it will at once be remarked that they differ materially, and in many respects. The account of the legal business of the Iter in the present Volume is strictly limited, in fact, to cases brought before the Justiciars; in which the City itself in its corporate capacity, and as making claims involving questions as to the royal prerogative, against individuals, guilds, or collegiate bodies, was concerned; combined, as already mentioned, with a narrative of its incidents, compiled by a citizen for the information of his fellow-citizens of those and future times. In the pages of the *Placita*, on the other hand, there is embodied a considerable amount of information in reference to numerous cases not of this description, which in the present narrative is wholly omitted; while as to the domestic history, the adventitious incidents, of this most irksome sitting of many months, from the purely official nature of the Rolls, not a line, of course, is there to be found.

Material difference between it and the account in the *Placita de Quo Warranto*.

Again, even where we might have expected to find the two narratives running parallel, from the fact of their treating of the same subject-matter, in the majority of instances such is not the case. The proceedings against the Cappers of London, for example, (pp. 428–432,) are to be found at greater length in the *Placita*, pp. 457, 458; but the official Roll is unfortunately in a mutilated state; the proceedings against the Weavers (pp. 416–425) are given in pp. 465–467 of

The same subject-matter differently treated in the two accounts.

[1] Compiler of the *Liber Horn*. See pages ix. and x., *ante*.

the *Placita*, but are imperfect in p. 466; while the narrative in reference to the complaint of the Fishmongers of Fishwharf is given considerably more at length in the present Volume (pp. 385–406) than in the *Placita*, pp. 467, 468. For these omissions in the Rolls of the Iter it is perhaps impossible satisfactorily to account.

Its description of the incidents of the Iter well deserving of notice.

The notices of various incidents of historic interest, and of the feelings prevalent among the citizens during this season of judicial persecution and extortion, by fines and amercements on the most frivolous pretexts,—men who at any time were not remarkable for sentiments of affection or loyalty towards their weak and wayward Sovereign,—are well deserving of especial remark; and disjointed and unconnected though they are, the interest that attaches to them will plead as an apology for the attempt, in something like sequence, to present the more prominent among them, divested as much as possible of purely legal detail, before the reader. Not a line in reference to these incidents, it must be borne in mind, is in the official pages of the *Placita* to be found.

Commotion among the citizens upon receiving the Writ.

Immediately upon receipt of a Writ, notifying that his Majesty the King has willed that, after a lapse of four-and-forty years, an Iter shall now at last be holden at the Tower,—"for hearing all such Pleas "of the Crown as were not pleaded when, or as have "arisen since, the Justiciars were last in Eyre in "these parts, and all pleas and attachments to such "Pleas pertaining, and all assizes, and all pleas "which were postponed to the first assize before the "Justiciars to be held,"—we find the worthy citizens in a state of evident commotion, "holding daily confer-"ence thereon, and repeatedly reading over and making "examination of the mode and procedure of former "Iters." The copy of "Ordinances of the Iter" thus sedulously conned by them on this occasion is probably no other than that which now forms folios

Probable origin of the copy of "Ordinances of "the Iter"

now forming part of Liber Albus.

16–18 of [1]*Liber Albus;* and not improbably it was transcribed for this purpose, under the auspices of Andrew Horn, from an earlier, and somewhat badly written, volume, *Liber Ordinationum de Itinere,* still preserved at Guildhall.

Preparations in reference to the bedels.

Preparations made by two Aldermen in the Great Hall of the Tower.

The citizens fortify themselves with counsel,

And friendship is preached up.

In conformity with their duties as there set forth, after duly giving orders, no doubt, that the bedels shall lay aside their caps and cloaks, be duly shaven and shorn, and assume their coats, surcoats, and white wands—the weakly, sick, and sore-eyed among them being duly kept out of sight by their respective Wards—Roger de Frowike and Simon Dabin, the two Aldermen whose Wards lie nearest to the Tower, forthwith pay a visit to the Great Hall of that edifice, and, at their own cost,—"as the custom is," give the necessary orders "that a strong bench, with fit and proper sedilia," shall there be erected. This done, we read that,—"from this "moment the citizens aforesaid prepared themselves "against the King and his Council, and fortified them- "selves with good counsel of pleaders, sparing no ex- "pense, seeing that the times required it. Friendship "also, as the usage is, was [2]preached up, and to some "little extent patched up (*reformata*) among them,"— an admission on part of the journalist more candid than complimentary to his fellow-citizens.

Arrival of the Justiciars at the Tower.

The Mayor and Aldermen dispatch six of their number to welcome them,

The dreaded day arrived, the morrow of Saint Hillary, A.D. 1321, the Justiciars, Hervey de Stauntone, a clerk in orders, by the way, in the enjoyment of sundry canonries and benefices, Walter de Friskeneie, and John de Motforde, make their appearance at the Tower; tidings being brought of which, the Mayor and Aldermen, who in the meantime are duly congregated within the walls of Berkyngecherche, (now Allhallows Barking,) in con-

[1] Pp. 51–60 of the printed copy; to which, see the Introduction, pp. xxi., xxii., in reference to the appropriation of them thus made by Carpenter, a century later.

[2] See *Liber Albus*, p. 51.

formity with established rule, dispatch six of their number to [1]welcome and salute their really unwelcome neighbours,—"and to ask leave of the Justiciars that they "may enter the Tower aforesaid, safe and secure, saving "their franchises and their customs." This favour granted, and the King's Commission read—almost against time, it would seem,—sharp practice on the Crown's behalf begins; for, in the name of Sir John de Daggeworthe—claiming, in right of his wife, to be Marshal of the Iter—the crier shouts aloud and repeatedly (*multotiens*) demands attendance of the Sheriffs of London; who, unconscious of any lapse, are no doubt ensconced, along with the Mayor and Aldermen, within the walls of Berkyngecherche all the while, patiently awaiting the result of the deputation for safe-conduct. Some little interval probably still elapsing, at last into the Great Hall—"comes the Mayor, with his Aldermen and citizens, "and with the Sheriffs and a plenteous multitude of "men, to salute the Justiciars of his lordship the King."

And to ask for safe-conduct.

The King's Commission read.

Attendance of the Sheriffs is demanded, who are absent.

After an interval the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, appear.

Their salutations, however, appear to have met but a sorry response; for no sooner are they at an end than "up rises Geoffrey le Scrop, Serjeant-Pleader in "the Iter for his lordship the King, along with other "two, and says,—'The Sheriffs, who ought to be first "'of all at the Iter, ready and prepared to obey the "'King and Justiciars, upon solemn summons made, "'did not appear,'"—ending with the very modest demand, that the franchises of the City, shall by way of reprisal, "be seized into the King's hands." The Mayor and citizens, astounded, no doubt, at such a reception as this, meekly make answer that it has been the custom of the City, from of old, first to send some of its reputable citizens from Berkyngecherche to the Tower, with the object at once of saluting the Justiciars, and of asking leave that they may safely and securely

Censure of the Sheriffs for non-appearance, and demand that the liberties of the City shall be seized into the King's hands.

Answer of the Mayor and citizens.

[1] "*Welcomare*;" see *Liber Albus*, p. 53.

enter that fortress, saving all their franchises.—"And "now," add they, by way of peroration, "ready and "prepared are we to fulfil the orders of the King." The Justiciars, however, deeming it, no doubt, an excellent opportunity for giving the civic authorities a foretaste alike of their power and caprice, vouchsafe no answer to the Mayor and citizens, but address themselves to the offenders, William Prodomme and Reginald de Conduit,—"Sheriffs, because you did not obey (the sum-"mons), you are amenable to judgment,"—what this judgment really was, we are not informed. At a later period of this, the opening, day, we find the Sheriffs ordered to come within the bar, and lay down their white staves;—which done, after some wrangling between the Justices and the citizens as to the due and exact tenor thereof, they, as well as their clerks, take the oaths.

Address by the Justiciars to the offenders.

The Sheriffs lay down their white staves, and take the oaths.

Upon the same day, too, another matter of importance is first mooted; the Mayor and citizens,—"stand-"ing at the bar, according to the ancient usage of "the City," and by no means assured apparently of their ultimate safety, demand that they may have a porter of their own without the gate of the Tower, the King's porter taking his place within; that they may have their own usher too [1] without the door of the hall,—"for the purpose of introducing the Barons and "others of the City who have to plead," while the King's usher is duly located within; and further, that they may have serjeants of their own in attendance, with their wands, no serjeant of the King being allowed "to intermeddle before the Justiciars with "aught that unto the office of Serjeant pertains;"—to which manifold requests, the Justiciars content themselves with making the safe, but unsatisfactory, answer,—"If we feel satisfied that so it ought to be, we will do

Demand of Mayor and citizens to have their own porter and usher at the Tower.

As also, their own serjeants.

Answer of the Justiciars.

[1] The word "*infra*," in p. 295, is apparently an error for "*extra*."

Ultimate concession of the claim. "unto you what is right." A few days later, however, upon the civic authorities giving their assurance that they have no desire to make any profit out of the transaction—the suspiciousness of the one side being not inaptly matched by the jealousy of the other—we find their prayer granted in every respect.

Proclamation as to return of Rolls. The next matter of importance at the opening of the Iter is a proclamation, to the effect that,—"all who "have been Coroners, Sheriffs, or Justiciars, for de-"livery of the Gaol of Newgate, or elsewhere in the "City, since the last Iter, must return their Rolls on "the morrow unto the Justiciars, each for his own "time, the same being enclosed in one bag, with the "name written thereon, of the party himself, if sur-"viving, or, if not, of his heirs, or of such as now hold "his lands and tenements;"—these latter, in such case, being to be held responsible for monies received by their principals and not accounted for, and for amercements to be inflicted upon them for alleged neglect of duty, though many years since dead and gone.

Proclamation that no one shall take anything for letting lodgings. On the same day, also, we find proclamation made, in violation of common justice, it would seem, and certainly in direct contravention of preceding Charters, that no one shall take anything for letting lodgings, so long as the Iter is being held; in other words, that the King's officers and harbingers shall take possession of the citizens' houses just as and when they may think proper. Creature comforts, too, occupy, even thus early, the judicial attention; there is to be no forestalling by land or by water, and proclamation is duly made—"that victuals shall be sold no dearer than "before, by reason of the Iter."

Proclamation against dearness of victuals.

The Coroners, Sheriffs, and others, give in their Rolls. Upon the second day of the Iter, we read of the Coroners, Sheriffs, and Justices for gaol delivery, making their appearance, and giving in their rolls, in conformity with the precept already mentioned.—"And be it re-"marked, that on this day William de Leyre was

" amerced, he being the first person amerced in this " Iter; for he made his appearance and gave in his " rolls, and that too without any bag, before he was " asked for them; after which, he took them back " again, and when he was requested to give them up " again, he had them not in readiness for delivery." William de Leyre the first person amerced in this Iter.

The worthy ex-functionary's clumsiness, which thus brought upon him the indignation of the bench, may be excused, not improbably, on the score of old age, as the accounts he was then giving in were those of his Shrievalty some thirty years before. William de Leyre was a member of the Mystery of Pepperers, and Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard; and the reader will be the less inclined, perhaps, to sympathize with him, when he learns—from other sources—that this man had once acted the gaoler to the heroic William Wallace; for it was in his house, situate in the Parish of All Saints, Fenchurch Street, that the patriot was confined, (22nd August 1305,) the day and night before his barbarous execution at the Elms in Smithfield. De Leyre Sheriff thirty years before. Had once been the gaoler of Sir William Wallace.

On the fourth day of the Iter we read of precept given to the Sheriffs that they shall select six good and lawful men, not victuallers, for regulating the assize of wine and ale, flesh and poultry, during the Iter; for which important business six Aldermen are chosen forthwith, and sworn in fair Norman French; despite their objection, too, on the ground of privilege, that no Alderman of London ought to be put upon his oath. Precept given for regulating the assize of wine and ale, flesh and poultry. Aldermen chosen for the purpose.

This assize for the prices of meat and poultry must, no doubt, have been prepared to hand already; for, on the very next day, being the fifth day of the Iter, it was published; and with little less promptness, apparently, was it made a dead letter of; seeing that, so soon after as the eleventh day of the Iter,—" all the poul" terers of London were attached to make answer, " because they had sold poultry contrary to the assize Publication of the assize. Made a dead letter of. The Poulterers of London attached.

" of victuals, after proclamation made thereon, and " had then withdrawn themselves from selling, by " reason of the assize. Who made answer thereupon, " that they were not guilty, and accordingly put them- " selves upon the country as to the same." Inquisition being duly held upon these alleged delinquencies, it was the verdict of the Jurors that the aforesaid poulterers were not guilty of such breach of the assize, while, on the other hand, they really had withdrawn themselves, as charged; the result of which by no means extraordinary determination not to continue selling rabbits and poultry at a loss, was, that they rendered themselves amenable to imprisonment; although, by an act of singular favour on part of the Justiciars, it was mercifully suggested that the luckless poulterers might become surety for one another,—" but upon the understanding, that they would " behave themselves properly, and buy and sell by the " assize."

Inquisition held as to the charges against the Poulterers, and verdict of the Jurors.

Suggestion by the Justiciars that the Poulterers shall be surety for one another.

To this suggestion, however, the poulterers candidly make answer,—" that poultry is so very dear, as well " in [1] Upelaund as in the City, that they really can- " not follow their trade for the benefit of the public, " according to such an assize as this;" and very reasonably ask—" as a favour, of the Justiciars, that " the assize, so far as concerns their trade, may be " put in such a state as to allow of their serving " the public therein." The result of this last appeal seems to have been, that the hearts of the Justiciars were somewhat, and only somewhat, softened towards these luckless tradesmen; and it was accordingly conceded that, for the present, the assize should be amended, but that after Candlemas the first assize should be observed; a very bountiful concession, truly, seeing that the Iter had opened on the morrow of Saint

Answer of the Poulterers, that poultry is so very dear,

And request for amendment of the assize.

Limited concession of the Justiciars.

[1] Or country places; see Glossary, p. 772.

Hilary, the 14th of January, that Candlemas would come on the 2nd of February, and that the concession itself bore date the eleventh day of the Iter, Sundays and Saints' Days omitted in the numeration. Even, however, with this amended list of prices, the poulterers still found themselves unable to consult at once their own well-doing and the public appetite; for—"after "this," we read, "there arose a great dearth and "scarcity in the City, because the poulterers could not "possibly buy fowl in the country villages for any such "price as that above-mentioned." The result of all this commotion seems to have been, that the great poultry question was deemed worthy at last of the royal interference,—"*dignus vindice nodus;*" and it was reserved for the sovereign himself to cut the Gordian knot, by the very simple expedient of allowing his lieges to buy and sell cygnets, capons, woodcocks, plovers, pullets, and curlews, at their own prices, and issuing a Writ to that effect.

The Poulterers unable to sell, even with the amended list of prices.

Royal interference in behalf of the Poulterers.

On the same day of the Iter too, good men and true were chosen from each Ward, and injunctions were given them, by the lips of the Justices, it is to be presumed, that every person was to be allowed to see where his wine was drawn; and that they themselves should especially devote their energies to making search for unsound (*putridis*) wines of Gascoigne. Orders were given also, that no person following the trade of a cook, or of a regrator of victuals, was to buy provisions before the hour of [1] Prime had been rung.

Men chosen to make search for unsound wines.

Order as to the time for buying provisions.

On Tuesday, the thirteenth day of the Iter, many bills, we are informed, were pleaded and determined—"in the Great Hall of the Tower, facing the Thames, "where the Justiciars for such bills sat throughout the "Iter." In the Lesser Hall, beneath the Eastern Tower, sat the Justiciars for hearing Pleas of the Crown. "And

Court held in the Great Hall of the Tower,

And in the Lesser Hall.

[1] From six to seven in the morning; see Glossary, p. 753.

"note," the journalist further tells us, "no one dared "come there or enter, save only the Sheriffs and their "clerks, Coroners or Deputy-Coroners, and the Twelve-"men of the respective Wards, when questions were "put to them."

The following passage, as shewing the singular hardships and inconveniences to which the citizens were liable to be subjected on these occasions, seems deserving of notice without abbreviation :—

Sample of the hardships inflicted upon the citizens at the Iter.

"On Wednesday, the eighteenth day of the Iter, "were begun the Pleas of the Crown, the Justiciars "being Sir Edmund de Passelewe and Sir Walter de "Fryskeneie, who sat in the Lesser Hall at the end "of the Great Eastern Tower; into which no one might "enter but when asked, except as aforesaid. But it was "always necessary for the Twelve-men of each Ward to "be present. And observe, that the misadventures of "the Ward of Aldresgate were first read through and "determined; and while they were being so read by "Ralph de Bereforde, Clerk of the Crown in this Iter, "the Twelve-men were always standing at the bar, "facing the Justiciars and the Clerk aforesaid, who was "reading the same. And the Twelve-men made answer, "in the case of each misadventure, as to the name of the "homicide, and what had become of him, and as to the "appraisement of his goods, and of the [1] arms with which "the deceased had been slain; and if they were unable "to answer on these points, they were to be amerced. "Also, if they said, that such and such persons had no "goods, and it was found by the Rolls of the Coroners "and Sheriffs that they did have goods, they were to "be amerced. And if they appraised the goods of homi-"cides, or of slayers by misadventure, at a less price than "that enrolled in the Rolls of the Coroners or Sheriffs, "they were to be amerced. But the Twelve-men, "always excusing themselves, said that four-and-forty

[1] With a view to the deodand.

"years had elapsed since the last Iter, so that such "matters as these failed to recur to their remembrance; "as also, that they were engaged in trade and but "young men, and were not well informed as to such "matters, and therefore entreated the Justiciars to "spare them; and so they escaped, in every Ward, "without any amercement being inflicted."

Money given by the Wards for finding the Judges' breakfasts.

Notwithstanding these lucky escapes, however, the same [1]page reveals another method of extortion, which, to say the least, has a rather singular sound in our day—"And further, each Ward gave to the Justiciars "and to their clerks, upon the day when the mis- "adventures were begun in such Ward, a sum of money "*to find them a breakfast;* which stood them in, in "some instances, five marks, in some more, and in "some less; and all this too, in contravention of "the franchise and ancient custom of the City of "London."

Seizure of the Mayoralty by Sir Robert de Kendale, in the King's behalf.

On the 41st day of the Iter, we read that Sir Robert de Kendale made his appearance in Court, and produced two Commissions under the Great Seal, whereby the King had delivered to him the Mayoralty of London,— "to hold at the will of the said King;" such Mayoralty having been lately seized into the King's hands, "for "certain reasons," by award of the Justiciars in the Iter. Accordingly, on the same day, all the civic dignitaries being duly congregated, "after dinner," in the Guildhall, Sir Robert there read aloud his Commission, and was by them "reverentially received." The ground on which this hostile step was taken, the "certain reasons," as the journalist calls them, we learn from [2]another source, originated in a piece of knavery, committed by John de Gizors, who had been Mayor so long as six years before; a lengthened detail of which is given in the present Volume, pp. 371–374, although its connexion with the suspension of the Mayoralty, from the close of

His Commission read in the Guildhall.

Reasons for this step;

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[1] P. 370.

[2] *Croniques de Londres*, Camd. Soc. p. 41.

In some measure concealed by the writer of the journal.

February until St. Dunstan's Day, (19th May,) the writer of the journal has thought proper to conceal.

Interruptions of the sittings; and adjournment.

The sittings of the Iter, it is evident, were interrupted from time to time by Saints' Days and Festivals, and on the Wednesday after the Feast of Saint Gregory (12 March), we find them adjourned until Monday, at the end of a fortnight after Easter.—"And note," says the scribe, with emphatic bitterness, "that the "Iter aforesaid had then lasted nine weeks, in tribu- "lation and in straits."

Tribulations of the citizens.

Resumption of the sittings, after Easter.

"The Feasts of the Passion and of Easter at an end," the Justiciars resumed their sittings at the Tower, and went through the Pleas of the Crown and sundry other Pleas,—"no longer cruelly as before; for whereas before "Easter they had been like lions ready for their prey, "now *vice versâ*, they had become like very lambs; "seeing that Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford "and Essex, and his accomplices, had just risen most "unexpectedly in the parts of Wales, and, committing "much devastation and many enormities upon the "people there, created an alarm throughout all England, "until then unheard-of in our times."

Change in the conduct of the Justiciars.

Reason for such change.

Mention made of Andrew Horn, fishmonger, and Chamberlain of the City.

In pp. 394, 399, 401, 403, 406, 408, we find mention made of Andrew Horn, whose probable connexion with the *Liber Custumarum* has been already noticed; a man who, notwithstanding that he kept a fishmonger's shop in Bridge Street, found time and learning to be Chamberlain of the City, and compiler of the [1] *Liber Horn*. To him has also been attributed the *Mirror of Justices*, one of our most valuable law treatises of early times.

Horn acts as leading counsel

Though acting evidently as [2] leading counsel for the City, and that too, probably, in virtue of his dignified

[1] Already noticed in p. x., and still preserved at Guildhall.

[2] See pp. 401 and 408, in the matter of the claims of the Fishmongers of Fishwharf, and in reference to the jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower as to kidels in the Thames.

office of Chamberlain, the fact of his then [1] holding such office is never, throughout the pages of this journal, once alluded to; a commendable, though needless, modesty on part of the learned legist and fishmonger, who, as already remarked, almost beyond a doubt, must at least have superintended its compilation; and to whose pen, in all probability, we are indebted for the Note in p. 406, supplying an argument of his own which the Clerks of the Justiciars had omitted to enter, as also, in pages 326, 374, 390, 426, and 427, for information of a later date, also embodying elucidatory matter *dehors* the official Rolls.

for the City; but his office of Chamberlain is not alluded to.

Passages in the journal, for which we are probably indebted to his pen.

On the Friday next before Pentecost, we read of an indictment brought by the Wards of London against no less a personage than John de Crombwelle, [2] Constable of the Tower,—for that he had wrongfully seized a coasting-vessel, laden with tiles, and also a boat, and had appropriated the same to his own use; not content with which, he was also charged with making seizure of divers wares of persons bringing by water smelts, rushes, oysters, mussels, whelks, salt-fish, red herrings, sprats, fire-wood, and wine; as also, with taking gifts for allowing unauthorized kidels, or nets, to remain in the Thames. His answer to these charges, perhaps not very successful or convincing, will be found in pp. 407, 408; upon hearing which, the Justiciars named as a day for further directions the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. But alas for human greatness! the worthy Constable was saved the trouble of appearing, by an even greater calamity than the indignation of the London Wards,—"for he was removed from the "Constableship of the Tower, because he had neglected

Indictment against John de Crombwelle, Constable of the Tower.

His answer to the charges, and adjournment of the matter.

His removal from the Constableship, and disgrace.

[1] In *Letter-Book* E. he is frequently mentioned as such. See folios 96, 98, 112, 147, and 172.

[2] Also Chamberlain to the King, and a Peer of Parliament.

"the dwelling-places in the Tower, and because the rain "had come in upon the bed of the Queen of England, "while giving birth there to a daughter, 'Joanna' by "name;"—Joanna of the Tower, destined to become the wife of David the Second, King of Scotland, the prisoner, for eleven long years, of his own brother-in-law, our Edward the Third.

Birth of the Princess Joanna of the Tower.

Resumption of the sittings, after Whitsuntide,

On the Monday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, being the 15th of June, the Justiciars resumed the sittings, after the Whitsuntide holidays, no doubt; but—"they sat no longer in the Great Hall, or in the "Lesser one; as well by reason of the Queen being "in childbed there, as already mentioned, as of the "fortifying of the Tower, through fear of the Earl of "Hereford and his accomplices, who were in insurrec-"tion on every side. The Justiciars for Common Pleas "held their sittings in a wooden house in the Second "Ward of the Tower, while the Justiciars [for Pleas] "of the Crown sat in a small house thereto annexed."

In temporary houses in the Second Ward of the Tower.

Precept given by the Justiciars for pulling down the Butchers' stalls in East-Cheap; and resistance of the Mayor and commonalty thereto.

On the 20th of June we find precept given by the Justiciars, on presentment by the Ward of Candelwickestrete, for pulling down all the butchers' stalls in the ancient market of Eastcheap; upon learning which, the Mayor and commonalty lose no time in making their appearance, and laying claim to the obnoxious stalls; stoutly maintaining too, in neither language nor spirit at all complimentary to the butchers, that it will be to the public detriment if the said butchers are permitted to sell flesh-meat in their houses, seeing what deceptions with putrid meat may possibly, for want of light, be practised therein. The matter ends,—as it usually does when the Judges find themselves at a nonplus, —"The Justiciars desire to take counsel hereupon."

An outbreak of temper, and the bills and assizes are quashed.

On the Tuesday next after the Feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (29th June), there surely must have been some outbreak of temper on part of the Justiciars, or else in a higher quarter; for upon that day, we

read,—"the whole of the [1] bills and assizes were quashed "and annulled; so that only Pleas of the Crown and "of *Quo Warranto* were pleaded, such as were to be "heard through by precept of his lordship the King;" the very insufficient reason for this exhibition of spleen being, that—"the citizens had made complaint unto the "King himself, and had represented to him that they "could not possibly keep proper watch and ward in "the City, because of the turmoil and confusion caused "by the Iter."

The reason for this step.

On the Friday following, we read that all the vintners of London were amerced in a sum of twenty marks,—"because they would not allow people to see the wine "drawn that was sold by them." Proclamation was further made, that no vintner should prevent any one seeing his wine drawn, or satisfying his curiosity,—"by "going to the head of the tun."

The Vintners of London amerced, and proclamation made in reference thereto.

On the same Friday, we also find a more humble class of traders, the oldclothes-men of that day, brought, somewhat inconveniently to themselves, under judicial notice. In accordance with the ancient usage of the City, no market was to be held on Cornhill, or in Cheap, before sunrise, or after the hour of Vespers—in this instance, the ninth hour, or three o'clock in the afternoon. In spite, however, of this regulation, one Simon Reconiai, a [2] pheliper, or fripperer, by trade, and certain others of his craft, were in the habit of holding *evechepyng* on Cornhill, and selling old clothes, shoes, and other wares, by night,—"in deceit of those "who bought the same;" and were duly presented by the Jurors, in consequence. The Commission of the Judges no doubt was of very considerable latitude, for it seems to have admitted of their listening to

Nightly markets forbidden by ancient usage.

But held by certain Fripperers on Cornhill.

Latitude of the Judges' Commission.

[1] Those of a private nature probably, or Common Pleas, bearing reference to the rights of private individuals.

[2] Seller of old clothes, and second-hand furniture and other goods.

complaints of every description, and against every class of persons, from Earls and Barons, Deans and Chapters, down to vintners, poulterers, and oldclothes-men, and no matter how frivolous, if they were only in the humour.

Orders given that the offenders shall be brought before the Justiciars,

Their arms being apparently long enough to reach every one, orders are forthwith given to the Sheriffs, that they must bring up this Simon and the other offenders; which done,—"seeing that, by reason of a "great concourse of people coming to, and assembled "together in, such markets when held after the hour "of Vespers, and towards nightfall, great peril of "felonies, as well as other trespasses, may in process "of time in divers ways arise," the said Simon and others are by the Justiciars strictly forbidden in future to expose clothes, shoes, and other wares for sale, after the hour of Vespers rung at the Church of Saint Thomas of Acon in Cheap.

Who forbid them in future to hold such markets.

Unsuccessful efforts of the Fripperers to reverse this decision.

The frustrated fripperers would seem to have made some effort to reverse this disastrous decision; but to little purpose, for a fortnight later we find a Writ issued in the King's name, enjoining proclamation to be publicly made to the same effect.

Termination of the Iter.

On Saturday, the day following the amercement of the vintners and the inhibition of the fripperers of Cornhill, to the great relief of the harassed citizens, no doubt, this protracted Iter was brought to a close, after a sitting, in bitterness and tribulation, of no less than four-and-twenty weeks and four days.

London Localities in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries.— Apart from the description of London given by Fitz-Stephen at a still earlier period, the main features of which are too well known to need notice or recapitulation, we catch numerous glimpses, in the present Volume, of London localities as they appeared from five to six hundred years ago: many of them, though but brief, are perhaps of sufficient interest to merit being brought together for the reader's notice.

Glimpses to be found in the present Volume of mediæval London.

Soper's Lane, on the site of the present Queen Street, Cheapside, was mainly inhabited in the time of [1] Edward II. by Grocers, or Pepperers, as they were called. We [2] read, however, that in the 25th year of Edward I. (A.D. 1297) a somewhat unlooked-for institution had suddenly sprung up in this locality; one which must have surely struck terror for the nonce into the hearts of the worthy Pepperers, some of them among the best-to-do citizens of the day. Throngs of "strangers, foreigners, and beggars," dwelling within a circuit of from three to four miles around London, were in the habit of resorting daily "after dinner" (*post prandium*)—which we may probably conclude to mean about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day—to this locality, and there holding what they were pleased to call "the New Fair" (*la Newe Feire*); the result of which was, the commission of murders, and the arising of broils and tumults "among known and unknown," while thieves, cut-purses, and other misdoers against the peace of his lordship the King, met together, there to carry out the plans they had previously laid in the more open expanse of [3] Cheap. On the Thursday next before the Feast of Pentecost, in the above year, this nuisance was, by the Warden, Aldermen, and principal men of the City, summarily abolished.

Soper's Lane, inhabited, *temp.* Edward II., by the Pepperers.

The New Fair held there.

Summarily abolished.

In pp. 137–147, we have a lengthened account of a suit (*temp.* Edward II.) relative to a house in Melkestrete, the present Milk Street, Cheapside, which, from its value in the time of Henry III., eighty silver marks, must have been a comparatively large and sub-

Particulars as to a house in Milk Street, Cheapside.

[1] See Glossary, p. 765, "*Soperes-* "*lane*;" to which it may be added, that Stow's assertion (*Survey*) that the same was so called from Alan le Soper, *temp.* Edward II., is evidently incorrect; it having had that name (see p. 97), several years before that sovereign came to the throne.

[2] P. 97.

[3] This is probably the meaning of the words "*in foro.*"

stantial mansion, and must have formed part of a well-inhabited street; belonging to the "West end," probably, of the day. It formerly was in the possession, we learn, of a certain Norman, Martin de Virly by name; after which, it became the joint property of four Jews, Isaac, Joce (or Joseph), Diaya, and Samuel, the sons of Abraham. One fourth falling to the King by escheat on the death of Isaac, his Majesty bought up the remaining shares, and presented the house to his serjeant, Martin Schenche, "the arbalester," a favourite servant of his, no doubt, at an annual quit-rent of twelve silver pennies. The nature of the claim made by the Exchequer against the Sheriffs and citizens of London in respect thereof will be found on reference to the pages before-mentioned.

Its successive owners.

Baynard's Castle.

The fortress of Baynard's Castle has been already alluded to, in reference to its owners, the Castellains and Chief Bannerers of the City. Adjoining Woodwharf, in its vicinity, not far probably from the mooring-pillar to which condemned traitors were [1] attached, and on the Eastern side of the junction of the Fleet River with the Thames, stood a water-mill, a stone's throw, perhaps, in advance of the City walls; between which and the Fleet River was a wide space, covered, in the fourteenth century, if not earlier, with low buildings, gardens, cowhouses, pigsties, and a few shops apparently here and there. The "Brewhouse of St. Paul's," mentioned in p. 150, was situate on the present Bennet's Hill. As being attached to the Cathedral, we learn, from other sources, that it was looked upon as a sanctuary, *temp.* Henry III. This building was known as the "Paul's Head Tavern" in later times.

Watermill, adjoining Woodwharf.

Space between the Fleet River and the City walls.

Brewhouse of St. Paul's.

Chapel on old London Bridge.

"Old London Bridge," the immediate predecessor of the present structure, was completed A.D. 1209, and on it was built a [2] Chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the

[1] See p. lxxxiv., *ante.*

[2] In which Peter de Colechurch, the architect of the Bridge, was buried, A.D. 1205.

Martyr, with an endowment for two priests, or Chaplains, four clerks, and other brethren, with certain chantries annexed. In process of time, a dwelling-house was attached to the Chapel, which, at the close of the thirteenth century, seems to have been known by the name of the "Bridge House;" and we accordingly [1] find that in the year 1298, John de Leuesham, [2] brother of the London "Bridge House," was made bailiff of the Manor of Leuesham [Lewisham], the proceeds of which were then, as they still are, devoted to the maintenance and repair of the Bridge. In the same year, William de Wetherngħey, Chaplain (of the Chapel of St. Thomas, no doubt), William Jordan, John de Bevere, and Thomas Romayn, Alderman, were appointed Wardens of the Bridge. "Le Hales" was the name of another household property, of considerable value, the rents of which were at this time applied to the repair and maintenance of London Bridge; but where it was situate we are not informed. [3] It was "given "and granted" for this purpose by Sir Henry le Galeys, Mayor.

Dwelling-house attached thereto, called the "Bridge House."

The Brethren of the Bridge House.

Wardens of the Bridge.

House called "Le "Hales," the rents of which were applied to the repair of the Bridge.

With the same object, we [4] find, at a somewhat earlier period (A.D. 1282), Edward the First making several grants of land to the Mayor and commonalty of London; comprising a vacant piece of land North of Woolchurch (where the King's Beam stood, and the wool-market was held), and adjoining the wall of the Church of St. Mary there; a piece of land on the East

Grant by Edward I. of land at Woolchurch,

[1] P. 95 of this Volume. The estate belonging to the Bridge on the Surrey side of the river received this name at a later period; probably as being the "Bridge House "Estate," or estate for the support of the Bridge House.

[2] In France, these "Brethren" were very frequently attached to bridges of any magnitude, in the Middle Ages; it being their duty to assist wayfarers thereon in case of calamity or accident, and to provide for the necessary repairs of the bridge. Their habit, in France, was a white vestment, with a representation, in coloured cloth, of a bridge and a cross on the breast.

[3] Possibly, the great house in Stocks Market may have been so called.

[4] P. 274.

On the East side of St. Paul's Churchyard, side and adjoining the wall of, St. Paul's Churchyard, being situate between St. Augustine's Gate and the Street of Westcheap; and a vacant piece of land on the North side of St. Paul's Churchyard, between the Great Gate thereof, that stood opposite to the Church of St. Michael le [1] Quern, and the Western gate facing Yvilane (Ivy Lane). All these localities were to be built upon, and the rents devoted to the maintenance of the Bridge, which at this period, as we learn from other authorities, had already fallen into a most ruinous state.

And on the North side, near Ivy Lane, For the maintenance of London Bridge.

Foundation of Stocks Market, at Woolchurch, for the maintenance of the Bridge.

The [2] result of this latter grant was, that Henry le Galeys, or Waleys, the Mayor, built (A.D. 1283), on the vacant ground at Woolchurch, a market-house, called [3] "The Stocks," for the sale of flesh and fish, the rents of the stalls in which were to be devoted for ever to the maintenance of the Bridge; while, at the same time, injunctions were issued that no butcher or fishmonger should occupy a stall in any other locality than the said Market, Bridge Street, Old Fish Street, Eastcheap, or the Street of Saint Nicholas Flesh-Shambles, near Newgate. For about forty years this Ordinance appears to have been duly observed; but A.D. 1324, we find the Wardens of London Bridge making complaint that certain fishmongers and butchers had of late abandoned the market-house, and, "contriving how to withdraw the rent aforesaid," had erected stalls in the King's highway and other adjoining places, and sold their flesh and fish there, "whereby the rents aforesaid, which formed the greater

Injunction as to the markets for butchers and fishmongers.

Complaint, A.D. 1324, in reference thereto, by the Wardens of London Bridge.

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[1] See Glossary, p. 815, "*Michaelis in Foro ad Bladum.*"

[2] Pp. 275, 276.

[3] From the Stocks which had previously stood in that locality. This house contained a large number of stalls, as also two or three dwellings under its roof; one of which was rented by John Lovekyn, fishmonger, several times Mayor of the City, and to whom the more celebrated William Walworth was apprentice. See Notes 3 and 4, page cx.

"part of the maintenance of the said Bridge, had be-"come immensely reduced . . . to the great peril "and damage of the Bridge aforesaid, and of the City "aforesaid, and of all passing over such Bridge." To these machinations against the well-being of the Bridge, a stop was summarily put by Hamo de Chigewell, the able and active, but truculent, Mayor; who was shortly afterwards to assist at the summary decapitation of Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, the King's Treasurer, at the Great Cross in Cheap.

A stop put by Hamo de Chigewell, the Mayor, to the grievances so complained of.

Wood Street, Cheapside, is mentioned A.D. 1300 as [1] "Wodestrete," the residence, apparently, of two mis-doers who rejoiced in the names of "Walter Scot" and "John Russel." The locality may have had its name from its being a mart for wood, or, what is perhaps even more probable, from [2] woad being warehoused there, after the early restrictions on its importation were removed.

Wood Street, Cheapside.

Possible origin of the name.

[3] Leadenhall we find mentioned, under its French equivalent, "*Sale de Plom*" (p. 305), as being A.D. 1321, already a market for such poulterers as were non-freemen of the City; the freemen, or denizens, being then located at the [4] Poultry, the locality still known by that name at the East end of Cheapside.

Leadenhall, and the Poultry, markets for Poulterers.

Diceresiane is [5] spoken of as situate in the Parish of Saint Nicholas Flesh-Shambles; a locality so called probably from its having at one time been a favourite haunt of the [6] "hasardours," or gamblers, of the day. We further learn that it was a cart-road leading into "Conichepynge,"—evidently a "cheping," or market, for

Dicereslane.

A cart-road, leading into Conichepynge.

[1] P. 134; or "Woudestrete," p. 229.

[2] In the *Dictionary* of John de Garlande, belonging to the first half of the thirteenth century, this word is written "*wode.*"

[3] See further as to this locality, Glossary, p. 760, "*Sale de Plom.*"

[4] See Glossary, pp. 751, 820.

[5] P. 344.

[6] See *Engl. Vocab. 15th Century* (Wright's *Vol. Vocab.*), p. 194.

"conies," or rabbits,—and that, at the other end, it joined "Paternosterlane," the earliest mention (A.D. 1321), not improbably, of the now world-renowned "Row" that is to be found. It seems, however, that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's had relentlessly determined upon severing all connexion between Conichepynge and Paternosterlane, so far as Dicereslane was concerned; for one Master William de Maldone, with their sanction, and upon agreement to pay a yearly rental of sixteen pence, had enclosed the lane at either end with "fit "and proper gates," the aforesaid Dean and Chapter, Canons, and their servants, "in time of peace and war, "having free entrance and exit in the lane aforesaid, "with keys of their own, at their will, by night and "by day." This purpresture, or encroachment, however, it is only fair to add, seems to have dated so far back as from fifty to sixty years, the reign of Henry III.; for upon the significant question, *Quo Warranto?* being put to the dignitaries of the Cathedral by the Justiciars Itinerant; their answer was, that that Sovereign by Charter had granted that Robert de Barton, the then Præcentor of the Church, —"might enclose a certain lane, which was late the "property of Cecily de la Tour, near unto St. Paul's, "London, and keep the same enclosed; upon condition "that there should be made at either end of the said "lane a gate with keys, for free entrance and exit by "such gates, because of misfortunes by fire and other "accidental risks, which are apt frequently to occur in "the said city." Thus secured at either end, it was none the worse qualified perhaps for retaining its significant appellation of "Dicer's Lane."

Paternosterlane.

Alleged Purpresture on Dicereslane by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Grant to the Præcentor, by Henry III., that he might enclose the said lane.

Walbrook, an open stream running though Bucklersbury.

The water-course of Walbrook, so called from its passing through Finsbury Moor, in the neighbourhood of London Wall, is [1] mentioned as, evidently an open

[1] P. 367.

stream, running through the middle of Bucklersbury (Bokeleresberi), and at the back of the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook. At another part of its course, we [1] find the Prior of the Holy Trinity, at Aldgate, by his attorney, giving an undertaking that he will make and keep in repair the bridge over Walbrook, near the Moor and near the Church of Allhallows, on London Wall:—"the nearest bridge, that is to say, to the Church "aforesaid."

Bridge over it near the Church of Allhallows, London Wall.

Candlewick Street, (now Cannon Street), as already noticed, is more than once alluded to as the abode of the weavers of "cloths of Canwyke Street;" while the cappers at this period principally resided in [2] Fleet Street, close neighbours of the London brewsters, or alewives.

Candlewick Street.

Fleet Street.

The parade-grounds for the citizens at the [3] East and West ends of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Great Campanile, or Clochier, at the East end, have already come under notice. The first attempt at effectually enclosing the Churchyard with a stone wall would appear to have been made in the reign of Edward I. (A.D. 1285); from whose [4] Letters Patent of that date, granted to the Dean and Chapter, we learn, that in consequence of the meeting together at night of thieves and other misdoers in the streets and lanes adjoining the churchyard, murders, fornications, and other crimes, had been frequently committed of late; and that the King, therefore, to the honour of God and of the said Church, as also of the holy persons whose bodies lay at rest in the same,

Enclosure of St. Paul's Churchyard with a stone wall, *temp.* Edward I.

Reasons for that step.

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[1] P. 409.

[2] Pp. 430, 431.

[3] The dimensions of the parade-ground at the East end, 30 feet by 20, or less (pp. 338, 339), would seem to imply that the armed force of London in these times was by no means numerous. The assertion of Fitz-Stephen (p. 5), that in King Stephen's time the armed host of London numbered 80,000 is, no doubt, a gross exaggeration; indeed Peter of Blois, Archdeacon of London in the same reign, in one of his Letters, reckons *all* the inhabitants of London as but 40,000 in number.

[4] P 341.

and for the security and quiet of the Canons and ministers of the Church, had granted that they might entirely surround with a stone wall the Churchyard and the precincts thereof. They were to take all due care, however, to make gates and posterns in fit and proper places therein, and to keep the same open from sunrise to nightfall, but closed at night.

Precautions to be taken in so doing.

St. Augustine's Gate.

St. Augustine's Gate, of which we meet with [1] frequent mention in the City records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, seems to have opened into St. Paul's Churchyard, from the end of Watling Street; hence the name of the adjoining Church, "St. Augustine le Port."

The City Precincts of the Thames in the Fourteenth Century.—From the Journal of the Iter holden at the Tower, A.D. 1321 (pp. 285–432), the View taken by the civic authorities, A.D. 1344 (pp. 444–453) and other documents contained in the present Volume, we glean a few particulars of interest in reference to the localities at this period adjoining the Northern banks of the Thames. In the Tower of London, we read of the Justiciars sitting, some of them, in the "Great Hall "facing the Thames," and others in the "Lesser Hall "at the end of, and beneath, the Great Eastern Tower;" and, as already noticed, a few weeks later we find the Justiciars of the Common Pleas sitting in a temporary wooden house in the second Ward of the Tower, those for hearing Pleas of the Crown sitting in a small house annexed.

Particulars of interest in reference to the Northern banks of the Thames.

The Tower of London.

Petit Wales.

The banks of the Thames, from the Postern of [2] Petit Wales, as far probably as the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars, near the entrance of the Fleet River, seem to have been intersected, in these times, by numberless small lanes, which, themselves public property, ran from Thames Street, by the side of a private resi-

Lanes leading to the Thames.

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[1] See pp. 339, 343, of this Volume, and p. 30 of *Liber Albus*.

[2] See Glossary, p. 750.

dence or other edifice, and led to the owner's wharf in front of his dwelling-house; these wharfs again, in some instances, being separated by water-gates, through which apparently the public had a right to claim, as an easement, right of passage. From many of the wharfs there also projected bridges, or jetties, into the river, for the same purposes as the stairs of modern times.

Wharfs, Water-gates, And jetties.

The lanes themselves, in many instances, appear to have been flanked with one or more latrines, mostly, if not in every instance, of a public nature; a source evidently of great [1] inconvenience to those who had occasion to pass down the lanes for the purpose of embarking, unloading boats, fetching water, or—a most objectionable practice, which seems to have been sanctioned in the middle of the fourteenth century—throwing dust and refuse into the Thames. The water-gates too, in some cases, we find reported as rendered impassable by a drain from one of these latrines being cut at the base, and a palisade erected in its place; while occasionally the lane leading to them is spoken of as unpaved, or else blocked up by the ruins of an adjoining quay. Sometimes, again, we meet with a quay illegally closed against such of the public as declined to pay toll to the alleged owners; St. Botolph's Wharf, for example, which though properly "common to all men "for all business," and in former times open both day and night, was now (A.D. 1344) shut by day to those who refused to pay "great custom" to the keepers of it, and altogether closed at night. Oystergate, on the site of the North end of the present London Bridge, was in these days the principal mart for the sale of [2] shell-fish,

Latrines in the lanes, a source of great annoyance.

Uses made of the lanes.

Watergates occasionally impassable.

Toll demanded at some of the quays; St. Botolph's Wharf, for example.

Oystergate, the principal mart for shell-fish.

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[1] These public latrines, which in some instances projected over the river, continued to be a prevalent nuisance on the waterside until the Great Fire of London, A.D. 1666.

[2] Which was only to be sold, in early times, "from the way of Lon-"don Bridge, towards the West, "unto the corner of the wall of the "Church of St. Mary Magdalene." *Inquis.* I. *Henry* V.

Stephenes-lane. and "[1] Stepheneslane," close adjoining to it, was "a lane "common to all." The Jurors, however, who appeared before the Mayor, found that whereas "at the end of "the said lane there used to be a jetty (*pons*), com-"mon to all, one Adam Lucas had now turned aside "the said jetty, and had made it so, that while the "foot of the jetty rested on the common soil (at the "end of the lane), the head of it rested upon the soil of "his own quay;" the result of which, was no doubt, that the people of the City going to the Thames by this lane were compelled to step upon his wharf, and submit to payment of a heavy toll for the privilege.

Purpresture on the jetty there.

Sellers of rushes at Oystergate.

Oystergate appears to have been also a place of great resort for the sellers of rushes, in these times much in use for strewing on the floors of houses; the dealers paying a small rent, which, though in 1344 claimed by a private individual, William de Mordone, seems properly to have belonged to the City. This William de Mordone and one William de [2] Rothynge were at this period in occupation of two of the tenements, on the site of which Fishmongers' Hall was subsequently built.[3] At the end of Armenterslane, adjoining Oystergate, there was formerly a jetty, running out into the Thames, and much used for taking up water; but, according to the report of the Jurors, John de Westone, draper, had not only closed the lane to the public, but had removed this jetty and built a [4] cook-house, or kitchen, on the site where the foot of it ought to lie.

Site of Fishmongers' Hall.

Jetty at Armenterslane removed, and a cook-house there.

[1] Also known in the fourteenth century as 'Church-haw Lane;' and as 'Churchyard Alley,' at the time of the Fire of London.

[2] P. 448.

[3] The Simon Morden and Richard de Rothinge mentioned (Herbert's *Hist. Twelve Livery Comp.* II. p. 64), as in occupation of these houses, A.D. 1368, were their descendants, no doubt. In the house situate between these two, Sir William Walworth afterwards dwelt.

[4] "*Coquinam.*" Apparently the same building that is mentioned in Herbert's *Hist. Twelve Livery Comp.* II. p. 59, in reference to John Lovekyn's will. See page xxxiii. *ante*, Note 1.

The locality called "Ebbegate," "between the tene- "ment of Sir John de Pulteneye, and the tenement of "Thomas atte Wyche," is identical with the present Old Swan Lane and Wharf, Upper Thames Street. The Jurors reported that this lane, though common soil, had been stopped up by the said Thomas and another, and that—an ingenious plan for keeping intruders at a respectful distance, it must be confessed,—the same parties "had "made latrines, upon gratings, in the lane, the filth "from which fell upon the heads of such persons as "passed by." Wendegoslane, which in other mediæval documents is mentioned as "Windgoose,"—or "Wild-"goose—Lane," and as adjacent to the Guildhall of the Teutonics, or Steel-yard, was found, although common property, to be blocked up with filth, and, to all appearance, made a sort of common cesspool of; Retheresgate, too, was reported to be in much the same state; while Granthameslane, which was formerly a common road from Thames Street to the river, and much used for the cartage of wood and tuns of wine to various parts of the City, had been closed against the public, by John de Grantham, with two huge stones and two cross-bars of iron.

Ebbegate, its present identity;

Rendered impassable by latrines.

Wendegoslane, near the Steel-yard.

Rethcresgate.

Granthameslane closed against the public.

Even worse than this,—the same individual, in conjunction with one William Cosin, had erected buildings at either end of Douegate (Dowgate) Lane; and, rivalling therein the effrontery of their neighbours Atte Wyche and Hockele, they had annexed to these buildings, in the words of the Jurors,—"divers latrines, projecting "beyond the pathway of the said lane, the filth from "which falls upon persons as they pass through the "lane, to the annoyance of the City, and the disherison "thereof."

Douegate Lane.

Latrines there, a public nuisance.

Cosyneslane and Grenewychlane, both mentioned on this occasion as being free from impediment, still retain the names of "Cousin Lane" and "Greenwich Street;" the former having been so called from William Cosin,

Cosyneslane and Grenewychlane; still retain their names.

William Cosin, Sheriff A.D. 1306. Haywharf, near the Ropery. Saltwharfe, in part appropriated.

who dwelt there, and was Sheriff A.D. 1306; the same personage, very possibly, whose unsavoury proceedings have just been noticed. Haywharf, near the Ropery, from which the adjoining Church of Allhallows the Great had its other name of "Allhallows in the Hay," was also found, together with its jetty, to be free from all impediment. In reference to Saltwharfe, near Queen-Hythe,—the Jurors reported that Thomas de Stanforde, fishmonger, had appropriated five feet in breadth of the [1]common soil upon the quay so called, and that he was in the habit of taking four marks yearly for the said quay,—"which monies the community ought to have."

Eldebowlane, still known as "Elbow "Lane."

Eldebowlane, near Dowgate, still known as "Elbow "Lane," though common property, had been built upon by Geoffrey le Botiller, and consequently blocked up, to a breadth of five feet, by fifty feet in length.

Lauenderesbrigge, a jetty at Tymberhethe, used for washing clothes. Ratoneslane, in part appropriated. Public latrine upon Queen-Hythe.

Lauenderesbrigge, a jetty projecting from Tymberhethe [Timber-Hythe], was common property, and was much used by persons for fetching water, and by "launders," men and women who washed clothes in the river. One Ralph de Bernes, however, an oystermonger, was in the habit, without warranty, to all appearance, of exacting a toll from all such persons. Ratoneslane, a locality with no very inviting name—Rat Lane—though common property, had been in part appropriated by the Abbot of [2]Lesnes, who had a tenement adjoining, and had partitioned off two feet or more with a palisade. Upon Queen-Hythe stood a public latrine, through the middle of which ran a water-course, which passed from the high street between the houses of two private individuals; one of whom, it was found, had stopped the course, and, apparently, obstructed the road along the quay.

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[1] This apparently is an effectual contradiction to Newcourt's assertion (*Repertorium* I. p. 452), that Alderman John Gloucester, about 1345, (only a year or two later,) founded a Chantry in the Church of St. Mary Mounthaw,—"and *gave* "Salt Wharf for the maintenance "thereof."

[2] An Abbey at Erith, in Kent.

Brokewharfe, still known as "Broken-wharf," in Upper Thames Street, a name derived from its ruinous and long-neglected state many centuries ago, was found to be without obstruction; but another lane close adjoining, which ran, beneath the house lately belonging to Geoffrey de Bodelee, from Thames Street to the river, had been closed to the public by two gates, erected by Edmund de Tichewelle, fishmonger. In Lekynggeslane were two latrines, found to be a common nuisance; while the lane itself was wholly impassable "for want of "pavement," nothing more, perhaps, than a surface coating of small stones.

Brokewharfe, still known as "Broken-Wharf."

Latrines in Lekynggeslane, and unpaved state thereof.

At the Southern end of "the Lane of Bredestret"—probably, the present Bread Street Hill,—was a vacant piece of ground, of right belonging to the community, but now enclosed, by one John de Brynkele, with a palisade. A lane and quay in this locality, known as "Fysshwharfe," (and sometimes as [1] "Fisshereswarfe"), were common property of right, but had been stopped up by William Olyver and Simon de Turnham, "and others "of the Mystery of Fishmongers," the said Simon being in the habit of illegally exacting custom from those who resorted thither. Reverting to about a quarter of a century previous, we find then situate upon this quay the houses and shops of three wholesale fishmongers, Thomas Pikeman, Henry Poteman, and John Alein, by name; men who kept their own vessels and boats, and whose attempts to establish a retail trade in fish upon the Quay gave rise to acrimonious and prolonged litigation, in reference to the alleged monopoly of the trade and the legality of the Fishmongers' Hallmotes; the particulars of which, in many points of considerable interest, will be found in pp. 385–406 of the present Volume.

The Lane of Bredestret, probably the present Bread Street Hill.

Fysshwharfe stopped up, and custom exacted.

Previous residents on Fysshwharfe.

Former litigation in reference to them.

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[1] See p. 390.

Some of the quays faced with high walls.

In some instances, these quays appear to have been faced with high and substantial walls, whence probably the greater necessity for the jetties running out into the river, as already mentioned; for, on the present occasion, we find the Jurors making complaint that the Prior of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary without "Bysshopesgate" had raised a quay at Eastwatergate, near St. Paul's Wharf, with a stone wall towards the Thames, to the great inconvenience of the vessels, [1] scouts, and boats, mooring there. St. Paul's Wharf they also report as having formerly been accessible to all persons in the City for the purpose of fetching water; but that now one Nicholas le Taillour, haymonger, a "renter" of Sir William de Hagham, is in the habit of exacting "quarterage" from persons seeking water there,—"against the custom of the "City, and to the disherison thereof."

Complaint made in reference thereto at Eastwatergate.

Quarterage exacted at St. Paul's Wharf.

The Soke of Castle Baynard, the probable limit of the enquiry.

At this point, the Jurors appear to have concluded their labours; probably, as having reached the Eastern boundary of Castle Baynard, a Soke, or place of exclusive jurisdiction, formerly belonging to the Fitz-Walters, as already mentioned, but now in other hands.

Tower and two tourelles adjoining the Thames, at the Black Friars.

In a [2] Perambulation of a somewhat later date (A.D. 1352) we find mention made of a "new tower" adjoining the Thames, and "two old tourelles," or "turrets," occupied by the Friars Preachers (or Black Friars) and belonging to the Corporation. One, at least, of these towers stood at the West end of the Church of the Friars Preachers, and was built by the City, by order of Edward I., in the year 1276; in close proximity probably to the water-mill already [3] mentioned as situate at the point where the Fleet River enters the Thames.

Tourelle in the vicinity, tenanted

Another tourelle, to the North of these, containing chambers and a cellar, and tenanted by the Countess

[1] See Introduction to *Liber Albus*, p. xcvii.

[2] Pp. 456, 457.

[3] P. cii., *ante*.

of Pembroke, was situate, apparently, between the Fleet River and the City Wall. by the Countess of Pembroke.

It only remains for the Editor to add a few words in reference to the Glossaries which form part of the present Volume (pp. 693–778, 781–838). Concluding notice; in reference to the Glossaries forming part of this Volume.

The Anglo-Norman Glossary has been prepared with the object of making it, as far as possible, subsidiary to Roquefort's *Glossaire de la Langue Romaine;* it consisting, with but few exceptions, of such words, or forms of words, as are not to be found in the pages of that very defective, though still useful, compilation. The Glossary of Mediæval Latin will be found to contain many words, and, it is believed, a considerable amount of matter, not to be met with in the most recent edition (Henschel's) of the *Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis* of Du Cange.

In collecting his materials for these Glossaries, the Editor has had it mainly in view to take every available opportunity of throwing light upon obscure or hitherto unnoticed points in reference to the etymology and early history of our language, and the manners, usages, and institutions of our mediæval forefathers. In so doing, he has spared neither time nor pains, but how far he has been successful in attaining these objects, he is sensible that it is not perhaps for him, without impeachment of presumption to take upon himself to say or suggest.

The facsimile facing the title-page of Part I. of this Volume, represents folio 6 a. of the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum* (printed in pp. 16, 17), an extract from the [1] *Trésor* of Brunetto Latini. From the writing and the peculiar character of the illuminations, there Explanation of the facsimiles.

[1] See page xxv., *ante*.

seems ground for reckoning it among the earliest portions of the Volume.

The facsimile inserted at page 117 (folio 67 b. of the Guildhall *Liber Custumarum*), is intended to represent,—though apparently not with extreme [1] correctness on part of the illuminator,—two inches and an inch and a half, Guildhall measurement, in reference to the then existing regulations for the dimensions of the meshes of nets.

The facsimile facing the title-page of Part II., represents folio 42 b. of the Cottonian MS. *Claudius* D. II. (pp. 650, 651); the subject being the loss of the children of Henry I. in the "White Ship." Not improbably, it formed part originally of the [2]*Liber Legum Regum Antiquorum;* as it evidently does not belong to the original *Liber Custumarum*. In reference to what has been [3] already stated, the initial letter, emblazoned with the Cotton-Bruce arms, is deserving of notice.

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[1] Seeing that it does not exactly correspond with the measurements of the same dimensions given in *Liber Horn*, fol. 221; from which we gather that the Guildhall inch was shorter than that of the King's verge.

[2] See pages xi. *ante*, and 510.

[3] See page xxiii., *ante*.

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* The reasons for these breaks in the Summary will be found stated in the Introduction.

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* From this point, the matter in *Liber Custumarum* (as it appeared in the time of Henry the Fifth) consists of various insertions of different and later dates.

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THE COTTONIAN LIBER CUSTUMARUM AND LIBER LEGUM REGUM ANTIQUORUM (CLAUDIUS D. II.)

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* See the Note to page cxxvii.

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LIBER CUSTUMARUM.

INCIPIUNT CAPITULA DE SITU NOBILISSIMÆ CIVITATIS LONDONIÆ. F. (1.) a.

Contents of Fitz-Stephen's Description of London.

I. [*De Fama Civitatis Londoniæ.*]

F. 3. a.

The fame, wealth, and praises of the City of London.

[1] Inter nobiles urbes orbis quas fama celebrat, civitas Londonia, regni Anglorum sedes, una est quæ famam sui latius diffundit, opes et merces longius transmittit, caput altius extollit. Felix est aeris salubritate, Christiana religione, firmitate munitionum, natura situs, honore civium, pudicitia matronali. Ludis etiam quam jocunda, et nobilium est fœcunda virorum. Quæ singula [2] semotim libet inspicere.

II. *De Clementia Cœli.*

The excellence of its atmosphere.

Ibidem siquidem—

[3] "Emollit animos hominum clementia cœli;"

non ut sint in [4] Venerem, sed ne feri sint et bestiales, [5] sed potius benigni et liberales.

III. *De Christiana ibi Religione.*

The facilities for Christian worship enjoyed there.

Est ibi, in ecclesia Beati Pauli, Episcopalis Sedes. Quondam fuit Metropolitana, et adhuc futura creditur, si remeaverint cives in insulam; nisi forte Beati Thomæ Martyris titulus Archiepiscopalis dignitatem illam Cantuariæ, ubi nunc est, conservet perpetuam.

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[1] This is the well-known "De-"scription of London," by Stephanides or Fitz-Stephen, a monk of Canterbury, and biographer of Thomas à Becket, who wrote in the latter half of the 12th century. See a passage borrowed from this part, in *Liber Albus*, p. 61.

[2] Written *seriatim*, in Dr. Pegge's Edition, 1772.

[3] The source of this hexameter (if indeed not the composition of the writer himself) is unknown.

[4] This word is followed by the adjective *putres*, in Pegge's Edition.

[5] This word is omitted in Pegge's Edition.

Sed cum utramque urbium harum Sanctus Thoma illustraverit, Lundoniam ortu, Cantuariam occasu; ipsius Sancti intuitu, cum justitiæ accessu, habet altera adversus alteram quod amplius allegiet. Sunt etiam, quod ad Christianæ fidei cultum pertinet, tum in Londonia tum in suburbano, tresdecim majores ecclesiæ Conventuum, præter minores Parochianas centum viginti sex.

IIII. *De Firmitate et Situ Urbis.*

Habet ab Oriente arcem palatinam, maximam et fortissimam, cujus et area et muri [1]et fundamento profundissimo exurgunt; cæmento cum sanguine animalium temperato. Ab Occidente duo [2]sunt castella munitissima; muro urbis alto et magno, duplatis heptapylæ portis, intercontinuante, spatio turrito ab Aquilone per intercapedines. Similiterque, ab Austro Lundonia murata et turrita fuit; sed fluvius maximus, piscosus Thamensis, mari influo refluoque, qui illac allabitur, mœnia illa tractu temporis [3]alluit, labefactavit, dejecit.

The fortifications of the City.

Item, sursum ab Occidente palatium regium eminet super fluvium eundem, ædificium incomparabile, cum antemurali et propugnaculis, duobus millibus ab urbe, suburbano frequenti continuante.

The Palace at Westminster.

V. *De Hortis consitis.*

Undique extra domos suburbanorum horti civium, arboribus consiti, spatiosi et speciosi, contigui habentur.

The gardens of the citizens.

[1] Properly *a*, as in Pegge's Edition.

[2] This word is omitted in Pegge's Edition.

[3] Written *abluit* in Pegge's Edition.

VI. *De Pascuis.*

The meadows, pastures, and forest, in its vicinity.

Item, a Borea sunt agri pascui, et pratorum grata planities, aquis fluvialibus interfluis; ad quas molinorum versatiles rotæ citantur cum murmure jocoso. Proxime patet foresta ingens, saltus nemorosi, ferarum latebræ, cervorum, [1]damarum, aprorum, et taurorum silvestrium.

VII. *De Agris.*

Its cornfields.

Agri urbis sationales non sunt jejunæ glareæ, sed pingues Asiæ campi, qui [2]"faciunt lætas segetes;" et suorum cultorum repleant horrea [3]"Cerealis mergite "culmi."

VIII. *De Fontibus.*

Its springs; Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well.

Sunt etiam circa Londoniam a Aquilone suburbani fontes præcipui, aqua dulci, salubri, perspicua, et [4]"per "claros rivo trepidante lapillos." Inter quos Fons Sacer, Fons Clericorum, Fons Sancti Clementis, nominatiores habentur; et adeuntur celebriore accessu et majore F. 3. b. frequentia scholarium, et urbanæ juventutis in serotinis æstivis ad auram exeuntis. Urbs sane bona, cum bonum habeat dominum.

IX. *De Honore Civium.*

The military strength of the City, and

Urbs ista viris est honorata, armis decorata, multo habitatore populosa; ut tempore bellicæ cladis, [5]Rege

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[1] Written *dammorum* in the original.

[2] A quotation from Virgil, *Georgics*, B. I. l. 1.

[3] *Georgics*, B. II. l. 517.

[4] A portion of an hexameter by an author now unknown.

[5] The word *jubente* occurs here in Pegge's Edition.

Stephano, bello apti ex ea exeuntes [1] qui ostentatui haberentur, viginti millia equitum [2] armatos et sexaginta millia peditum æstimarentur. Cives Londoniæ, ubicumque locorum, præ omnibus aliis civibus ornatu morum, vestium, et mensæ locutione spectabiles et noti habentur.[3]

the high rank of its citizens.

X. *De Pudicitia.*

Urbis matronæ ipsæ Sabinæ sunt.

The chastity of its matrons.

XI. *De Scholis.*

In Londoniis tres principales ecclesiæ; videlicet, Sedes Episcopalis, ecclesia Sancti Pauli, ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis, et ecclesia Sancti Martini, scholas habent celebres et privilegio et antiqua dignitate. Plerumque tamen favore alicujus, vel aliquorum doctorum, qui secundum philosophiam noti habeantur et præclari, et aliæ sunt ibi scholæ de gratia et permissione.

The great merits of its ecclesiastical schools.

Diebus festis, ad ecclesias festivas magistri celebrant cum discipulis suis conventus, gratia exercitationis. Disputant ibidem scholares, quidam demonstrative, dialectice alii; alii recitant enthymemata, hii melius perfectis utuntur syllogismis. Quidam ad ostentationem exercentur [4] disputationem, quæ est inter [5] colluctantes; alii ad veritatem, ea quæ est perfectionis gratia. Sophistæ simulatores agmine et inundatione verborum beati judicantur; alii

Rhetorical displays of the scholars.

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[1] This word is omitted in Pegge's Edition.

[2] Written *armatorum* in Pegge's Edition.

[3] Here occur in the other MSS., and in Pegge's Edition, the words : "*Habitatores aliarum urbium cives,* "*hujus Barones, dicuntur. Eis est* "*finis omnis controversiæ sacramen-* "*tum.*" The absence of them, in a City copy too of the work, is deserving of notice.

[4] Properly *disputatione.*

[5] Written *collectantes* in Pegge's Edition.

paralogizantur. Oratores aliqui quandoque orationibus rhetoricis aliquid dicunt apposite ad persuadendum, curantes artis præcepta servare et ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diversarum scholarum inter se versibus conrixantur; aut de principiis artis grammaticæ, aut de regulis præteritorum vel futurorum contendunt. Sunt alii qui in epigrammatibus, rhythmis, et metris, utuntur vetere illa triviali dicacitate; licentia Fescennina socios, suppressis nominibus, liberius lacerant; lœdorias jaculantur et [1]scommata; salibus Socraticis sociorum, vel forte majorum, vitia tangunt; ne mordacius [2]dente rodant procaciori, audacioribus convitiis. Auditores

[3]" ———multum ridere parati,
" Ingeminant tremulos naso crispante cachinnos."

XII. *De Dispositione Urbis.*

The various trades carried on in their respective localities.

Singulorum officiorum exercitatores, singularum rerum venditores, singularum operarum suarum locatores, cotidiano mane per se sunt locis distincti omnes, ut officiis. Præterea est in Londonia, super ripam fluminis, inter vina et navibus et cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina. Ibi quotidie, pro tempore, est invenire cibaria, fercula, frixa, elixa, pisces, pisciculos, carnes grossiores pauperibus, delicatiores divitioribus, venationum, avium, avicularum. Si subito veniant ad aliquem civium amici fatigati ex itinere, nec libeat jejunis expectare ut novi cibi emantur et coquantur,

Victuals, ready cooked, to be obtained at all times.

[4]" Dent famuli manibus lymphas, panesque."—

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[1] Written *comota* in the original. Allusion is made to a passage in Macrobius, *Saturnal.* B. vii. 3.

[2] In allusion probably to Horace, B. I. *Epist.* xviii. l. 82.

[3] From Persius, *Sat.* iii. l. 87.

[4] A quotation from the *Æneid*, B. I. l. 701.

Interim ad ripam curritur; ibi præsto sunt omnia desiderabilia. Quantalibet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas intrant urbem, qualibet diei vel noctis hora, vel ab urbe exitura, ne vel hii nimium jejunent, vel alii impransi exeant, illuc, si placet, divertunt, et se pro modo suo singuli reficiunt. Qui se curare volunt molliter, accipiunt anserem, ve Afram avem, vel attagen Ionicum; non opus ut quid quærant, appositis, quæ ibi inveniuntur, deliciis. Hæc equidem publica coquina est, et civitati plurimum expediens, et ad civilitatem pertinens. Hinc est, quod legitur in "Gorgia" Platonis, juxta medicinam esse coquorum officium, simulacrum, et adulationem, quartæ particulæ civitatis. F. 4. a.

XIII. *De Smethefelde.*

Smithfield, and its market for horses.

Est ibi extra unam portarum, statim in suburbio, quidam planus campus, re et nomine. Omni sexta feria, nisi sit major festivitas præceptæ solemnitatis, est ibi celebre spectaculum nobilium equorum venalium: spectaturi vel empturi veniunt, qui in urbe assunt, Comites, Barones, Milites, cives plurimi. Juvat videre gradarios cute succo satura, pilo connitente, suaviter ambulantes; pedibus lateraliter simul erectis, quasi a subalternis, et demissis: hinc, equos qui armigeris magis conveniunt, durius incedentes, sed expedite tamen, qui quasi a contradictoribus pedes simul elevant et deponunt: hinc, nobiles pullos juniores, qui, nondum fræno bene assueti,—

[1] "Altius incedunt, et mollia crura reponunt:"

hinc, summarios, membris validis et vegetis: hinc, dextrarios pretiosos, elegantis formæ, staturæ honestæ,

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[1] From Virgil, *Georgics*, B. III. l. 76.

How their paces are tried by the buyers.

micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obesis. In horum incessu spectant emptores; primo, passum suaviorem, postea motum citatiorem, qui est quasi a contrariis pedibus, anterioribus simul solo amotis et admotis, et posterioribus similiter. Cum talium sonipedum cursus imminet, et aliorum forte, qui similiter sunt in genere suo ad vecturam validi, ad cursuram vegeti, clamor attollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præcipitur. Sessores alipedum pueri tres simul, aliquando [1] bini, certamini se præparant. Docti equis imperitare indomitorum [2] lupatis temperant frænis ora: hoc maxime præcaverit, ne alter alteri cursum præripiat.

Equi similiter, pro modo suo, ad certamen cursus illius se attollunt; [3] tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, stare loco nesciunt; facto signo, membra extendunt, cursum rapiunt, agilitate pervicaci feruntur. Certant sessores laudis amore, spe victoriæ, equis admissis subdere calcaria, et nec minus urgere eos virgis et ciere clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu esse, secundum Heraclitum, et falsam omnino Zenonis sententiam, dicentis quoniam non contingit moveri neque stadium pertransire.

The market for cattle and rural implements.

Parte alia stant seorsum rusticorum peculia, agrorum instrumenta, sues longis lateribus, vaccæ distentis uberibus,—

[4] "Corpora magna boum, lanigerumque pecus."

Stant ibi aptæ aratris, trahis, et bigis equæ; quarundam ventres fœtibus protument; alias editi fœtus obeunt, pulli lasciviores, sequela inseparabilis.

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[1] This word is followed by "*ex con-* "*dicto, et bini,*" in Pegge's Edition.

[2] In allusion to Horace, B. I. *Ode* viii. l. 6.

[3] In allusion to Virgil, *Georgics*, B. III. l. 54.

[4] A line borrowed partly from Virgil and partly from Ovid.

XIIII. *De Navibus et Mercimoniis.*

Ad urbem hanc, ex omni natione quæ sub cœlo est, navalia gaudent institores habere commercia;— The traffic of London with foreign countries.

"Aurum mittit Arabs; species et [1] thura Sabæus;
"Arma Scythes; oleum palmarum divite silva
"Pingue solum Babylon; Nilus lapides pretiosos; F. 4. b.
"Seres purpureas vestes; [2] Galli sua vina;
"Norwegi, Rusci, varium, griseum, sabelinas."

Urbe Roma, secundum Chronicorum fidem, satis antiquior est. Ab eisdem quippe patribus Trojanis, hæc prius a Bruto condita est quam illa a Remo et Romulo; unde et adhuc antiquis eisdem utuntur legibus et communibus institutis. Hæc, similiter illi, regionibus est distincta; habet annuos, pro Consulibus, Vicecomites; habet Senatoriam dignitatem et magistratus minores; eluviones et aquæductus in vicis; ad genera causarum, deliberativæ, demonstrativæ, judicialis, loca sua, fora singula; habet sua die jus statuendi Comitia. The antiquity of its institutions.

XV. *De Consuetudinibus Ecclesiarum.*

Non puto urbem esse in qua sint probabiliores consuetudines, in ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis Dei honorandis, festis feriandis, eleemosynis dandis, in hospitibus suscipiendis, in desponsationibus firmandis, matrimoniis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conviviis ornandis, convivis hilarandis; etiam, in exequiis curandis et cadaveribus humandis. The excellence of its ecclesiastical institutions.

Solæ pestes Londoniæ sunt immodica stultorum The two great evils of London life.

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[1] In allusion to Virgil, *Georgics*, B. I. l. 57, and B. II. l. 117. These lines are the composition of a writer now unknown.

[2] These three words are misplaced in the original, coming after *sabelinas*.

The resort thither of bishops, abbots, and nobles.

[1] putatio et frequens incendium. Ad hæc, omnes fere Episcopi, Abbates, et magnates Angliæ, quasi cives et municipes sunt urbis Londoniæ; sua ibi habentes ædificia præclara, ubi se recipiunt, ubi divites impensas faciunt, ad concilia, ad conventus celebres in urbem evocati a Domino Rege, vel Metropolitano suo, seu propriis tracti negotiis.

XVI. *De Ludis.*

The recreations of the citizens.

Digression.

Amplius et ad ludos urbis veniamus, quoniam non expedit utilem tantum et seriam urbem esse, nisi dulcis etiam sit et jocunda. Unde et in sigillis summorum Pontificum, usque ad tempora Leonis Papæ, ex altera parte bullæ, scripto per impressionem piscatore Petro, et supra eum clave, quasi in manu Dei de cœlis ei porrecta, et circa eum versu;—

"Tu pro me navem liquisti, suscipe clavem."

Ex altera parte impressa erat urbs, et scriptura ista;—
[2] "Aurea Roma."

Item, ad laudem Cæsaris Augusti et Romæ, dictum est;—

[3] "Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane;
"Divisum imperium cum Jove, Cæsar, [4] habes."

XVII. [*De Repræsentatione Miraculorum.*]

Their Miracle-plays.

Londonia, pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenici, ludos habet sanctiores, repræsentationes Miraculorum quæ sancti Confessores operati sunt, seu repræsentationes Passionum quibus claruit constantia Martyrum.

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[1] In the other MSS. the reading here is *potatio*. Dr. Pegge, however, seems to prefer '*putatio*,' and to imagine that fornication, and not drunkenness, is meant.

[2] Written *aulea*. From Ausonius, "*De Claris Urbibus*," No. I.

[3] This distich is from the *Life* of Virgil, by Donatus.

[4] The usual reading here is *habet*.

XVIII. [*De Pugna Gallorum; et de Ludo Pilæ.*]

Præterea, quotannis, die quæ dicitur "Carnilevaria," ut a puerorum ludis incipiamus,—omnes enim pueri fuimus—scholarum singuli pueri suos apportant magistro suo gallos gallinaceos pugnatores; et totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum, vacantium spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum. Cockfighting at Shrovetide.

Post prandium, exit in campos omnis juventus urbis ad lusum pilæ celebrem. Singulorum studiorum scholares suam habent pilam; singulorum officiorum urbis exercitatores suam singuli [1] polam in manibus. Majores natu, patres, et divites urbis, in equis, spectatum veniunt certamina juniorum, et modo suo juvenantur cum juvenibus; et excitari videtur in eis motus caloris naturalis, contemplatione tanti motus et participatione gaudiorum adolescentiæ liberioris. Games with the ball. F. S. A.

XIX. [*De Ludis bellicosis in campis.*]

Singulis diebus Dominicis in Quadragesima, post prandium, exit in campum juvenum recens examen in equis bellicosis et [2] "in equis certamine primis," quorum quisque sit— Mimic warfare of the youths in Lent.

[3] "Aptus et in gyros currere doctus equo."

Erumpunt a portis catervatim filii civium laici, instructi lanceis et scutis militaribus; juniores hastilibus, ferro dempto, præfurcatis; simulacra belli cient, et agonisticam exercent militiam. Adveniunt et plurimi aulici, Rege in vicino posito, et de familiis Consulum et Baronum ephebi, nondum cingulo donati

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[1] An error probably for *pilam.*

[2] In allusion to Horace, *Ars Poet.* l. 84.

[3] The author of this pentameter, evidently adapted from Ovid, is unknown.

militiæ, gratia concertandi. [1]Accedit singulos spes victoriæ; equi feri adhinniunt; [2] tremunt artus, frænos mandunt, impatientes moræ stare loco nesciunt. Cum tandem sonipedum rapit ungula cursum, sessores adolescentes, divisis agminibus, hiis præcedentibus, instant, nec assequuntur; hii socios dejiciunt et prætervolant.

XX. [*De Ludis navalibus.*]

Quintain games on the river at Easter.

In feriis Paschalibus ludunt quasi prœlia navalia. In arbore siquidem mediamne scuto fortiter innexo, navicula, multo remo et raptu fluminis cita, in prora stantem habet juvenem, scutum illud lancea percussurum. Qui si, scuto illi lanceam illidens, frangat eam, et immotus persistat, habet [3] propositi, voti compos est. Si vero lancea integra fortiter percusserit, in profluentem amnem dejicietur; navis motu suo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde secus duæ naves stationariæ, et in eis juvenes plurimi, ut eripiant percussorem flumine absorptum, cum primo emersus comparet, vel [4] "summa "rursus cum bullit in unda." Supra Pontem, et solariis supra fluvium, sunt qui talia spectent, [5] "multum ridere "parati."

XXI. [*De Ludis æstivalibus, ut Lucta et hujusmodi.*]

Athletic exercises in summer.

In festis tota æstate juvenes ludentes exercentur in saliendo, in arcu, lucta, jactu lapidum, amentatis missilibus ultra metam expediendis, parmis duelliorum. Puellarum Cytherea ducit choros, et [6] "pede libero pulsa-"tur tellus," usque imminente luna.

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[1] In other MSS. *accendit.*

[2] See page 8 *ante*, Note 3.

[3] Properly *propositum.*

[4] A quotation from Persius, *Sat.* III. l. 34.

[5] See page 6, *ante.*

[6] Adapted from Horace, B. I. *Ode* xxxvii. ll. 1, 2.

XXII. [*De Pugna Aprorum, Taurorum, et Ursorum in hieme cum Canibus.*]

In hyeme, singulis fere festis, ante prandium, vel apri spumantes pugnant pro capitibus, et verres, prominentibus accincti dentibus, addendi succidiæ, vel pingues tauri cornupetæ, seu ursi immanes, cum objectis depugnant canibus.

Baiting in winter of boars, bulls, and bears, with dogs.

XXIII. *De Ludentibus super glaciem.*

Cum est congelata palus illa magna quæ mœnia urbis Aquilonalia alluit, exeunt lusum super glaciem densæ juvenum turmæ. Hii, ex cursu motu captato citatiore, distantia pedum posita, magnum spatium, latere altero prætenso, perlabuntur. Alii quasi magnos lapides molares de glacie sedes sibi faciunt; sessorem unum trahunt plurimi præcurrentes, manibus se tenentes. In tanta citatione motus aliquando pedibus lapsi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doctiores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes, et subtalaribus suis alligantes, ossa, tibias scilicet animalium; et palos, ferro acuto supposito, tenentes in manibus, quos aliquando glaciei illidunt, tanta rapacitate feruntur quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistæ. Interdum autem, magna procul distantia, ex condicto, duo aliqui F. 5. b.
ita ab oppositis veniunt, Curritur, palos erigunt, se invicem percutiunt; vel alter vel ambo cadunt, non sine læsione corporali, cum post casum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul; et qua parte glacies caput tangit, totum radit, totum decorticat, Plerumque tibia cadentis, vel brachium, si super illud ceciderit, confringitur: sed ætas avida gloriæ juventus, cupida victoriæ; ut in veris prœliis fortius se habeat, ita in simulatis exercetur.

Sports upon the ice, sliding and skating.

XXIIII. [*De hiis qui delectantur in Avibus.*]

Hawking and the chase.

Plurimi civium delectantur, ludentes in avibus cœli, nisis, accipitribus, et hujusmodi; et in canibus militantibus in silvis. Habentque cives suum jus venandi in Middelsexia, Hertfordsira, et tota Chiltra, et in Cantia usque ad aquam Crayæ. Lundonienses, tunc "Trino-"vantes" dicti, Caium Julium Cæsarem, qui nullas nisi sanguine fuso gaudebat habere vias, reppulerunt. Unde Lucanus,—

The hunting-grounds of the citizens.

[1] "Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis."

XXV. [*De hiis quos Civitas Londonia peperit.*]

Illustrious personages, natives of the City of London.

Civitas Londonia peperit aliquot, qui regna plurima et Romanum sibi subdiderunt imperium; et plurimos alios, quos mundi [2] "dominos" virtus "evexit ad Deos;" ut fuerat in Apollinis Oraculo Bruto promissum;—

[3]"Brute, sub occasu solis, trans Gallica regna,
"Insula in Oceano est, undique clausa mari.
"Hanc pete; namque tibi sedes erit illa perennis;
"Hic fiet natis altera Troja tuis.
"Hic de stirpe tua reges nascentur; et ipsis
"Totius terræ subditus orbis erit."

The Emperor Constantine, for example.

Et temporibus Christianis nobilem illum edidit Imperatorem, Constantinum, qui urbem Romam et imperialia insignia omnia Deo donavit, et Beato Petro, et Silvestro, Papæ Romano; cui et stratoris exhibuit officium, et se non amplius Imperatorem, sed Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ defensorem, gavisus est vocari; et ne pax Domini Papæ, occasione præsentiæ ejus, sæcularis strepitus tumultus concuteretur, ipse ab urbe, Domino

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1 Pharsalia, II. l. 572.

2 Adapted from Horace, B. I. *Ode*, 1, 6.

3 These lines are given, with some variations, in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History*, B. I. c. 11.

Papæ collato, omnino discessit, et sibi civitatem Byzantium ædificavit.

Lundonia et modernis temporibus Reges illustres magnificosque peperit, Imperatricem Matilden, et Henricum [1] Regem, Tertium; et Beatum Thomam, Archiepiscopum, Christi Martyrem gloriosum,

The Empress Matilda, Prince Henry, and Archbishop Thomas a Becket.

[2] "——Quali non candidiorem
"Ipsa tulit, nec quo fuerit devinctior alter"

omnibus bonis totius orbis Latini.

INCIPIUNT CAPITULA TITULORUM INSPICIENDORUM IN ELECTIONE CUJUSCUNQUE SUPERIORIS. F. (1) b.

I. *De Tribus Columnis super quibus Villarum Gubernationes debent firmari.*

II. *De Duodecim Considerandis in Electione.*

III. *De Discordiis et Atyiis ortis in Civitatibus per Custodum negligentias.*

IV. *De modo Electionis novi Majoris.*

V. *De licentia Majoris sumenda a Civibus, extrema die sui Majoratus.*

VI. *De Gestis et Portatu Majoris, durante tempore suæ dominationis.*

VII. *De Differentia inter diversos Gubernatores approbata.*

VIII. *De Differentia inter Regem et Tyrannum.*

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[1] In allusion, probably, to the fact that Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II., was crowned in his father's lifetime.

[2] See Horace, B. I. *Sat.* v. l. 41.

F. 6. a.

[1] QUI VEUT BONE ELECTIOUN FAIRE DE SOVERAIN GOVERNOUR DE DIGNETE OU DE BAILLIE, SI REGARDE LES POINTZ QE ENSUENT.

[I. *De Tribus Columnis super quibus Villarum Gubernationes debent firmari.*]

All dignities founded in justice, reverence, and love.

Toutes seignories, toutes dignetes, sount baillees par le soverein Pere; et entre le seint establissement des choses du siecle, veut il qe le governement de villes seit ferme par treis piliers,—ceo est a savoir, de justice, de reverence, et de amour. Justice deit estre ove governour; si establement ferme dedens soun quer, qe il doit faire droit a chescuny, et qe il ne soit ploies a destre ne a senestre. Car Salamon dist, qe juste roi navera jamais mescheaunce. Reverence doit estre en bourgeois et en souzgis; car ceo est la seule chose en mounde qe plus sieut les merites de foi, et qe surmounte touz sacrifices. Pur ceo dist li Apostles, "Honorez vostre Seignour." Amour doit estre en lun et en lautre. Car ly soverains doit amer ses souges de graunt quer et de clere fey, et veiller de jour et de nuit au commun profit de la ville et de tout le pueple. Tut autersi doyvent ly souzgit amer lour soverain a droit quer et od vraie entencioun, et doner lui consail et aydo a meintenir soun office. Car a ceo qil nest qe un soul entre eus, il ne purroit riens faire ne acomplir saunz eus. Et pur ceo qe le [2] Meire ou le governour est aussi come chef des cyteyns, et toutes gentz desirent a avoir seyne teste, pur ceo qe quaunt le chief est desheitez touz les membres en sount malades; et pur ceo, deivent il sur totes choses estudier qil eient teu governour qi les coun-

Justice. Reverence. Love. Duty of citizens to elect good rulers, whether mayors or others.

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[1] The following precepts are extracted from the "*Tresor*" of Brunetto Latini, a learned Florentine, who died A.D. 1294.

[2] The word *Meire* (Mayor) does not occur in the original work, but is inserted by the transcriber.

duye a bone fyn, solom droit et solom raisoun et justice; il ne le doivent pas eslire par sort ne par cheaunce de fortune, mais par graunde purveiaunce de counsail sage et averti. En quele electioun il deivent avoir regart a xii choses.

[II. *De Duodecim Considerandis in Electione.*]

La premiere est qe Aristotles dit, qe par lounge prueve de meintes choses devient hom sages, et lounge prueve ne puet nul avoir, si par lounge vie noun. Dounkes apiert il qe joefnes homs ne puet pas estre sages, ja soit ceo qe il soit de bon engin de savoir. Et pur ceo dist Salamon, qe mar est a la terre que ad joefne roi. Et nepurquaunt, len puet estre de graunte age et de petit sen : pur ceo deivent ly burgois eslire tieu soverain qi ne soit joefne en lun ne en lautre. Advantages of experience.

La secounde est, qil ne regardent a la puissaunce de ly ne de soun lignage, mes a la noblesce de soun quer, et a la honorablete de ses mours et de sa vie, et a ses vertuouses oevres qil sciet faire en soun hostiel, et en ses autres seignories. Car la mesoun doit estre honoree pur le bon seignour, et noun pas le seignour pur la bone mesoun; et nepurquaunt, sil est nobles de puissaunce et de quer, et ausi de lignage, certes il en vaut le mieuz en totes choses. The heart of a ruler to be regarded, not his rank or lineage.

La tierce est, qil eit justice; car Tullie dist, qe sens saunz justice nest pas sens, mes malice, ne nule chose puet valoir saunz justice. A ruler must observe justice. F. 6. b.

La quarte chose est, qil eit bon engin et soutil entendement a conoitre toutes les veritez des choses, et a entendre et a savoir legerement ceo que covient, et apercevoir la resoun des choses. Car ceo est lede chose a estre deceux par poverte de conissaunce. A ruler must possess ability and understanding.

La quinte est, qil soit fors et estables de graunt corage, noun pas de malice ne de veine gloire; et qil ne croie pas legierement as ditz de touz. Jadis fu une cite, dount uns ne pooit estre soverain, si li meudres noun ; et taunt A ruler must be brave and courageous, and not vain-glorious or credulous.

come cele coustume dura, il navint a la commune si bien noun: pur ceo que cil doit estre honorez taunt com il vaut, qi ne quide de soi plus qil vaut. Car uns ne doit estre tenus a proudomme pur sa dignete, mes pur ses oevres. Ly sages hom eyme mieuz estre sires, que a sembler le.

A ruler must not be covetous, nor prone to gratify his will.

La sisme est, qe il ne soit covoitous dargent ne de ses autres volentez. Car ceo-sount deus choses qe ostent le soverain de sa chaiere; et il est mout deshonorable chose que celui qi ne se lesse ploier par pour soit depescie par deniers; et qi ne se lesse vaincre par graunt travail, que il soit venku par sa volente. Mais mout se doit hom garder qil ne soit trop desiraunz de dignete avoir; car meinte foiz avient que tieus ne sount pas les plus covenables.

A ruler should be eloquent.

La setisme est, qil soit bien parlaunt. Car il affiert a governour qil parole mieuz qe nul autre; pur ceo qe touz li moundes tient a sage celui qi sagement parole. Mais sur toutes choses covient il a garder qil ne parole trop; pur ceo qe en trop parler ne faut pechies. Et si come une soule corde descorde toute la cytole, tout autersi par une mauvaise parole deschiet lonour de toute la resoun.

A ruler must not be wasteful of his resources.

La utisme est, qil ne soit desmesurez en despendre, ne despendeour ne gasteour de ses choses. Car touz ceus que ceo fount, covient chevir a larcin ou a ravine.

Nor must he be niggardly.

Et nepurquaunt, il ne doit pas eschure cele vice en tieu maniere qil en soit trop auers ne trop eschars; car ceo est la chose que plus vilement honist los de seignour.

A ruler must keep a guard upon himself and restrain his anger.

La noevisme est, qil ne soit trop corusable, et qil ne dure trop en soun ire ne en soun mau talent. Car ire que enhabite en seignorie est semblable a foudre, qele ne lesse la verite conoistre ne droit jugement doner.

A ruler should be rich, so as to be proof against corruption.

La disme est, qil soit riches et manamis. Car sil est garni des autres vertues, ceo est semblaunt qil ne soit corumpus par deniers. Et nepurquaunt, jeo loe plus le bon povre que le malvais riche.

La unzime est, qil neit autre baillie. Car il nest pas creable qe uns homs soit suffisable a deus choses, ou a plus qe au governement de moutz des gentz. He should hold no other office.

La douzime est la soveraine; qil eit dreite fei a Dieu et au pueple. Car saunz fei et saunz leaute, nest ja dreiture gardee. He must be faithful to God and to the people.

[III. *De Discordiis et Atyiis ortis in Civitatibus per Custodum negligentias.*]

Cestes vertues et autres deyvent ly bon cyteyn garder avaunt qil eslisent lour Meyre; en tieu manere qil eit en lui mout des vertues et poy des vices. Mais li plusour ne regardent pas a ses mours ne a ses vertues, mes se tienent a ses richesces et a soun ados; et par ceo sount il sovent deceuz. Car a ceo qe guerre et hayne est si multipliee cy et aillours en cytez et en viles, ceo est par la devisioun des communes, et la diversite de volente des burgeis qi sount en deus parties. Car quicunques aquiert le damage, tut seit il pur profit des uns, il covient avoir male voillaunce des autres. Dautre part, si ly governours nest bien sages, il chiet en despit et en mau talent de ceus mesmes qi lesleurent; en tieu maniere qe en ceo esperoit soun bien, il troeve soun damage. F. 7. a. These virtues should be possessed by the person chosen for Mayor. War and strife arise from non-observance of these rules.

IV. *Le fourme coment lem deit eslire noveau Maire, quaunt leslectioun se doit faire.*

Et quaunt vient au temps qe len deit eslire noveau governour pur lanee qe vient apres, ly soverains doit assembler le counsail des prodeshommes de la vile que mieuz scierent les constituciouns; et par le counsail de eus se doit la eslectioun faire, solom lordre devaunt devise. Mais si ly cyteyn voillent avoir a governour lan a venir celui que le fu an passe, jeo loo qil nen- Proceedings on election of a new Mayor. Advisable for the Mayor who

has served not to allow himself to be re-elected.

preigne le governement sil le puisse honorablementes eschure. Car a peyne puist la secounde seignurye estre agreable a touz.

V. *La maniere coment le Meir se deit avoir et porter envers ceus qil aura en sa subjectioun, au darreyn jour de sa seignourie, quaunt il devra prendre de eus soun counge.*

Suggestions as to the Mayor's conduct on resigning his office.

Et quaunt serra venuz au darrain jour de soun office, il deit assembler les bones gentz de la commune, et dire devaunt eus de gracieuses paroles, et de agreables, pur acquerre lamour et la bienvoillaunce de cyteyns; et rementiver a eus les profiz que sount avenuz a eus en soun temps, et mercier les del amour et del honour qil ount fet a lui et as soens; et offrir soi et tut soun poer a lour honour toute sa vie; et prier au Chaumberleyn, et as autres des plus vauez, qe toutes quereles et touz plez que sount meuz devaunt lui en tout soun temps seient par eus delivrez solounc droit jugement. Et pur mieuz acrestre les corages des genz, deit il dire qe si aukuns eit mespris devers lui, countre soun serment, par nounsavoir, on par peresce, ou par autre enchesoun, qe il lui pardoune, si ceo nest murdriers, ou lierres, ou autre meffesour dampnes de la vile, qui eit trespasse countre profit de commune. Mais en nule maniere ne oblie il pas qil ne die qi si il eit riens fet qe profitable soit a la commune, de ceo ly est beel; et de ceo qe il ad mespris countre resoun ou countre la ley de la ville, mout len poise, et il serra prest a faire les amendes as greyndres et as meyndres a touz jours, solom soun poer. Et puis, doit il prier Dieu qil les donist tieu governour qi mieuz les sache, et puist guyer qe il nad fait en soun temps; et puis a Dieu les commaunde, graunz et petiz, en rendant a eus grez et graces.

VI. *La maniere coment chescun bon Meire se devra porter entre ses sougis, duraunt le temps de sa Mayrie.* F. 7. b.

Soviegne tey que governes la cite, du serment qe tu feis sur Seins quaunt tu preis loffice de ta seignorie. Soviegne tey de la ley et de ses comaundemenz, et noblie pas Dieu et Seins; mes va sovent au moustier, et prie Dieu de toy et de tes subgis. Car David, le prophete, dist, qe si Dieus ne garde la cite, pur nient travaillent cil qi la gardent. Honorez les pastours de Seinte Esglise; car Dieu dist de sa bouche, "Qui vous receit, me receit."

Suggestions as to the conduct of a Mayor during his tenure of office.

Seiez religious, et moustrez la fei; pur ceo qil ni ad plus bele chose en prince de terre qe aver droite et verraie creaunce; et il est escrit, "Quaunt li justes "reis seet en la chayere, nul mal ne puet cheir countre "ly." Et pur ceo, gardez les esglises, la mesoun Dieu. Gardez les vefues et les orphanyns; car il est escrit, "Seiez defenderes des vefues et des orphanyns;" ceo est, qe tu defendes lour dreit encountre la mauvaiste des puissaunz; noun pas en tiele maniere qe les puissauntz perdent lour dreit pur les lermes des fiebles. Car tu as en ta garde les grauntz, et les petiz, et les meynes. Dounkes covient qe tu prenges loffice ove net quer et ove pure entencioun, et qe tes mains soient nettes a Dieu et a la ley envers touz; et qe tu defendes les choses du commun, et donez a chescun ceo qe soen est; et qe tu purvoies a toun poer qil ni ait hayne ne descorde entre tes subgis; et sele i est, qe tu ne soies ploies plus as uns qe as autres, ne pur argent, ne pur femmes, ne pur chose que seit; et que tu entendes diligiaument les plez et les pleintes; et qe tu delivres les petites quereles tost et legerement, saunz estrif; et qe tu faces tout ceo ke est escrit en les livres des constitucions de la ville; et qe tu meintiegnes les

oevres et les edifices du commune, et faces refere les pountz et les voies, les fossez et les autres choses.

Ne suffrez pas qe les maufesours eschapent saunz peyne; nomeement, les murdriers et les traitres, et ceus qe enforcent les puceles et qe fount tieus autres crimes, deys tu dampner ferment soloun la ley et les usages de la ville. Tien tes officiaus en tiele maniere qil ne facent tort a nuly. Lies entour tey tieu counseillour qi soit bons et sages, et leiaus a tey et a resoun. Soies tieus qe tu resembles terribles as mauvais et agreables as bons. Ensement regarde qe tu seies garni de vertues et net de vices.

Tu te dois mout garder des choses dount tu commaundes qe les autres se gardent; solom ceo qe li Apostles dist, "Jeo chastoi tut avaunt mien corps et " le met en servage; si qil ne soit dampnes en " chastiaunt les autres." Catoun dist, qe lede chose est au mestre quaunt la coupe est tournee sur luy; mais bien dire est loiable a celui qi le fait. Car biendire et maufaire nest autre chose qe dampner sey par sa
F. 8. a. parole. Apres ceo, tu te dois garder de yvresce et de orgueil, de ire, de dolour, de avarice, de envie, et de luxure. Car chescun de ces pechies est mortiel quaunt envers Dieu, et fait le governour legierement cheir de soun siege.

Mais mout te dois garder de trop parler. Car qi parle bien et poy len le tient a sage; et mout parler nest ja saunz peche. Autersi, te dois tu garder de trop rire; car il est escrit, qe ris est en la bouche du fol. Et nepurquaunt, tu pues bien rire et juer aucune foiz; mais noun pas a maniere denfaunt, ne de femme; ne qe semble faus ris ne orgueillous. Et qi est bon des autres choses, il serra le plus cremuz sil moustre lee le visage, meemement quaunt il est assis a oir plet. Autersi, ne deis tu loer tey mesmes, tout seies tu loe de bons; et ne te chaut si tu nes loe de mauvais. Et

garde tei de gaungleours, qi te loent devaunt tey. Croy de toy plus a toy meismes qe as autres; et soies ausi tristes quaunt tu es loe de mauvais com tu fus lee de tes males oevres.

Autersi, te garde qe justice ne seit pas vendue pur deners; car la ley le defent. Autersi, te purvoi qe tu soies prives de tes subgis; ou tu cherras en despit ou en suspecioun. Autersi, te garde qe tu ne desires nul present de nuly qui soit souz toun governement; pur ceo qe homme qi receit doun ou service, ad sa fraunchise vendue, et en est oblige come par dette.

VII. *Les Differences que Mestres ount troves entre Governours.*

Entre governours seut avoir une tiele difference, solom les ditz des sages mestres, qe li un aiment mieuz estre cremuz qe amez, e li autre desirent plus estre amez qe cremuz. Li cremu desirent avoir renoun de graunt fierte; et pur ceo qil voelent sembler fiers et crueus, mettent il en lour subgis tresfieres peynes et aspres tormenz; car par taunt quident il qe lem les redoute le plus. Et ceo proevent li mestre par les ditz Senekes, qi dist, qe escharcete de peyne corroumpt les citez, et qe la haboundaunce de pecheours ameyne les usages de pecher; et qe cil pert le hardement de sa malice qi est fierement tormente: et la doucour de seignour ouste la vergoyne du maufesour; et plus est redoutee la peyne qe est establie de par soen seignour qe de par soen amy; et taunt com les tormenz sount plus apert, profitent il plus par ensaumple; et touz li moundes crient les fiers, et les hardis, et la peyne.

Different characteristics of governors, as remarked by the learned.

The alleged advantages of severity.

Countre ceo, dist li autres qe mieuz vaut estre ame qe cremu; pur ceo qe amour ne puet estre saunz cremour, mes cremour puet bien estre saunz amour. Tullie dist, qe en mounde nad plus seure chose a defendre ses choses qe de

The merits of leniency.

estre ames ; ne nule plus espoentable qe de estre cremus. Car chescun het celui qi il crient ; et qe de touz est hay, a perir li covient. Car nule richesce ne puet countre ester as haynes de plusors. Cruaulte est enemye de nature. Il covient qe chescun creme celui ou ceus de qi il veut estre cremus ; et force qe est par pour naura ja lounge duree. Et chescune peyne deit estre mise saunz
F. 8. b. tort, noun mye pur le seignour, mes pur le bien de la commune ; ne deit estre greignour qe la coupe. Ne nuls ne deit estre dampnes pur les crimes dautrui. Touz governemenz deyvent estre saunz folie et saunz peresse.

Tullie dist, "Garde qe tu ne faces rien de quei tu "ne puisses moustrer resoun pur quei." Senekes dist, qe cil maufait qi plaist plus a sa renomee qe a sa concience ; et cruelte nest autre chose qe fierte de corage et de grauntz peynes. Pur quei, jeo dy qe cil est cruel qi nad mesure. Platoun dist, qe nul sage dampne pur ceo qe le peche fu fait, mes pur ceo qil ne soit fait deslors en avaunt.

VIII. *La Difference entre Rey et Tyraunt.*

The difference between a King and a Tyrant.

Quele difference ad il entre Rey et Tyraunt ? Il sount parail de fortune et de poer ; mais le Tyrauntz fait oevres de crueaute par soun gre ; et ceo ne fait pas li Reys saunz necessite. Li uns est amez, li autres est cremuz ; et cil est tenuz a mauvais piere qi touz jours bat et fiert soun enfant apertement. Le plus seur garnement du mounde est lamour de cyteyns ; qe ly doune la plus bele chose en cest siecle, qe chescuns desire qe tu vives. Par ceste parole puet lem bien entendre ceste querele. Car clemence, qe est countre crueaute, est un atemperment de corage sur la peyne qe il puet establir. Tullie dist, qe la plus bele chose qe est en seignorie si est clemence et pite,

si ele est jointe avekes droit; saunz quey la cite ne puet pas estre governee.

Senekes dist, "Kaunt jeo soloie aourner la cite, jeo "trovoie taunt de vices entre la gent, qe pur garir les "maus de chescun il covient qe les uns seient sanez "par ire, et li autre par exil et par pelerinage, et li "autre par dolour, et li autre par poverte, et li autre "par fier punissement. Et tout me coviegne il aler pur "eus dampner, jeo nirrai pas ove furour ne ove "crueaute; mais jeo irrai a une voie de ley par loevre "des sages, vois saunz orgueil, jugement saunz ire a "les mauvais."

Il ne covient pas qe ly governours soit du tout cruel, ne du tout plein de clemence. Car ausi bien est crueaute a pardoner a touz com a nul pardoner. Mais ceo est oevre de haute clemence, a counfoundre les maus en pardonaunt. Par quei, jeo di qe nul ne deit pardoner le meffet; car li juges est dampnes quaunt le maufesour est assoutz. Autersi, ne deit il estre trop cruel; pur ceo que nul peyne ne deit estre greygnour qe le meffait, ne cheir sur le noun nuisaunt. Car si la peine est du cors, dounk est il homicide; et si ele est de deners, a rendre ly covient.

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[1] *Charta Willelmi Bastard de Libertatibus Londoniarum, per verba Anglicana.* F. 13. a.

"William, Kyng, ygret Willam Bissop and Goffrey, "Portegreve, and alle burghware ine Lundone, Francisse "and Englisse, frendliche. And ich ȝu kuthe that ich "wille that ȝe bue alre the laghe wurthe that ȝe ware "on Edwardes daie, kynges. And ich wille that ilch child

English version of the Charter of William the Conqueror to the City of London.

[1] Another English translation of this Charter is to be found in f. 187 of *Liber Custumarum*. The original is still preserved at Guildhall.

" beo his faderes herthstume after his fader daghe. And " ich nelle tholie that eni man ȝu do wrong. God ȝu " bihelde."

De Fundatione Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ, Sarum.

F. 14. b.
Charter of Bishop Osmund to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

"[1]In nomine Sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, ego " Osmundus, Sarisbiriensis ecclesiæ Episcopus, omnibus " Christi fidelibus, tam posteris notifico quam præ- " sentibus, ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, " Sanctissimæque Mariæ Virginis, et pro salute ani- " marum Willelmi Regis et uxoris suæ, Reginæ Ma- " tildæ, atque filii sui, Willelmi, Regis Anglorum, regni " successoris, [2]et pro salute etiam animæ meæ, ecclesiam " Sarisbiriensem me construxisse, et in ea Canonicos " constituisse; atque illis, viventibus canonice, bona " ecclesiæ, ita sicut ipse obtinueram, libere et ut exigit " regularis [3]concessura canonicæ, in perpetuum conces- " sisse—has scilicet villas, præter militum terras, " [4]Etemenilf, Aweltone, Cermenistre, Beymenistre, Ni- " derburia, Writelintona; ecclesiam de [5]Swebourne, cum " tota decima ejusdem villæ, et cum cæteris appen- " diciis, exceptis monachorum decima et sepultura; " ecclesiam de Bera, cum decimis et cæteris ibidem " appendiciis; ecclesiam Sancti Georgii in Dorkcestra, " cum decimis et cæteris appendiciis; dimidiam eccle- " siam de Mera, cum medietate decimæ et cæteris " ibidem appendiciis; ecclesiam de Sarum, cum decimis " et cæteris appendiciis; et duas hidas et dimidiam in " eadem villa; et sex hidas et dimidiam in Stratforde; " et ante portam castelli Sarisbiriensis terram ex

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[1] There is a copy of this Charter in Dugdale's "*Monasticon*" (vi. 1294), taken from an *Inspeximus* Charter of 5. Ric. II.

[2] Omitted in Dugdale.

[3] Written *censura* in Dugdale.

[4] *Eleminister* in Dugdale.

[5] *Scireborna* in Dugdale.

" utraque parte viæ, in hortorum domorumque Canoni-
" corum necessitate; ecclesiam de [1] Wyseleford, cum
" decimis cæterisque ibidem appendiciis; ecclesias de
" Poterna et Lavintona, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem
" appendiciis; ecclesias de Remmesbiria et de Be-
" dewynda, cum decimis cæterisque appendiciis; et
" unum molendinum in eadem villa; ecclesiam de
" Wanberga, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem adjacen-
" tibus; et unam hydam et dimidiam, et terram unius
" bordarii, et decem acras terræ, in eadem villa, et
" hortulum unum in eadem villa; ecclesiam de Farin-
" dona, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem adjacentibus;
" ecclesiam de Kaning, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem
" adjacentibus; ecclesias de Calna, cum decimis cæte-
" risque ibidem adjacentibus; ecclesias de Worda, cum
" decimis cæterisque ibidem adjacentibus; ecclesias de
" Marleberg, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem adjacentibus;
" ecclesias de Blebiria, cum decimis cæterisque ibidem ad- F. 15. a.
" jacentibus; ecclesias de Sunning, cum decimis cæteris-
" que ibidem adjacentibus; et x hidas terræ in Rotes-
" camb; ecclesias de [2] Graham, cum decimis cæterisque
" ibidem adjacentibus. Præterea concessi eis medietatem
" totius oblationis quæ super principale offertur altare,
" exceptis ornamentis, et totam oblationem cæterorum
" altarium; sepulturam insuper totam, cum oblatio-
" nibus quæ Episcopo missam [3] celebrandi offeruntur,
" præter auri medietatem, in eadem ecclesia. Si quis
" autem Canonicorum sive ad dedicationem ecclesia-
" rum [4] cum Episcopo ejusdem ecclesiæ fuerit, partem
" oblationis, sicut capellanus, habebit. Ad hoc etiam
" duas partes præbendæ Canonici defuncti in usum
" concessi cæterorum Canonicorum, et tertiam [5] in
" usum pauperum, per unius anni spatium. Scripta est

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[1] *Wivelesford* in Dugdale.

[2] *Granham* in Dugdale.

[3] Written *celebranti* in Dugdale.

[4] The words *sive alias*, as given in Dugdale, are here omitted.

[5] The word *partem*, as given in Dugdale, is here omitted.

"autem hæc Charta, et confirmata, anno Incarnationis "Dominicæ [1]m°xi., Indictione xiiii., Willelmo Rege "monarchiam totius Angliæ strenue gubernante, anno "quarto regni ejus, apud Hastinges; hiis subscriptis "testibus. De illa medietate oblationis principalis "altaris quam retinet Episcopus in manu sua, dabun-"tur uni Canonicorum per annum quatuor libræ, quous-"que præbenda sua perficiatur. Quisquis vero hæc "[2]parcere noluerit, perpetuo anathematizetur. ✠ Sig-"num Willelmi, Regis Anglorum. ✠ Signum Thomæ, "Archiepiscopi. ✠ Signum Walkelini, Episcopi. ✠ Sig-"num Mauritii, Episcopi. ✠ Signum Hoelli, Episco-"pi Cenomanensis. ✠ Signum Hereberti, Episcopi. "✠ Signum Remigii, Episcopi. ✠ Signum Gundulfi, "Episcopi. ✠ Signum Roberti, Episcopi. ✠ Signum "Roberti, Cancellarii. ✠ Signum Radulphi, Episcopi. "✠ Signum Ivonis, Dapiferi. [✠] Signum Arnulphi de "Hesdinge. ✠ Signum Hugonis de [3]Portu. ✠ Sig-"num [4]Canulphi Pevrel. ✠ Signum Radulphi Pa-"ganelli. ✠ Signum Eudonis, Dapiferi. ✠ Signum "Rogeri Bigoti. ✠ Signum Huberti de Rya. ✠ Sig-"num Gilberti de Tonebregge. ✠ Signum Wil-"lelmi de Albinne. ✠ Signum Humfridi de Insula. "✠ Signum Rogeri, Comitis. ✠ Signum Hugonis, "Comitis. ✠ Signum Henrici de Ferrariis. ✠ Signum "Comitis Willelmi de Warenna. ✠ Signum Wlneti. "✠ Signum Croke, Venatoris. ✠ Signum Roberti de "Insula. ✠ Signum Willelmi de Perceyo. ✠ Sig-"num Roberti, Dispensatoris. ✠ Signum Walteri "Hosati. ✠ Signum Willelmi [5]Baldewyni. ✠ Sig-"num Rogeri de Novant. ✠ Signum Roberti de "[6]Oilneyo."

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[1] Properly m°xci., as in Dugdale.

[2] Properly *pervertere*, as in Dugdale.

[3] *Partu* in Dugdale.

[4] Property *Ranulphi*, as in Dugdale.

[5] The word *filii* is inserted in Dugdale.

[6] *Oilleio* in Dugdale.

Charta Regis Henrici Primi, facta eidem Ecclesiæ.

" Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, Archiepi- " scopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, et " omnibus filiis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, per Angliam, salutem. " Sciatis me dedisse, et firmiter concessisse, Deo et " Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum ecclesiæ, et R[ogero] Episcopo " ejusdem ecclesiæ, videlicet, ecclesiam de Hetdrebiria " cum omnibus appendiciis, ecclesiam de Godelmunges, " ecclesiam de Suttone, ecclesiam de Alewetane, ecclesiam " de Mideravene, ecclesiam de Hussebourne, ecclesiam " de Burbache, ecclesias de Breleswyrda, et de Scipe- " stane, et de Cimbroke, et de Huffecota quam Ernaldus " Falconarius tenuit, ecclesias de Brutforda et de Sim- " bourna, ecclesias de Cumba et de Harenaham, eccle- " siam de Odiham, ecclesiam de Mera, ecclesiam de " Westbiria, ecclesiam de Ficheldene, ecclesiam de " Aavebiria, ecclesiam de Stapelefordia, cum omnibus " rebus eisdem pertinentibus. Sciatis me dedisse " ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum, et ad communem " Canonicorum ejusdem ecclesiæ, omnes decimas de " Nova Foresta, et de Pancet, et de Bocholt, et de F. 15. b. " [1]Aodevera, et de Hessebourne, et de omnibus forestis " meis de Wilteschire, et de Dorseta, et de Berkescira, " et de omnibus, scilicet de firma, de pasnagio, de " herbagio, de vaccis, de caseis, de porcis, de equa- " bus; et R[ogero], ejusdem ecclesiæ Episcopo, et suc- " cessoribus suis, omnes decimas de communi venatione " prædictarum forestarum, excepta decima illius vena- " tionis quæ capta erit, cum stabilia in foresta de Wyn- " delesore. Sciatis me dedisse, et in perpetuum con- " cessisse, ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum, boscum in " foresta mea, quantumcumque opus fuerit, ad prædic-

Charter of Henry I. to the Church of Salisbury.

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[1] Correctly, *Andevera.*

"tam ecclesiam tenendam et reficiendam. Sciatis me "dedisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Sarum, et R[ogero], "Episcopo ejusdem ecclesiæ, feriam habere per septem "dies apud Sarum, tres dies ante festum Sanctæ Mariæ "Septembris, et in festo, et tres dies post festum. Sciatis "me dedisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum, duas "hidas quas Walterus, filius Edwardi, tenuit apud "Warmenistre; et unam hidam quam Herveius de "eodem Waltero tenuit apud Roteffen. Sciatis me "concessisse Herveio de Wiltona, ut ipse tribuat terram "suam de Rotefenne Sanctæ Mariæ de Sarum, in præ-"benda. Sciatis me concessisse Canonicis Sanctæ "Mariæ Sarum ecclesiæ, ut sint in perpetuum quieti "in mercatis et in feriis, per totam Angliam, ab omni "theloneo et consuetudine de toto dominico suo. Scia-"tis me dedisse ecclesias quas Wydo de Bristowe, "pater Johannis, tenuit apud Bristowe, cum omnibus "appendiciis.—M[atildis], Angliæ Regina.—Sciatis me "dedisse et concessisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de "Sarum quicquid habebam in mercato de Sarum, "scilicet, in theloneo, et in forisfactis et placitis ipsius "thelonei.—Notum sit vobis omnibus, tam præsentibus "quam futuris, quod Agnes, uxor Huberti de Ry, et "Henricus, filius ejus, dederunt ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ "Sarum manerium de Hortune. Sciatis Crokum, Ve-"natorem, licentia mea, dedisse Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum, "et R[ogero], Episcopo ejusdem ecclesiæ, decem libratas "in terris et decimis, et per totam terram quam Ed-"wardus tenuit infra burgum Sarum, et totam terram "quam Gadus tenuit infra burgum Sarum et Wiltonam. "Apud Northamptonam. Testibus, Willelmo Cantuariæ "Archiepiscopo, et Gilberto Londoniarum Episcopo, et "Alexandro Lincolniæ Episcopo, et Anshero Abbate de "Redinge, et Ingulpho Abbate de [1] Abbingdona, et

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[1] *Abingdona* in the original.

" Gaufrido Cancellario, et Roberto de Sigillo, et Roberto
" Comite Gloucestriæ, et Willelmo Comite de Warenna,
" et Humfrido de Boun, et Gaufrido Clintona, et Wil-
" lelmo de Portearco, et Ricardo Basset."

Alia Charta, per[1] *eundem Regem Henricum facta Ecclesiæ prædictæ.*

" Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ " et Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, omnibus Ba- " ronibus, et Justiciariis, et Vicecomitibus, et minis- " tris, et fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, " salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Episcopo Sarum et " Canonicis Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum ecclesiæ, ut sint in " perpetuum quieti in mercatis et in feriis per totam " Angliam, cujuscunque terra sit, ab omni consuetudine " et theloneo de toto dominico suo; et prohibeo ne " aliquis super hoc eis inde forisfaciat, super x libras " forisfacturæ." **Charter of Henry II. to the church of Salisbury.**

Charta Henrici Secundi, facta civibus Londoniarum. F. 17. a.

"Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, etc., Archie- " piscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, " Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fide- " libus suis, Francis et Anglicis, salutem. Sciatis me " concessisse civibus meis Londoniarum, quod nullus " eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de " ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, " exceptis monetariis et ministris meis. Concessi etiam " eis quietanciam murdri, et infra urbem et Portsokna; " et quod nullus faciat bellum; et quod de placitis ad " coronam [spectantibus] se possunt disrationare, se- **Charter of Henry II. to the citizens of London.**

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[1] A mistake, evidently, for Henry II.

" cundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis; et quod " infra muros nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per " liberationem Marescalli. Hoc etiam eis concessi, quod " omnes cives Londoniarum sint quieti de theoloneo et " lestagio, per totam Angliam et per portum maris; et " quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi " secundum legem civitatis quam habuerunt tempore " Henrici Regis, avi mei; et quod in civitate in nullo " placito sit Meskenninga; et quod Hustengus semel " tantum in hebdomada teneatur; et quod terras suas, " et tenuras, et vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habe- " ant, quicunque eis debeat; et de terris suis et tenuris " quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum " legem civitatis; et de omnibus debitis suis quæ ac- " commodata fuerint apud Londonias, et de vadimoniis " ibidem factis, placita apud Londonias. Et si quis in " tota Anglia theoloneum et consuetudinem ab homini- " bus Londoniarum ceperit, postquam ipse a recto de- " fecerit, Vicecomes Londoniarum namium inde apud " Londonias capiat. Concedo etiam eis, quod habeant " fugationes suas, ubicumque habuerunt tempore Regis " Henrici, avi mei. Insuper etiam, ad emendationem " civitatis, eis concessi quod sint quieti de Brudtolle, et " de Childwyte, et de [1] Yaresive, et de Scotale; ita quod " Vicecomes meus Londoniarum, vel aliquis alius bal- " livus, Scotallam non faciat. Has prædictas consue- " tudines eis concedo, et omnes alias libertates et con- " suetudines liberas, quas habuerunt tempore Henrici
F. 17. b. " Regis, avi mei, quando meliores vel liberiores habue- " runt. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio, quod ipsi, et " hæredes eorum, hæc prædicta omnia hæreditarie " habeant et teneant de me et hæredibus meis. Hiis " testibus, Archiepiscopo Cantuariæ, Ricardo Episcopo " Londoniarum."

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[1] More properly *Yeresgive* or *Jeresgive*.

Charta ejusdem Regis de Gylta Telariorum, quæ adnihilata est per Chartam Regis Johannis.

" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dux Nor- " manniæ et Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Epi- " scopis, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, ministris, " et omnibus fidelibus suis Londoniarum, salutem. " Sciatis me concessisse Telariis Londoniarum Gildam " suam, in Londoniis habendam, cum omnibus liber- " tatibus et consuetudinibus quas habuerunt tempore " Regis Henrici, avi mei; et ita quod nullus nisi per " illos se intromittat infra civitatem de eo ministerio, " et nisi sit in eorum Gilda, neque in Sudwerke, neque " in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, aliter quam " solebat fieri tempore Regis Henrici, avi mei. Quare " volo et firmiter præcipio, quod ubique legaliter " tractentur, et habeant omnia supradicta ita bene, " et in pace, et libere, et honorifice, et integre, sicut " unquam melius, et liberius, et honorificentius, et " integrius, habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi " mei. Ita quod singulis annis inde reddant mihi " duas marcas auri, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et " prohibeo ne quis eis super hoc aliquam injuriam vel " contumeliam [1] faciat, supra decem libras foris- " facturæ. Teste T[homa] Cantuariensi, et Warino " filio Gerardi, Camerario, apud Wyntoniam."

Charter of Henry II. to the Guild of Weavers.

Charta Henrici [2] Tertii, factu Ecclesiæ Sarum. F. 25. a.

" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, et Dux Nor- " manniæ et Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archie- " piscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justiciariis, " Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus " fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglicis, totius Angliæ, " salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et præsenti Charta

Charter of Henry II. to the Church of Salisbury.

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[1] Written *faciant* in the original. | [2] Properly, *Secundi*.

"confirmasse, Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ Sarum ecclesiæ, "ecclesiam de Hettredebiria cum appendiciis suis; "ecclesiam de Godelming, cum ecclesiis, et capellis, "et terris, et decimis, cæterisque eidem ecclesiæ ad-"jacentibus; ecclesiam de [1] Suteina; ecclesias de [2] Bed-"menistra, et de Radecliva, et de Lega, et de Ele-"westana; ecclesias de utraque Bedewynda; ecclesiam "de Durneforda, cum terris et decimis quas Walterus, "filius Ricardi, et Isabel de [3]Toeni, et cæteri ad-"vocati ejusdem ecclesiæ ei dederunt; [4] ecclesiam de "Husseburna; ecclesiam de Burbeche; ecclesias de "[5] Bukeleswurthe, et Scipestana, et de Sunbroc, et "de Huffecata, quas Ernaldus Falconarius tenuit; "ecclesias de Brutforda, et de [6] Sumburea, et de "Brembescena; ecclesias de Cumba et Haaram; "ecclesiam de Odiham, cum ecclesiis, capellis, terris, "et decimis, et omnibus ei adjacentibus; ecclesiam de "Mera; ecclesiam de Westbiria; ecclesiam de Fich-"eldena; ecclesiam de Alwardbiria; ecclesiam de "Stapelfordia; ecclesias de Teyntona, et de Kentona, "et de Herbintona, et de Elentona, et de [7] Assintona; "cum omnibus rebus ad omnes supradictas ecclesias "pertinentibus; et, ad communam Canonicorum Sarum "ecclesiæ, omnes decimas de Nova Foresta et de "Panchet, et de Bokholt, et de Andevera, et de "Husseburna; et de omnibus forestis meis de Wyl-"tescire, et de Dorsetia, et de Berkscire, de omnibus "rebus, scilicet de firma, de pannagio, de her-"bagio, de vaccis, de caseis, de porcis, de equabus; "et omnes decimas de omni venatione prædictarum "forestarum, excepta decima illius venationis quæ

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[1] Written *Sutton* in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vi. 1296).

[2] *Redmenistra* in Dugdale.

[3] *Thorny* in Dugdale.

[4] In Dugdale, *ecclesiam de Nedheravena* is here inserted.

[5] *Brithleswid* in Dugdale.

[6] *Sunburna* in Dugdale.

[7] *Alfintone* in Dugdale.

" capta erit, [1] cum stabilia in foresta de Wyndelesora; " et boscum in foresta mea, quantumcumque opus " fuerit ad Sarum ecclesiam tenendam et reficiendam; " et præbendam de Rotefen, quam tenuit Henricus " Torpie; et feria[m] habere apud Sarum per septem " dies, scilicet tres dies ante festum Sanctæ Mariæ " Septembri, et post festum tres dies, et in die festi; " et duas hidas terræ apud Warmenistram, quas tenuit " Walterus filius Edwardi. Et sint in perpetuum " quieti in mercatis et feriis, per totam Angliam, ab " omni theloneo et consuetudine de toto dominico " suo; ita quod nullus eis inde forisfaciat super decem " libras forisfacti. Et quicquid Matildis Regina eis " dedit in mercato Sarum; scilicet in teloneo, et in " forisfactis et placitis ipsius telonei; et manerium de " Hortona, quod Agnes, uxor Huberti de Ria, et " Henricus, filius ejus, dederunt ecclesiæ Sarum; et " decem libratas in terris et decimis [2] quas venator " dedit eidem ecclesiæ, Crec nomine; et totam terram " quam Aylwardus et Godus tenuerunt in burgo " Sarum et Wyltonia, sicut [3] Chartæ Regis Henrici, " avi mei, testantur. Præterea, concedo eidem ecclesiæ " Sarum, et confirmo, manerium de [4] Torintona, " quod habet ex dono Comitis Patricii, et Walteri " patris ejus; et ecclesiam de Cerdestoke, ex dono " [5] Gereberti de Perci. Præterea, concedo et con- " firmo ecclesiæ Sarum omnia antiqua tenementa " sua quæ habuerunt ex dono Regis Willelmi " et Osmundi Episcopi; scilicet, ecclesiam de Bera " cum pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam Sancti Georgii " in Dorcestra cum pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam de

[1] This word is lost (through age or injury, probably,) in the original from which the copy in Dugdale is taken.

[2] In Dugdale, *quas Croc venator*; omitting *Crec nomine*.

[3] In Dugdale *Charta testatur*.

[4] In Dugdale *Thornitone*.

[5] In Dugdale *Gilberti*.

" Farindona cum pertinentiis suis; [1] ecclesias de " Calna cum pertinentiis suis; [1] ecclesias de Warda " cum pertinentiis suis; [1] ecclesias de Marleberge
F. 25. b. " cum pertinentiis suis; [1] ecclesias de Blebiria cum " pertinentiis suis, et præbendam de [2] Writelin- " tona; [3] ecclesias de Graham, cum decimis cæte- " risque ibidem adjacentibus; et omnes illas præbendas " quas fecit Osmundus Episcopus, concessu Regis " Willelmi, de dominico suo tam in ecclesiis quam " in terris, sicut Charta quam munit sigillum Regis " Willelmi testatur. Concedo etiam et confirmo " Sarum ecclesiæ illam partem terræ quam habuit " Episcopus in Sudwudeford, quæ dicitur Alwestona, " cum uno molendino, per servitium quod Gilebertus " de Sarum debet prædictæ ecclesiæ singulis annis " inde facere; sicut Charta Episcopi et Canonicorum " testatur. Testibus, Theobaldo Cantuariensi, Rogero " Eboracensi, Archiepiscopo, Hillario Cicestrensi, Ro- " berto Lincolniensi, Episcopo, [4] Nigello Eliensi Epi- " scopo, Thoma Cancellario Regis"—et multis aliis.

Charta Regis Henrici, de non trahendo in consequentiam auxilium quod cives Londoniarum ei fecerunt.

Charter of Henry III. agreeing that the aid granted him by the citizens of London shall not be held as a precedent.

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., omnibus " ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Cum " requisiti essent a nobis dilecti et fideles nostri, " Barones nostri Londoniarum, de competenti auxilio " nobis faciendo, ad hæreditatem nostram et jura nostra " perquirenda in partibus transmarinis post mortem " Lodowyci, quondam Regis Franciæ, filii Philippi, " quondam Regis Franciæ, ipsi benigno animo et " gratanti liberaliter nobis concesserunt, quod singuli

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[1] In Dugdale *ecclesiam*, in each instance.

[2] In Dugdale *Wellinton*.

[3] In Dugdale *ecclesiam*.

[4] This witness is omitted in Dugdale.

" eorum competenter de suo ad hoc nobis darent, ita " quod ex hoc modo nobis auxiliandi gratis et libe- " raliter, tunc nobis ab eis concesso, processu temporis " præfatis Baronibus, vel hæredibus suis, aliquod præ- " judicium possit nullatenus generari. Nos igitur, " nolentes aliquod præjudicium vel gravamen ipsis " Baronibus, vel hæredibus suis, occasione prædicti modi " nobis auxiliandi generari, vel hunc modum auxilii " posse trahi in exemplum vel consequentiam, præ- " sentibus litteris nostris protestamur prædictum modum " auxilii ex liberalitate prædictorum fidelium nostrorum " nobis fuisse concessum. In cujus rei testimonium, " has litteras nostras eis patentes fieri fecimus. Teste " meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxiii die Decem- " bris, anno regni nostri xi, coram Huberto de Burgo, " Justiciario nostro Angliæ, Radulpho filio Nicholai, " Hugone Dispensario, Henrico de Aldichlee, et Luca " Capellano, Decano Sancti Martini Londoniarum."

Charta Regis, per quam concessit civibus, quod possint præsentare Majorem ad Scaccarium, quando ipse absens fuerit, et allocationem VII librarum pro Ecclesia Sancti Pauli.

Charter of Henry III. granting that the Mayor of London shall be presented at the Exchequer in the King's

" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., Archiepi- " scopis, Episcopis, etc., et omnibus fidelibus suis, salutem. " Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac Charta nostra confirmasse, " pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod Major et cives " nostri Londoniarum habeant et teneant omnes liber- " tates et liberas consuetudines suas quas habuerunt " tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi nostri, " et quas habuerunt per Chartas antecessorum nostrorum, " Regum Angliæ, sicut meliores et liberiores habuerunt; " et quod eas habeant in perpetuum, et de cætero libere " et plene utantur eisdem. Concedo etiam eisdem civibus, F. 36. a.

" quod quemlibet Majorem quem elegerint in civitate " nostra Londoniarum, nobis aut hæredibus nostris non " existentibus apud Westmonasterium, præsentare possint Baronibus nostris de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major admittatur. Ita tamen, quod in proximo " adventu nostro, sive hæredum nostrorum, usque Westmonasterium aut Londonias, nobis, aut hæredibus nostris, repræsentetur, et in Majorem admittatur. Et " volumus et præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, " quod de firma civitatis nostræ Londoniarum allocentur " Vicecomitibus nostris ejusdem civitatis annuatim in " compoto suo, ad Scaccarium nostrum, septem libræ pro " libertate Sancti Pauli Londoniarum; et quod iidem " cives per totam potestatem nostram, tam citra mare " quam ultra, sint quieti de omni theoloneo et consuetudine " in perpetuum; sicut in Chartis prædictorum Regum " continetur. Et prohibemus, super forisfacturam maximam, ne aliquis contra hanc libertatem et concessionem " nostram ipsos cives inquietare vel vexare de cætero " præsumat. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre, [Petro] " Herfordensi Episcopo, R[icardo] Comite Cornubiæ, " fratre nostro, Petro de Sabaudia, Johanne Maunsel, " Præposito Beverlaci, Magistro W[illelmo] de Kilkenni, " Archidiacono Coventrensi, Bertramo de Kyriolle, " Johanne de Lexintone, Johanne de Grey, Henrico de " Wyngham, Roberto Walravens, Willelmo de Grey, " Nicholao de Sancto Maurico, Willelmo Gernoun, et " aliis. Data per manum nostram, apud Wyndelesore, " xii° die Junii, anno regni nostri tricesimo-septimo."

Charta Reginæ ejusdem Regis, de Quieta-clamatione auri sui quod petiit a civibus Londoniarum.

Charter of Queen Eleanor to the citizens of London, granting quit-claim of

" Alianora, Dei gratia, Regina Angliæ, etc., omnibus " Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, " salutem in Domino æternam. Noverit universitas " vestra, quod cum inter nos et cives nostros Londoni-

" arum, super petitione auri nostri quod nobis com- " muniter debetur pro finibus factis Domino nostro, " Regi, quæstio fuisset exorta, et aliquamdiu coram " Domino Rege et Consilio suo agitata, tandem, ad " instantiam dilecti nobis in Christo fratris, Adæ de " Marisco, et quorundam aliorum, nobis in Christo " dilectorum, Nos, de voluntate ac speciali gratia nostra, " a dicta petitione auri nostri de finibus factis vel faci- " endis pro tota communitate eorundem civium Londo- " niarum toto tempore vitæ nostræ, salvo in posterum " jure cujuslibet, duximus supersedendum. Pro hac " autem concessione et remissione [1]petitione supradictæ, " satisfecerunt nobis prædicti cives in forma quam " duximus acceptandam. In cujus rei testimonium, " præsens scriptum sigilli nostri impressione roboravi- " mus. Datum apud Wyndesore, xxiii die Decembris, " anno regni Regis Henrici, Domini nostri, xl^mo^."

the Queen's gold.

F. 28. b.

De Incarceratione hominum de Kydellis.

Memorandum, quod anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, xxi°, mense Januario, datum fuit intelligi Andreæ Bukerel, tunc Majori, Henrico de Cotham et Jordano de Coventre, tunc Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, Ricardo Renger, et aliis magnatibus illius civitatis, quod plures kydelli fuerunt residentes in Thamisia et in Medeweya, contra libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, eis et hæredibus suis datam et concessam, et per Johannem, Regem Angliæ, consensu et assensu generalis Concilii totius Angliæ, tam Archiepiscoporum et Episcoporum, quam Comitum et Baronum, confirmatam, scilicet, quod nullus kydellus debeat, nec possit, residere in Thamisia neque in Medeweya.

Proceedings in the reign of Henry III. on the arrest and imprisonment of certain persons for the use of Kidels and illegal nets.

Quo audito, ipse Major et magnates civitatis, communi

[1] Properly *petitionis*.

assensu, miserunt Jordanum de Coventre, Vicecomitem, et alios quamplures cum eo, cum armis, ad illos kydellos arestandos, et arestatos secum Londonias ducendos. Dictus vero Jordanus, arrepto itinere, venit ibidem, in propria persona, die Sabbati proxima post Epiphaniam, et invenit xxx kydellos ultra Yanlade, versus mare; et arestavit eos, ducens secum de qualibet navi magistrum nautam navis, exceptis duabus navibus, quas duo de eisdem magistris nautis manuceperant versus dictum Jordanum Vicecomitem, et se prisones pro illis duabus navibus, et similiter pro suis, reddiderant. Et hæc sunt nomina dictorum magistrorum navium; scilicet, de Roffa, Willelmus filius Sade, Gruning de Ponte, Walterus filius Radulphi, Willelmus Faukis, et Hanekynus Joscelin. Et hæc sunt nomina magistrorum navium de libertate Templi cum Stroda; scilicet, Willelmus Makefair, Lucas filius Radulphi, Scolandus filius Albini, Phillippus Sprot, Johannes Hodyn, Adam Ket, et Gervasius Aldegrom. Et hæc sunt nomina magistrorum navium de Clive; scilicet, Adam Wataker, Henricus filius Adæ, et Robertus Pistor. Et hæc sunt nomina magistrorum navium spectantium ad quosdam piscenarios Londoniarum, qui socii erant dictorum magistrorum, et partem habebant in navibus et societatem; scilicet, Willelmus Edmar et Willelmus Clewe, socii Edwardi Sare; Johannes de Bikele et Elekynus, socii Augustini de Hadestoke; Radulphus Algar, socius Roberti de Fuleham; Walterus Longus, socius Willelmi Moer; Godeboldus, serviens Alvenæ Douceman, et Johannes Fareman, socii Willelmi Aleman; Walterus Quecheloc, socius Henrici de Codyngtone et Colemanni, fratris sui.

Et isti omnes missi fuerunt apud Neugate, et ibidem incarcerati per novem dies. Edwardus vero Sare, et alii de civitate piscenarii qui kydellos habuerunt, cum prædictis sociis suis, venerunt in plenum Hustengum coram Majore et magnatibus civitatis, et recognoverunt se deliquisse, et vadiaverunt misericordiam. Postea,

homines de Roffa, et de Stroda, et de Clive, per impetrationem tulerunt breve Domini Regis prædicto Majori, F. 27. a. Vicecomitibus, et aliis magnatibus civitatis, ut possint esse replegiati usque ad adventum Domini Regis proximo Londonias. In adventu vero Domini Regis, accesserunt Major, Vicecomites, et alii magnates civitatis, ad ipsum Dominum Regem apud Westmonasterium, cupientes ei ostendere quomodo et qua ratione homines de kydellis capti fuissent. Dominus autem Rex, pluribus regni sui negotiis intentus, diem eis statuit apud Kenyngtone: et cum [1] esset Rex ibi, venerunt ad eum homines de Roffa, et de Stroda, et de Clive, et ostenderunt ei quod ad præsentiam suam replegiaverint homines suos, et non alibi. Quo audito, Dominus Rex mandavit Majori, Vicecomitibus, et aliis magnatibus civitatis, ut celeriter venirent contra illos, et ferrent secum Chartas de libertatibus suis. Prædictus autem Major, Vicecomites, Ricardus Re[n]ger, Gerardus Bat, Radulphus Essewy, Josceus filius Petri, Johannes Tulesan, Philippus de Leycestre, Robertus de Basinge, Warinus filius Nicholai, et cum eis quamplures alii magnates civitatis, juxta Domini Regis mandatum accepto itinere, venerunt ad Kenyntone; et Dominus Rex fecit eos in præsentia sua affari, et interrogavit eos ob quam causam, vel ob quod delictum, ipsi fideles homines suos tam ausu temerario arestassent, et imprisonassent ita injuste. Et ipsi respondentes dixerunt, quod eos juste arestaverunt et imprisonaverunt, et ad honorem Dei et totius regni hoc fecerunt; eo quod transgressores libertatum erant, et similiter in multis malefactores. Quia operantes inventi fuerunt, et facientes; primo, contra honorem Dei, et ad maximum dispendium totius regni. Secundo, contra dignitatem coronis suæ. Tertio, contra libertates civitatis suæ Londoniarum, eis, ut superius dictum est, concessas et confirmatas; et etiam ad maximum detri-

[1] Written *esser*, by inadvertence, in the original.

mentum ejusdem civitatis. Quarto, quia incurrerent sententiam, contra illos illatam a Domino Huberto Walteri, Cantuariensi, et omnibus tunc Episcopis Angliæ; postea, a Domino Stephano de Langetone, loci prædicti Archiepiscopi, et omnibus tunc cum eo Episcopis Angliæ. Et hoc multis rationibus Domino Regi ostenderunt et probaverunt.

Ita quod inde coram eodem Domino Rege convicti fuerunt, et quilibet eorum in misericordiam decem librarum inciderunt; eodem Domino Rege illam misericordiam magnatibus civitatis Londoniarum, per Willelmum de Raleye, adjudicante et concedente; assidentibus tunc ibi Domino Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Episcopo Cicestrensi, Domini Regis tunc Cancellario, Episcopo Karleolensi, Electo de Valentia, Comite Warenniæ, Comite Muntfordiæ, Willelmo de Eboraco, Roberto de Lexintone, Petro de Mauley, Thoma de Moletone, et Willelmo de Raleye.

Et hoc discussum fuit die Sabbati proxima post Purificatione[m] Sanctæ Mariæ, anno quo superius diximus; et tunc concremata fuerunt quamplura retia eorum per judicium de Hustengo.

F. 31. a. *Tenor Sententiæ latæ in Transgressores Libertatum Angliæ.*

Sentence of Excommunication pronounced *temp.* Henry III. upon all who violate the liberties and free customs of the Church and Realm of England.

" Anno Domini m°cc°liii°, tertio Idus Maii, in Majori " Aula regia Westmonasterii, in præsentia et assensu " Domini Henrici, Dei gratia Regis Angliæ illustris, et " Dominorum Ricardi, Comitis Cornubiæ, fratris sui, " Rogeri Comitis Norfolchiæ et Suffolchiæ, [1] Marescalli " Angliæ, H. Comitis Herfordiæ, H. [2] Comitis Exoniæ, " J. Comitis Warwiciæ, et aliorum magnatum regni " Angliæ.—Nos Bonifacius, miseratione divina Cantu- " ariæ Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas, F[ulco] " Londoniensis, H[ugo] Elyensis, R[obertus] Lincolni-

[1] *Marescallo* in the original.

[2] *Comite* in the original.

" ensis, W[alterus] Wygornensis, W[alterus] Norwy-
" censis, P[etrus] Herefordensis, W[illelmus] Sarisbu-
" riensis, W[alterus] Dunolmensis, R[icardus] Exoniensis,
" S[ilvester] Karleolensis, W[illelmus] Batoniensis, L[au-
" rentius] Roffensis, T[homas] Menovensis, Episcopi,
" pontificalibus induti, candelis accensis, in transgres-
" sores libertatum ecclesiasticarum, et libertatum seu
" liberarum consuetudinum regni Angliæ, et præcipue
" earum quæ continentur in Charta communi Liber-
" tatum regni et Charta de Foresta, excommunica-
" tionis sententiam tulimus, sub hac forma:—Auctori-
" tate Dei Omnipotentis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus F. 31. b.
" Sancti, et gloriosæ Dei Genitricis semperque Virginis,
" Mariæ, Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, om-
" niumque Apostolorum, Beati Thomæ, Archiepiscopi et
" Martyris, omniumque Martyrum, Beati Edwardi, Regis
" Angliæ, omniumque Sanctorum Dei, excommunicamus,
" anathematizamus, et a luminibus Sanctæ Matris Ec-
" clesiæ sequestramus, omnes illos qui amodo scienter
" et malitiose ecclesias privaverint vel spoliaverint jure
" suo. Item, omnes illos qui ecclesiasticas libertates vel
" antiquas regni consuetudines approbatas, et præcipue
" libertates et liberas consuetudines, quæ in Chartis
" communium Libertatum et de Foresta continentur,
" concessas a Domino Rege Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
" Abbatibus, et cæteris Angliæ Prælatis, Comitibus,
" Baronibus, militibus, et libere tenentibus, quacun-
" que arte vel ingenio violaverint, infregerint, diminue-
" rint, seu immutaverint, clam vel palam, facto, vel verbo,
" vel consilio, contra illas, vel earum jura aliqua sta-
" tuta, ediderint vel edita servaverint, consuetudines
" introduxerint vel servaverint introductas, scrip-
" tores, necnon consiliatores et executores, et qui se-
" cundum ea præsumpserint judicare. Qui omnes et
" singuli, superius memorati, hanc sententiam incur-
" suros se noverint, ipso facto, qui scienter aliquid
" commiserint de prædictis. Qui vero ignoranter, nisi

"commoniti, a tempore commonitionis se correxerint et "arbitrio ordinationum plene satisfecerint de commissis, "ex tunc sint hac sententia innodati. Eadem et sen- "tentia innodamus omnes illos qui pacem Domini Re- "gis et regni præsumpserint perturbare. In cujus "rei memoriam sempiternam, nos signa nostra præsen- "tibus duximus apponenda."

Charta per quam Warenna de Stanes fuit deawarennata et deafforestata.

Charter of Henry III. whereby the Warren of Stanes was diswarrenned and deafforested.

"Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber- "niæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, Comes Ande- "gaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, "Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præ- "positis, ministris, forestariis, et omnibus ballivis et "fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac "Charta nostra confirmasse, pro nobis et hæredibus "nostris, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Priori- "bus, Comitibus, Baronibus, militibus, et libere tenen- "tibus, et omnibus de Comitatu Middelsexiæ, quod tota "Warenna de Stanes, cum pertinentiis suis, sit deawa- "rennata et deafforestata in perpetuum. Ita quod "omnes prædicti, et eorum hæredes sive successores, "omnem libertatem et immunitatem Warennæ et forestæ "habeant in prædicta Warenna; infra quam omnes "terras suas excolere, et boscos suos essartare, poterunt, "et pro voluntate sua inde disponere, sine visu et contra- "dictione warennariorum, vel forestariorum, et omnium "ministrorum suorum; et infra quam nullus warenna- "rius, vel forestarius, vel Justiciarius forestæ nostræ, de "terris vel boscis suis, nec de viridi vel venatione, vel de "inbladatione se quicquam intromittat; nec ipsos, vel "hæredes aut successores eorum, per aliquam summo- "nitionem vel districtionem coram Justiciariis nostris "de foresta, vel warennariis, venire faciat, occasione "terrarum et tenementorum suorum, contentorum infra

"partes illas ubi prius ibidem Warenna esse solebat. "Sed sint ipsi, et eorum hæredes et successores, et eorum "terræ et tenementa, infra partes prædictas contenta, "liberi et quieti de omnibus exactionibus et occasioni- F. 32. a. "bus, demandis et attachiamentis, et de omnibus quæ "ad Warennam vel forestam pertinent. Quare volumus "et firmiter præcipimus, quod omnes prædicti infra "prædictas partes terras et tenementa tenentes, et "eorum hæredes et successores, in perpetuum prædictas "libertates et quietancias habeant; et terræ et tene- "menta eorum prædicta deawarennata sint et deaffo- "restata in perpetuum, et quieta ab omnibus quæ ad "warennam vel forestam, vel ad warennarios sive "forestarios pertinent, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testi- "bus, Huberto de Burgo, Comite Kanciæ, Justiciario "Angliæ, G. Comite Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ, Willelmo "Marescallo, Comite Penbrokiæ, Philippo de Albunaco, "et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris, Radulphi "Cicestrensis Episcopi, tunc Cancellarii nostri, apud "Wodestoke, xviii° die Augusti, anno regni nostri xi°."

Charta Regis Henrici, de Majoratu Londoniarum.

Charter of Henry III. empowering the citizens of London to elect their Mayor.

"Henricus, Dei gratia etc., Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, "etc., salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et præsenti "Charta nostra confirmasse, Baronibus nostris de civi- "tate nostra Londoniarum, ut eligant sibi Majorem de "seipsis, singulis annis, qui nobis sit fidelis, discretus, "et idoneus ad regimen civitatis. Ita quod, cum elec- "tus fuerit, nobis, vel Justiciario nostro, si præsentes "non fuerimus, præsentetur, et nobis juret fidelitatem. "Et quod liceat eis ipsum in fine anni amovere, et alium "substituere, si voluerint, vel eundem retinere. Ita "tamen, quod nobis ostendatur idem, vel Justiciario "nostro, si præsentes non fuerimus. Concessimus etiam "eisdem Baronibus nostris, et hac Charta nostra con-

" firmavimus, quod habeant bene et in pace, libere, " quiete, et integre, omnes libertates suas quibus hac- " tenus usi sunt, tam in civitate Londoniarum, quam " tam in agris quam in terris et omnibus aliis locis, " salva nobis Skamberlengeria nostra. Quare volumus, " et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicti Barones nostri " civitatis nostræ Londoniarum eligant sibi Majorem " singulis annis de seipsis, prædicto modo; et quod " habeant omnes prædictas libertates bene et in pace, " integre et plenarie, cum omnibus ad hujusmodi liber- " tates pertinentibus, sicut Charta Domini patris nostri, " J[ohannis], illustris Regis Angliæ, quam inspeximus, " rationabiliter testatur. Testibus, Dominis Eustacio " Londoniensi, Petro Wy[n]toniensi, J[ocelino] Batho- " niensi, Episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, Comite Kanciæ " et Justiciario nostro, Gilberto de Clare, Comite Glo- " verniæ, Radulpho filio Nicholai, Ricardo de Argentein, " Senescallis nostris. Datum per manum venerabilis " patris Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud " Westmonasterium, xviii° die Februarii, anno regni " nostri [1] xviii°."

Charta Ricardi, Comitis Cornubiæ, de Ripa Reginæ.

Grant by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to the Mayor and citizens of London, of Queen-Hythe, to be held in fee farm at a certain rent.

" Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, " xxx^{mo}, die Translationis Sancti Edwardi, apud West- " monasterium, facta fuit hæc conventio inter nobilem " virum, Dominum Ricardum, Comitem Cornubiæ, ex " una parte, et Johannem de Gysorz, tunc Majorem " civitatis Londoniarum, et ejusdem civitatis communam " ex altera, super quibusdam exactionibus et demandis " ad Ripam Reginæ civitatis Londoniarum spectantibus, " videlicet.—Quod idem Comes concessit, pro se et

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[1] Properly xi°.

" hæredibus suis, quod idem Major, et omnes Majores
" post ipsum, et tota communa ipsius civitatis, habeant
" et teneant prædictam Ripam Reginæ, cum omnibus F. 32. b.
" libertatibus, consuetudinibus omnibus, et aliis rebus ad
" eam spectantibus, ad feodi firmam; reddendo inde,
" per annum, eidem Comiti et hæredibus suis, vel suis
" assignatis, quinquaginta libras ad duos terminos anni
" apud Clerkenewelle; videlicet, ad clausum Paschæ xxv
" libras, et in Octabas Beati Michaelis xxv libras.
" Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem, prædictus
" Comes parti hujus chirographi, penes Majorem et com-
" munam Londoniarum remanenti, signum suum appo-
" suit. Et prædicti Major et communa scripto, penes
" dictum Comitem remanenti, sigillum communæ suæ
" apposuerunt."

Charta Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, quæ confirmavit Chartam præcedentem.

Charter of Henry III. confirming the same.

" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., Archiepi-
" scopis, Episcopis, etc., salutem. Noveritis quod con-
" ventionem factam inter Ricardum, Comitem Cornubiæ,
" fratrem nostrum, ex una parte, et Majorem et com-
" munam Londoniarum, ex altera, inspeximus, in hæc
" verba:—'Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis,'
" etc., [*prout continetur in Charta præcedente.*] Nos
" igitur, prædictam conventionem ratam et gratam ha-
" bentes, eam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris concedimus
" et confirmamus. Hiis testibus, Radulpho filio Nicho-
" lai, Ricardo de Grey, Johanne et Willelmo, fratribus
" ejus, Paulino Peyvre, Radulpho de Waunci, Johanne
" Gumbaud, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram, apud
" Wyndesores, xxvi° die Februarii, anno regni nostri
" xxxi°."

Charta prædicti Regis Henrici, de Gilda Telariorum.

Charter of Henry III. to the Guild of Weavers.

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber-"niæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et Comes Ande-"gaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc., salutem. In-"speximus Chartam quam Dominus Rex Angliæ, avus "noster, fecit Telariis Londoniarum, in hæc verba:—"'Sciatis me concessisse Telariis Londoniarum, Gildam "'suam habendam in Londoniis, cum omnibus liber-"'tatibus et consuetudinibus quas habuerunt tempore "'Henrici Regis, avi mei; et ita quod nullus nisi "'per illos se intromittat infra civitatem de eorum "'ministerio, et nisi sit de eorum Gilda, nisi in Sud-"'werke, neque in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, "'aliter quam solebat fieri tempore Regis Henrici, "'avi mei. Quare volo, et firmiter præcipio, quod "'ubique legaliter tractentur, et habeant omnia su-"'pradicta ita bene, et in pace, libere, et honorifice, et "'integre, sicut unquam melius, et liberius, et [1]hono-"'rificentius, et integrius, habuerunt tempore Regis "'Henrici, avi mei. Ita quod singulis annis reddant "'mihi duas marcas auri, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. "'Et prohibeo ne quis eis super hoc aliquam injuriam "'vel contumeliam faciat, supra decem librarum fo-"'risfacturam. Teste T[homa], Cantuariensi, Waltero "'filio Gerin, Comite, apud Wintoniam.' Nos autem, "prædictam concessionem ratam habentes et gratam, "prædictis Telariis, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, F. 33. a. "concedimus et confirmamus, sicut prædicta Charta "rationabiliter testatur, et sicut iidem Telarii libertati-"bus et consuetudinibus suis, in eadem Charta conten-"tis, hucusque rationabiliter usi sunt. Hiis testibus, "etc. Datum per manum nostram, apud Suthwyte, "[2]xxvii^{mo} die Junii, anno regni nostri xxvii^{o}."

[1] Written *honorificenorius* in the original.

[2] xxxvii^{mo} in the original.

Hic incipiunt Capitula Legum Lorengorum et aliorum Extraneorum; et de Chartis Regum eisdem factis. F. 33. a.

[1] Articles in this Table of Contents marked thus † are already printed in the publications mentioned at the end of this Volume.

[2] Articles marked thus * are already printed in *Liber Albus.*

F. 33, b. *Capitulum de Ordinationibus Lorimariorum.*

Articuli Fustariorum et Sellariorum Londoniarum.

De Capitulis Statutorum Poletriæ.

Capitula Ordinationis Cordewanariorum renovatæ.

Capitula cujusdam Considerationis factæ per consilium Proborum Virorum de Stipendiis Operariorum.

V. De Sculptoribus Liberorum Lapidum.
VI. De Dealbatoribus, et eorum Servientibus.
VII. De Fodiatoribus.
VIII. De Dealbatione Coquinarum super Thamisiam.
IX. De Coopertura Arundinis.
X. De Plastriatione Domorum.
XI. De Domibus Ligneis in Foro prosternendis.
XII. De Excubiis.
XIII. De Pœna infligenda Delinquentibus.
XIIII. De Crocis et Cordis habendis.
XV. De Limitatione Temporis prædictarum Ordinationum.

Capitula Ordinationum renovatarum de Clericis tenentibus Hustengum, et de multis aliis Officiariis.

I. De Clericis Vicecomitum sustentandis.
II. De Judiciis reddendis in Hustengo post Loquendas.
III. De Defaltis Petentium adjudicandis, cum absentes fuerint primo die Placiti.
IIII. De Rotulis Vicecomitum de Intrusionibus in Camera Gihaldæ liberandis.
V. De quadam Querimonia facta Majori etc., quod Clerici Vicecomitum non bene irrotulant Placita.
VI. De Brevibus returnandis.
VII. De Inobedientia Vicecomitum.
VIII. De eo quod Vicecomites Londoniarum non tradant Vicecomitatum Middelsexiæ ad firmam.
IX. De Vicecomitibus imprisonandis pro Arreragiis suis erga Regem.
X. De Manucaptione Vicecomitum.
XI. *De Advocatione Captionis Alani de Couppeldik.
XII. De Compoto Camerarii reddendo.
XIII. De Apprenticiis.
XIIII. De Coureariis Pelletriæ.
XV. De Custodibus Pontis Londoniarum.

Capitula Ordinationum factorum de Carpentariis, Cæmentariis, et aliis Operariis.

Capitula de Articulis Capellariorum.

Capitula dicenda Pistoribus in Halimoto suo.

I. *De Duobus et Quatuor Panibus vendendis pro uno Denario.

II. *De Pane Furrato.

III. *De Sigillo Pistoris ponendo in Pane.

IIII. *De Venditione Panis in Foro.

F. 35. a. V. *De eo quod nullus furniare faciat de Felgera, Stipula, aut hujusmodi.

VI. *De Pistoribus aliquos hospitantibus.

VII. *De Porcis eorum nutriendis.

VIII. *De Regraterissis.

IX. *De Servientibus Pistorum minime subtrahendis.

X. *De hiis qui discedunt a famulatu illicentiati.

XI. *De Creanciis Regraterissis faciendis.

XII. *De hiis qui acceptabiles sunt in prædicto Officio.

XIII. De Panibus majoris pretii quam de Obolo capiendis a[d] opus Vicecomitum, tanquam forisfactis.

XIIII. *De Pane extra Londonias facto, ibique ad vendendum deportato.

XV. *De Pane Calido ad Assaium capiendo.

XVI. *De Cistis Turtariorum in Foro.

XVII. De eo quod Turtarius nullum alium Panem faciat ad vendendum.

XVIII. De Pane vendendo ad Truncum in Foro Domini Regis.

XIX. De Halimotis Pistorum tenendis Quatuor in anno, quorum Primum ante Festum Sancti Michaelis celebrandum est.

XX. De Secundo Halimoto.

XXI. De Tertio Halimoto.

XXII. De Quarto Halimoto.

XXIII. De Pœna illorum qui non venerint ad prædicta Halimota.

XXIV. De eo quod Pistor, de novo exercens, dabit pro introitu suo unum Besantum, etc.

Assisa Panis.

Capitula de Trona.

XLIX. De Quietancia Teotonicorum de Bisshopesgate.

L. Breve pro Willelmo Trente, ad deputandum Johannem le Clerke, loco suo in officium Coronatoris.

LI. De consimili Brevi pro Waltero de Waldesshefe.

LII. De Statera Majori et Civibus reddita.

LIII. De Dimissione ejusdem Stateræ.

F. 35. b. LIV. De quodam Attachiamento facto super Willelmum de Wulcherche-hawe, tenentem Seldam quæ vocatur *'la Wynchester Selde,'* quia forisfecit in eadem. Et Processus Placiti ejusdem.

Capitula dicenda Piscenariis in Halimoto suo.

I. * De Halimotis tenendis.
II. * De Pisce Recente.
III. * De Metis tenendis.
IV. * De Metis statutis.
V. * De Pisce in Navi.
VI. * De Advocatione Piscis.
VII. * De Stipendiis Ballivi.
VIII. * De Batello vocato *'Spinleresbot.'*
IX. * De Okschip.
X. * De Mangbot.
XI. * De Navi quæ ducit Makerellum.
XII. * De Navi quæ ducit Piscem in Dosseriis.
XIII. * De Dosseriis venientibus per terram.
XIV. * De Welkbot.
XV. * De Batello cum Dabbis.
XVI. * De Porco Maris.
XVII. * De Congris.
XVIII. * De Oistrebot.
XIX. * De Navi de Scotia cum Salmone.
XX. * De Navi de Jernemuta cum Allece.
XXI. * De Caretta ducente Salmonem.
XXII. * De Caretta veniente in Foro.
XXIII. * De Scaltre.

Capitula Ordinationum de Piscenariis, factarum per Gregorium de Rokesleye, etc.

De Ordinationibus Retium.

De Ordinationibus factis de Pisce tempore Henrici le Galeis, Majoris.

Capitula Ordinationum Telariorum. F. 36. b.

De Fullonibus.

IIII. De Ordinationibus dicti Officii.

V. De Pannis fullandis extra Civitatem.

VI. De Inquisitoribus.

VII. De Blecche.

VIII. De Lege Telariorum et Fullonum Wyntoniæ.

IX. De Lege eorundem apud Marleberge.

X. De Lege eorundem apud Oxoniam.

XI. De Lege eorundem apud Beverlacum.

XII. Breve de mittendo hominem discretum in Partes Transmarinas, cum Lanis et Coriis Domini Regis.

XIII. De Executione dicti Mandati.

XIIII. Breve Domini Willelmi Inge pro Appello Probatoris Gloucestriæ.

XV. Aliud Breve pro eodem.

XVI. Aliud Breve pro eodem.

XVII. Returnum prædictorum Brevium.

XVIII. Breve ad mittendum Cives ad Parliamentum.

XIX. Electio Galfridi de Nortone et Willelmi de Betoyne, ad idem negotium faciendum.

F. 37. a. I. † De Noctivagantibus ponendis in Tonello.

II. † De Tabernis claudendis.

III. † De Scholis Eskermiæ delendis.

IIII. † De Inquisitionibus faciendis in Wardemotis de Malefactoribus.

V. De quadam Prosecutione facta per Hugonem de Waltham, Clericum, ad exonerandum Cives de Quinque Marcis annuis.

VI. De Servitiis et Libertatibus Roberti filii Walteri in Londoniis, tempore Guerræ.

VII. De Libertatibus ejusdem, tempore Pacis.

VIII. Breve Regis Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, super Statutum Wyntoniæ.

IX. Aliud Breve de eodem.

X. De quadam Littera Citatoria, directa Prælatis Franciæ per Dominum Papam.

XI. De alia Littera Generali, Revocatoria Privilegiorum et Gratiarum concessarum Regi Franciæ.

XII. De quadam Speciali Clausula directa Regi Franciæ.

XIII. De quodam Rismo de Proditione Vasconiæ et ejusdem Conquæstu.

XIIII.† De quodam Instrumento de Pace reformanda inter Reges Franciæ et Angliæ.

XV.† Breve de Proclamatione ejusdem Pacis Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

XVI.† Breve Majori et Vicecomitibus, de Proclamatione cujusdam Sufferentiæ inter prædictos Reges prorogatæ.

XVII. De Proclamatione ejusdem.

XVIII. De Proclamatione prædictæ Pacis facta in Civitate Londoniarum.

Ceo est le Ley as Lorengs. F. 39. a.

Come li Loreng vendront a la Niwe Were, si entamerount, le quel vessel quil voldront, et leverount lour enseigne; et sil voelent, chaunterount lour Kiriele tresqes au Pount de Loundres, solom la viel ley; et [1] par lour [2] estop, deyvent il vendre lestop a dener: et ycel vessel est apele, "Tamwyn." Et quaunt il averount passe le Pount de Londres, et il serront venu a Rive, si attendent ii ewes et un flod. Dedenz le terme de iii tides, le Vicount et le Chaumberlayn le Roi deyvent venir a la neif, et sil ya vessele dor ou dargent del oevre Salamon, ou piere precieouse, ou paille de Costantinnoble, ou de [3] Remmesburg, ou de Chemsil, ou Walebroun de Maence, sil prendront al oeps le Roi, par agard et par le pris des loiaux marchanz de

Regulations for the Lorraine Merchants trading in the port of London.

As to the sale of their wares.

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[1] Qy, if not *pur*.

[2] Qy, if not *estofe*, 'cargo.'

[3] *Rēmesbur'*.

Loundres; et a la quinzeyne rendre lour deners. Et sachez, qe nul marchaunt ne put entrer en la neyf dedens ses trois tydes pur marchaundise faire, quil ne soit el forfait le Roi de xl souz, fors de Tapwyn.

Et si le Vicount ne vient, ne li Chaumberlayn, dedeinz ces trois tydes, puis quil soient venu a terre, li Loreng poent vendre, et autres poent venir et achater, saunz forfait. Et si ceo est kiel, il prendront toneus *hastethonge*, et denaunt le meillour pour autreataunt com lem vendra le meyn, et le meyn pur autreataunt com lem vendra le peiour: et si ceo est hulke ou autre neif, un tonel devaunt et autre derere; le meillour pur autretaunt com lem vendra le peur. Et sachez qe li Loreng ne poent vendre lour vin a detail avaunt cest prime vessel, mes par muy et par demy muy poent il vendre, et nent autrement,

Regulations for the sale of their wines.

Quaunt le Vicount et li Chaumberleyn yaveront este, donqes aprimes vendront li marchaunt de la citee de Loundres, et achateront lour marchiez; et apres eux, cil de Wyncestre, et puis autres dedenz et dehors communement.

Privileges of certain merchants in dealing with them.

Solom la lei, ne put nul marchaunt Loreng remeyndre en la cite plus de xl jours, si ore ne li desturbe ou vent, ou mal, ou dette, si lem lui detient, [1] ou dett: ne nul Loereng ne put aler en marchaundise hors de le citee, a marche ne a foire, pur quey qe il ayt delie et une nuyt este en la cite, avaunt des quatre merks, ceo est asavoir, Stratforde, et Sandforde, et Cnichtebrigge, Bolkette. Li Loereng qe en la neif remaynent, et lour avoir vendent, et ne pasent la Rue de Thamise, ne le Wherf, pur autre hostel prendre en la citee, il ne durrount autre Escawenge fors la custume del vin, ceo est, le Cornage, v deners des chescun tonel.

Restrictions upon the Lorrainers while staying in the City.

Regulations as to those remaining on board ship.

[1] These two words seem superfluous.

Silya Loereng qe voille son avoir porter sus, et il passe le Werf et la Rue de Thamise, et il se departe de la neif et prenge houstel denz la citee, et son avoir soit ensemble ove luy porte, celuy est al Escawenge le Roi, et celuy doit faire; asavoir, au Viescounte ou il est herberge. Et cel marchaunt doit attendre trois jours le Viescounte pur deslier, et il ne poent vendre fors la pece entere. Ne nul Loereng ne put achater layne deffaite, ne vins descosuz en toneus, ne nul fresche pel, ne freis quir, ne peaux de amyeuz desbrochez, quil ne soit en le forfait au Vicount. Ne nul Loereng ne put achater plus qe trois vifs porks a son manger; et si il forfait, et *clamitur* yeit, donqes deit il, par la ley de la citee de Loundres, ester a droit a la Court le Roi, ceo est asavoire, al Hustenge.

Further restrictions upon those lodging in the City.

Regulations as to purchases made by the Lorrainers.

F. 89. b.

Ceo est la Commune as hommes le Emperour Dalemayne.

Qil poent herberger denz les murs de la citee de Loundres, la ou il voudront; fors cil de Tiesle et de Brune; et cil de Anwers ne passeront le Pount de Loundres, si il ne voillent estre desmenez par la ley de Loundres. Sil ount mercerie, il poent vendre quarteroun de comyn, et la dozeyne de fustayn, et demye. Et la trone dount il peserount, doit estre de xxii clous.

Fiscal regulations as to the subjects of the Emperor of Germany.

Botsate Danorum.

Ly Daneis ount *Botsate;* ceo est a savoir, sojour tut lan; mes il ount la lei de la citee de Loundres, de aler par tut en Engletere, a foire et a marche.

Botsate of the Danes.

Botsate Norweygiorum.

Botsate of the Norwegians.

Ly Noreys ount *Botsate*; ceo est asavoir, sojour tut lan; mes ceo devez savoir, qe dehors la cite ne poent aler en nul lieu pur marche faire.

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[1] *Conventio inter Cives Londoniarum et Mercatores de Amyas, Corbie, et de Nele.*

Agreement between the Citizens of London, and the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle.

"A touz ceus as queus cest present escrit avera " venu, le Maire et la communalte de tote la cite de " Loundres, salutz en Dieu. Sache vostre universete, " nous, del commun consail et del assent de tote la " citee de Loundres, aver graunte, et par nostre pre- " sente chartre aver conferme, pur nous et pur noz " heirs, a touz les marchauntz de Amyas, de Corbie, " et de Neele, et a lour successours, burgois de les " devauntdites villes, totes les custumes denz escrites, " a avoir a touz jours; ceo est a savoir, qe il puyssent " carker et descarker, et herberger lour weydes, ayl, " et oynouns, dedenz la citee de Loundres, saunz male " occasioun, et les vendent en la citee de Loundres, " auxi bien as estraunges du roiaume dEngleterre " comes as citeins de Loundres; et qil puissent mener " lour marchaundises avauntdites hors de la citee de " Loundres en le regne dEngleterre, par terres et par " ewes, et marchaunder de eus sicom eus verront " meuz espleiter. Et nous avoms graunte a mesme " ceus quil puissent carker et descarker, et herberger " en le citee de Loundres, saunz male occasioun, totes " lour autres marchaundises, horspris vin et ble, quil " averont mene de les parties dela la meer, et les " vendent as citeyns, et ne mye as autres en la citee,

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[1] See *Liber Albus*, pp. 418—428.

" et les puissent mener hors de la citee par les parties
" dEngletere, a marchaunder de ceo sicom il voldront,
" sauve les droites et dues custumes de la citee. F. 40. a
" Cestes custumes adecertes grauntom nous a meme
" ceus, et a lour successours, a avoir a touz jours, ren-
" daunt de ceo par an as Viscountes de Loundres,
" qe adonqes serront, cinkaunte mars desterlings a la
" ferme de la citee; ceo est a savoir, a troys termes
" del an denz escritz, ceo est a savoir, a les Foires
" de Seynt Yve, Hoylonde, et Wycestre. Et par
" aventure, si aucun des avauntditz marchauntz ne
" voldra estre justise en Loundres par ses compaignouns
" de les avauntdites villes, le Viescounte de Loundres,
" a la playnte de ses compaignouns, li deyvent des-
" treyndre jesqes il eit fet le gre de ses compaignouns.
" Et si auscun des compaignouns de les avauntditz
" marchauntz voldra hostel tenir a receyvre ses com-
" paignouns, bien plera a luy, dementers quil ne fait
" demoere outre un an entier. Et si par aventure
" aviegne, qe Dieu defende, qe les marchauntz de
" les avauntdites trois villes, par chaunce de guere
" ou par commaundement nostre Seignour le Roi,
" ne puissent faire demoere en la citee de Londres,
" les avauntditz marchaunz serront quites du pae-
" ment de lour ferme, par taunt de temps qe lour
" faudra del an enter par guere ou par comaundement
" nostre Seignour le Roi. Adecertes, tote manere
" des marchandises quil averont achate en le roiaume
" dEngleterre, il poent, saunz male occasion ou des-
" turbaunce, carker en Loundres, et mener en les
" parties dela la meer, en temps de pees, horspris
" viaundes et armes; si nous ne eyoms especiaument
" la roiale prohibicion des marchaundises avauntdites.
" Totes cestes choses avoms graunte a les devauntditz
" marchauntz, quil le plus volunters et le plus sovent
" viegnent en la citee ove lour marchandises, a
" amendement du regne et de la citee; fesaunt as

" Viscountes de Loundres, et a lour ministres, de touz " lour avers et marchaundises droites et dues custumes, " venaunt en la cite, demoere fesaunt en la cite, alaunt " de la citee en les parties dEngleterre, repeyraunt en " la citee des parties de Engleterre, departaunt de la " citee en les parties dela la meer; sauve, en totes " choses, foi et loiaute a nostre Seignour le Roi " dEngleterre, et a ses heirs. Adecertes, pur ceo " graunt et pur le confermement de nostre presente " Chartre, les avauntditz marchauntz de les avaunt- " dites trois villes nous donerent cent livres desterlings, " au Cunduyt del ewe de la funtayne de Tybourne " amener en la cite de Loundres. Et qe ceo seit " ferm et estable, nous avoms aforce cest present " escrit du seal de nostre comunaute. Done en plein " Hustenge de Loundres, devaunt Andreu Bokerel, " donqes Meire de Loundres, Johan Tholousan, Gerveys " le Cordewanere, adonqes Vicountes de Loundres, et " autres assez, lan del Incarnacioun de nostre Seig- " nour, m.ccxxxvii, le Luyndi avaunt la feste Seinte " Lucie, le quarte Ide de Octobre, en meme le moys."

F. 41. b. to F. 42. a. *Charta Regis Henrici Tertii, facta civibus Londoniarum, quod per Auxilium quod sibi gratis fecerunt non posset eis in posterum præjudiciari.*

[See [1] page 36 *ante.*]

Charta Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, facta civibus de Colonia.

Charter of Edward I. to the citizens of Cologne.

" Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Priori- " bus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus,

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[1] The only variation of importance is that the date is here 22nd December, and not 23rd.

" Præpositis, ministris, et omnibus aliis, ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus Chartam, quam bonæ memoriæ Dominus Henricus, Rex, pater noster, fecit civibus de Colonia, in hæc verba—' Henricus, Dei ' gratia etc., Archiepiscopis, etc. Sciatis nos quietum-' clamasse, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, dilectos ' nobis cives de Colonia, et mercandisam suam, de ' illis duobus solidis quos solebant dare de Gihalda ' sua Londoniarum, et de omnibus aliis consuetudi-' nibus et demandis quæ pertinent ad nos in Lon-' doniis, et per totam terram nostram in Anglia. ' Concessimus etiam eis, salvum ire et salvum venire ' in totam terram nostram, et quod libere possint ' ire ad Ferias per totam terram nostram, et emere ' et vendere, et in villa Londoniarum et alibi, salva ' libertate civitatis nostræ Londoniarum. Quare vo-' lumus, et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et hære-' dibus nostris, quod prædicti cives de Colonia ' prænominatas libertates et liberas consuetudines ' habeant per totam terram nostram Angliæ, sicut ' prædictum est. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre, ' W[altero] Karleolensi Episcopo, et aliis. Datum per ' manus venerabilis patris, Radulphi Cecestrensis ' Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Dayntre, octavo ' die Novembris, anno regni nostri vicesimo.' Nos enim, quietam-clamationem et concessionem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prædictis civibus de Colonia concedimus et confirmamus, sicut Charta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre, R[oberto] Bathoniensi et Wellensi Episcopo, Cancellario nostro; Edmundo Comite Cornubiæ, consanguineo nostro; Waltero de Bello Campo, Senescallo hospitii nostri; Ricardo de Bosco; Waltero de la Haye, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram, apud Langeleye, xxviii die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo-octavo."

F. 42. b. *Quod Westdarii, nec alii, non veniant alicubi nisi Londonias, cum venerint infra metas de la Newe Were.*

Regulation that merchants dealing in woad, and others, after coming within the limits of the New Wear, shall make sale at London, and not elsewhere.

Omnes mercatores foranei, et maxime Wesdarii et alii, cum venerint citra metas quæ vocatur "*la Newe Were,*" non possunt, nec debent, secundum antiquas consuetudines et libertates civitatis et regni, alicubi venire vel applicare nisi solummodo Londonias. Et cum ibi venerint Wesdarii, debent ponere wesdam suam super kayum, et includere eam, si voluerint, cum claiis et hechiis, nec in domibus vel cellariis possunt illam ponere, sed tantum super kayum; et ibi debent illam vendere vel ad alias merces cambiare, et hoc tantum hominibus civitatis, et nullis aliis, et per rationabilem et antiquam mensuram civitatis. De qua mensura Dominus Rex capiat, ad theolonium, obolum. Neque debent, vel possunt, aliquid foraneis vendere, nec a foraneis emere, nisi tantum ab hominibus civitatis; vel [1]illud in civitate vel Portsokne vendant; sed quod voluerint, ab hominibus civitatis emant, et in transmarinis partibus abducant. Neque possunt ad nundinas, vel alias, exire causa aliquam mercandisam facere; neque Vicecomes vel alius Ballivus poterit eis licentiam dare. Et si ita percepti, et versus nundinas occupati fuerint, omnia catalla sua amittantur; quia omnis eorum venditio et emptio debet fieri in civitate, et tantum ab hominibus civitatis. Præterea, non possunt, neque debent, ultra quadraginta dies morari quin in patriam suam eant, aut alias ultra mare, tam longius quam venerint; neque aliquid emere vel inplicare debent cum merces suas vendiderint, nisi ab hominibus Londoniarum. Provideatque sibi foraneus, quod infra quadraginta dies omnes merces suas, sine ullo

[1] This word is perhaps doubtful. Indeed the whole seems in an imperfect state.

retenemento, vendat vel cambiat; quia cum ad terminum illum pervenerit et abire debuerit, non potest aliquam mercem suam hospiti suo, vel aliis, tradere, neque secum asportare. Sed videat quod infra terminum, ad melius quam poterit, illam vendat; et si ultra terminum inventum fuerit, penitus ei amittatur. Neque possunt de aliquibus pannis quos ferunt, vel de aliis, si emerint, tincturam facere, neque aliquam mercem suam mutare; sed, secundum quod eas deportant, communiter vendere.

Inhibitio, facta Willelmo Trente, Gerardo Dorgueil, et aliis, quod non teneant Hospitium per se. F. 43. a.

Die Sabbati in Vigilia Sancti Marcæ Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxviiii°, per Eliam Russel, tunc Majorem Londoniarum, Galfridum de Nortone, Willelmum de Betoine, Willelmum de Leyre, et alios Aldermannos, præceptum fuit Willelmo Trente, Gerard Dorguel, Bartholomæo de Ripariis, Petro de Mouncuke, Bernardo Johan, Galfrido Signi, Reymundo de Margeis, et Arnaldo Barage, ne de cætero per se hospitia teneant, ad comedendum et jacendum, nisi in hospitiis liberorum hominum, sub forisfactura omnium rerum mobilium eorum. Et ad præmissa tenenda et facienda, datus est dies Willelmo Trente et Gerardo Dorgueil, usque festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximo futurum; et Bartholomæo de Ripariis et cæteris, usque festum Ascensionis Domini proximo futurum: ultra quæ festa currit pœna statuta.

Prohibition against certain foreigners keeping Hostels.

Consimilis Inhibitio, facta Theotonicis.

Dictis die et anno, per præfatos Majorem et Aldermannos præceptum fuit modo consimili Thodardo le

Prohibition against certain Ger-

mans keeping hostels. Estreys, Bertranno Brakele, Arnaldo Wassemod, Godescalco de Hudendale, Hanekyno de Londoniis, Tydemanno de Hane, Hildebrando de Novia Curia, Tydymanno de Rone, Johanni, dicto 'le Swarte,' Tydymanno le Swarte, ne de cætero etc., (ut supra), et habeant diem, etc.

Recognitio Mercatorum Provinciæ quod non clamant libertatem.

Acknowledgment by the merchants of Provence that they claim no rights or liberties within the City. F. 48. b.

Die Sabbati proxima post festum Beati Thomæ Martyris, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxi°, Reymondus de Solers, Hugo de Englias, Johannes le Blaunc, Petrus Andreu, et Petrus Franke, mercatores Provinciæ, pro [se] et sociis suis, mercatoribus ejusdem Provinciæ, venerunt coram Custode et Aldermannis civitatis Londoniarum; et quæsiti qua libertate clamant uti in eadem civitate, ut in rebus et mercandisis suis, et si quid habeant a Domino Rege Angliæ, qualiter morari et custumari debent, etc. Qui veniunt, et pro se et sociis suis, mercatoribus Provinciæ, respondent, et dicunt, quod nihil habent a Domino Rege Angliæ, nec antecessorum suorum, de mora sua nec custumis suis faciendis, etc., nec clamant mercandisas suas aliquas civitati prædictæ ducere seu cariare, neque per terram neque per aquam, nisi per certam custumam inde debitam et hactenus usitatam; et hoc per custumam suam faciendam Vicecomitibus civitatis prædictæ, pro mercimoniis et mercandisis suis, tam in introitu quam in exitu etc., sicut alii extranei; et non ad vendendum infra civitatem, nisi tantummodo liberis hominibus ejusdem civitatis, et non extraneis mercatoribus ad revendendum, neque in grosso neque per detalliam, etc. Salvo, quod magnatibus terræ in grosso possunt vendere mercimonia sua, et hoc pro usu suo, etc.

Quoddam Sacramentum quod Mercatores Extranei fecerunt coram Majore et Aldermannis, quod ignorabant consuetudinem civitatis.

Memorandum, quod die Veneris proxima post festum Apostolorum Symonis et Judæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxvi^to^, venerunt coram Henrico le Galeys, Majore, Willelmo de Leyre, Willelmo de Betonia, Nicholao Pycot, Galfrido de Nortone, Ada de Rokesle, Thoma Romayn, Johanne de Cantuaria, et Johanne de Dunestaple, Aldermannis, Henricus Fis, Henricus Wautien, Willelmus de Lincolnia, et alii fecerunt sacramentum, coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis, quod consuetudinem quadraginta dierum ad commorandum in civitate penitus ignorabant; et quod non sunt *del Hauns* de Amyas, Corbie, et Nele, nec aliquid habent in societate cum hominibus eorundem partium, nec cum creditoribus ejusdem Hanciæ.

Oath made by certain foreign merchants that they were ignorant of the usages of the City, limiting the duration of their stay.

De Prisis delendis.

Die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi, anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxv^to^, Dominus Phillippus de Wyleby, Dominus Johannes de Metingham, Dominus Johannes de Langetone, Cancellarius, Dominus Reginaldus de Grey, Dominus Alanus Plokenet, Dominus Willelmus de Bliburghe, Dominus Radulphus de Sandwyco, Constabularius Turris, Dominus Johannes de Cobeham, Dominus Johannes de Insula, et Dominus Willelmus de Carletone, Barones Scaccarii, venerunt ad Gihaldam prædicto die, in præsentia Domini Johannis Bretoun, Custodis civitatis Londonarium, Stephani Eswy, Johannis de Bacquelle, Walteri de Finchingfeud, Nicholai de Farndone, Johannis le Blount, Willelmi de Betoyne, Johannis de Dunstaple, Johannis de Cantuaria, Adæ de

Royal proclamation as to the abolition of Prisage on certain articles and commodities.

Rokesle, Ricardi Eswy, Thomæ Romayn, Johannis Wade, Galfridi de Nortone, Henrici le Bole, et Willelmi le F. 44. a. Mazelyner, Aldermannorum, et pronuntiare fecerunt, ex parte Domini Regis, et filii sui, quod nulla prisa de cætero fiat, ut de pane, cervisia, carnibus, piscibus, carettis, equis, armis, blado, nec rebus aliis quibuscunque, per terram nec per aquam, in civitate nec extra, absque voluntate ipsius cujus res et mercandisæ fuerint. Et si aliquis, per advocationem Domini Regis vel filii sui, Comitum aut Baronum, seu aliorum magnatum quorumcunque, de cætero hujusmodi prisas facere præsumpserit, contra voluntatem ipsius cujus res fuerit, capiatur, et salvo custodiatur, quousque querenti satisfiat, et Domino Regi similiter, pro transgressione.

Breve de eundo cum Filio Regis cum equis et armis.

Writ of Edward I. enjoining the citizens of London to aid his son in the defence of the Southern coasts.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Rey dEngleterre, " Seignour dIrlaunde, et Duc dAquitaine, a toutes ses " bones gentz de la cite de Loundres, salutz. Nous " vous priouns, et chargeouns, en la foi qe vous nous " devez, et si come nous fiouns de vous especiaument, " qe a nostre fiz et as maundemenz qil vous fera par " aventure prescheinement, pur la garde de la marine " es parties du Suthe, obeisiez et soiez prestement en- " tendaunz, ove la force qe vous puissez covenablement " avoir, toutes les foiz qil vous fera asavoir, aussi " avaunt com vous serriez a nous meismes, si nous " fussouns en propre persone. Done sous nostre Prive " Seal, a Halielaunde, le xv jour de Marz, lan de nostre " regne xxiiii."

Temporary opposition thereto in the City.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii in septimana Paschæ, anno prædicto, in præsentia Radulphi de Sandwico, Johannis le Bretoun, tunc Custodum Londoniarum, Aldermannorum civitatis prædictæ, et aliorum

ibidem præsentium et convocatorum ad mandatum Domini Regis prædictum, Johannes de Douegate, Nicholaus Pycot, mercer, Galfridus de Conductu, taverner, contradixerunt et impediverunt provisionem et ordinationem prædictorum Custodis et Aldermannorum, factas pro hominibus eundis ad equos et arma cum Domino Edwardo, filio Domini Regis Angliæ, versus partes Kanciæ. Postea, venerunt in præsentia prædictorum Custodis et Aldermannorum, et consenserunt ordinationi et provisioni supradictis, et gratis consenserunt se ituros esse cum equis et armis, secundum mandatum Domini Regis, in propria persona sua, etc., prout alii cives etc., ad hoc electi, etc. Final agreement.

Breve ad credendum quibusdam ex parte Regis.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, "civibus et aliis probis hominibus Londoniarum, salu- "tem. Super aliquibus vobis ex parte nostra verbaliter "referendis, quæ pro communi utilitate totius regni nos- "tri, pariter et honore, cordi plurimum nos habemus, "dilectis et fidelibus nostris, Johanni de Metingham, "Radulpho de Sandwyco, et Johanni le Bretoun, "nostram scire fecimus voluntatem, rogantes, necnon, "in fide et dilectione quibus nobis et eidem regno "tenemini, firmiter injungentes, quatinus eisdem, vel "saltem duobus eorundem, quos præsentes esse conti- "gerit, credatis fiducialiter in præmissis, et ea vicibus "opportunis effectualiter compleatis; rescribentes nobis, "per latorem præsentium, vestrum inde beneplacitum "et responsionem. Datum sub Privato Sigillo nostro, "apud Berewycum super Twedam, ix° die Aprilis, "anno regni nostri xxiiii^to^." Letter of credence thereon granted by the King.

F. 44 b. *Quædam Littera missa Regi, in partibus Scotiæ existenti.*

Answer of the citizens of London to the King's request.

"Excellentissimo et ligio Domino suo, Edwardo, Dei "gratia, Regi illustri Angliæ, sui humiles et devoti "cives suæ civitatis Londoniarum, salutem in eo per "quem reges regnant et [qui] regibus dat salutem. Ex"cellentissime Domine, jam per duo paria litterarum "vestrarum excitamur attente circa juvandum nego"tium defensionis regni vestri supra mare. Primo, "per litteram primam, ut cum filio vestro, cujus vitam "Altissimus dirigat in dies longos et prosperos. Se"cundo, ut cum viris discretis, fidelibus nostris Domi"nis, Radulpho de Sandwico et Johanne le Bretoun, "de nostris concivibus mitteremus ad defensionem præ"dictam faciendam, si necesse fuerit, juxta eorundem "fidelium monitionem et discretionem; salva tamen et "remanente custodia bona et defensione civitatis "vestræ prædictæ. Videntes vero desiderium vestrum, "et quod ipsum negotium, vobis agentibus in lon"ginquis, subsidium requirebat, et quod nobis hoc "facere decebat, cum consilio vestro misimus quadra"ginta homines cum equis coopertis, quinquaginta "balistarios, absque peditibus, qui sumptibus nostris "dicto filio vestro adhærent; et ad mare sunt pro"fecti. Nos vero residui, custodientes civitatem, circa "eam cura sollicita vigilamus, prout expedit; cum "plures sint personæ, moram facientes in civitate, de "diversis linguis et partibus ultramarinis, qui se fin"gunt amicos vestros et nostros, de quibus plene non "confidimus; ut de quorum statu ordinare formidamus, "usque vestrum super hoc mandatum, nobis directum, "habeamus speciale. Parati tamen sumus, fuimus, "et erimus, cum necessitas urgentior vel remissior "quandocumque suadebit, juxta discretionem et moni"tionem fidelium vestrorum prædictorum, ut cum eis

"eamus, quotquot poterimus, ut adveniat defensioni
"supra mare subsidium a nobis convenienter, salva
"custodia civitatis vestræ prædictæ; et ut desiderio,
"juxta posse nostrum, in omnibus plenarie satisfaciat,
"faciemus. Valeat regia potestas vestra per tempora
"longiora, etc."

Convocatio civium ad faciendum Mandatum Domini Regis de equis et armis eidem concedendis.

Convocatio Aldermannorum et aliorum civium Londoniarum, ad ordinandum et faciendum mandatum Domini Regis, prout patet supra; et etiam, ad ordinandum petitionem Domini Edwardi, filii ejusdem Domini Regis, in eo quod cives Londoniarum irent cum eodem Domino Edwardo, filio, ad custodiendum portus maris, in partibus Canciæ, contra Regem Franciæ et alios inimicos nostros, de potestate sua. Ad quam quidem Convocationem venerunt xvi Aldermanni et lii cives, die Jovis, in septimana Paschæ, anno vicesimo-quarto.

Meeting of the citizens to consider the King's request.

Nomina Custodis et Aldermannorum.

Dominus Johannes Bretoun, tunc Custos Civitatis Londoniarum, Stephanus Eswy, Robertus de Basinge, Willelmus de Hereford, Johannes le Blount, Adam de Fuleham, Thomas Cros, Johannes de Cantuaria, Adam de Rokesle, Walterus de Rokesle, Willelmus de Betoyne, Martinus Box, Nicholaus de Farndone, Ricardus Esswy, Ricardus Glovernia, Walterus de Finchingfeld, Henricus le Bola.

Names of the Warden and Aldermen so assembled.

Nomina Civium.

F. 45. a.

Robertus de Chalfhunte, Reginaldus de Frouwyke, Radulphus Godchep, Willelmus de Gartone, Willelmus de Holmetone, Ricardus de Caumpes, et cæteri cives.

Names of the citizens so assembled.

Qui concesserunt, pro se et tota communitate, viginti equos coopertos, cum pertinentiis suis, ad eundum cum eodem Domino Edwardo, filio Domini Regis, ad portus maris, et secum commoraturos, in auxilium guerræ Domini Regis, per quatuor septimanas: ita quod quilibet equitantium reciperet et haberet, pro expensis suis, per dictum tempus, viginti marcas; et quod dicta pecunia colligeretur in qualibet Warda; videlicet, tertia pars septimi denarii Domino Regi concessi.

Breve Regis missum prædictis civibus, post receptionem Litterarum quas iidem cives eidem Domino Regi prius miserant.

Royal writ, in reply to the letter sent by the citizens.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., civi-" bus et probis hominibus civitatis nostræ Londonia-" rum, salutem. Receptis litteris vestris quas nobis " ultimo destinastis, tenore perpendimus earundem " qualiter, ob defensionem regni nostri, desideriumque " nostrum adimplendum, gratanter et naturaliter gen-" tes vestras ad costeram maris, cum Edwardo, filio " nostro carissimo, et alibi, in obsequio nostro trans-" misistis. Unde vobis scimus grates, et regratiamur " cum effectu; rogantes quatinus gratitudinem, quam " in hiis et aliis erga nos hactenus ostendistis, con-" tinuare velitis in posterum, et opibus, quotiens " necesse videritis, declarare. Cæterum, cum de statu " quorundam alienigenarum, in nostra civitate præ-" dicta commorantium, formidetis ordinare, quousque " nostrum super hoc mandatum receperitis speciale, " prout nobis enuntiastis, vobis injungimus tenore " præsentium, et mandamus, quod per discretionem et " consilium dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum, Johannis " de Metingham, Johannis le Bretoun, Custodis, et " Radulphi de Sandwico, Constabularii Turris civitatis " nostræ prædictæ, quibus consimiliter mandavimus,

"ordinari inde faciatis quicquid ad securitatem civi-
"tatis ejusdem, necnon status nostri et regni emolu-
"mentum, videritis opportunum; rescribentes nobis,
"distincte et aperte, formam ordinationis hujusmodi
"sine mora, ut vobis subsequenter nostrum in hac
"parte beneplacitum rescribamus. Datum sub Privato
"Sigillo nostro, apud Rokesburghe, xi° die Maii, anno
"regni nostri vicesimo-quarto.

Breve de mittendo Cives ad ordinandum Novam Villam. F. 46. a.

"Edward, par la grace de Dieu, etc., a soun feial
"et loial Johan le Bretoun, soun Gardein de la cite
"de Loundres, et as bones genz de meismes la cite,
"salutz. Nous vous maundouns, fermement enjoig-
"naunz, qe vous faciez eslire de la meismes cite quatre
"prodeshommes des plus sachaunz et plus suffisaunz,
"qi mieuz sachent deviser, ordiner, et arayer une
"novele ville, au plus de profit de nous et de mar-
"chaunz; issi qe meismes ceus seient a nous, a Seynt
"Eadmon, lendemayn des Almes procheinement a venir,
"prestz et appareilliez de aler outre pur cele bosoigne,
"la ou nous lour enjoindrouns; et ceo en nule maniere
"ne soit lesse. Done soutz nostre Prive Seel, a Tugge-
"hale, le xxi jour de Septembre, lan de nostre regne
"xxiiii."

Royal writ, requiring the assistance of certain citizens in the foundation of a New Town.

Executio.

Per quod quidem mandatum, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, anno supradicto, convocati fuerunt omnes Aldermanni ejusdem civitatis, et quatuor homines de singulis Wardis ejusdem civitatis; qui omnes, unanimi assensu et consensu, elege-

Election of certain citizens in obedience to the said mandate.

runt Thomam Box, Henricum de Fingrie, Robertum Lovet, et Ricardum de Wendeleswortbe, de eundo apud Sanctum Edmundum, ut superius mandatum est.

F. 48. a.

Ordinationes Lorimariorum.

Ordinances of the Lorimers.

I. Ces sount les purveaunces qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ount purveu, par commun consail de eux touz, et par assentement Sire Willeme le fuiz Richard, ydonqe Meire de Loundres, et des autres Barouns de meme la citee, pur amendement et relevement du mester et honour de la cite, et pur touz giles et fausines abatre, lan du Roi Henri, le fuiz le Roi Johan, xlv. Ceo est a savoir—qe nul du mester ne forge ne oevre de nuyt nule manere de overaigne de lormerie; ne qe nul oevere jettee ne fundue mette en oevreyne; pur ceo qe est freinaunte chose, et maveise: ne nul viel lorein face redubber a revendre; si ceo ne seit qe auscun haut homme ou dame de la terre, ou prodome de la citee, voille faire son voil loreyn redubber ou reparailler, pur ceo qe il li semble bon queyntes ou eneyses.

No article of lorimery to be made at night.

Nor of cast iron.

No old bridle to be furbished up for sale.

II. Item, qe nul du mester ne oevre le Samedy, apres none sonee et refreydie a sa esglise parochiale.

No work to be done after noon on Saturday.

III. Item, qe les festes de Nostre Dame et les jours des Apostles, et lour veilles, apres none sonee; et les semaines de Nowel, Pasqe, et de Pentecouste, et les autres festes qe sunt comaundez en Seint Eglise a tenir, qe eus soient tenuz come le Dymayne.

Nor on certain feast-days.

IIII. Item, qe nul fortreie autre emprentiz, ne autri sergeaunt, dedenz son term, ne nul emprentiz receyve a mendre terme qe a x aunz, et ove xxx soulz au meyns; et jurge ydonqe lemprentiz de tenir les purveaunces en cest escrit contenuz.

No one to withdraw another's apprentice; nor to take an apprentice for less than ten years.

V. Item, qe nul estraunge qe vient en la cite pur mesoun tenir, ne forge ne ne oevre nule manere de lormerie, ne qe au mester apende, eynz quil eit done

Regulation as to strangers keeping house and

demi marc a la commune de Loundres pur sa entree, et ii soulz a la boiste daumoine; les queux ii soulz serront coillez par les gardeyns du mester, a relevement des prodeshomes du mester qe sunt enpoveriz; et donqe se mette en fraunke plegge, et jurge de tenir memes les purveaunces. working in the City.

VI. Item, qe nul estraunge soudeier soit resceu en le mester, einz quil eit done ii soulz a meme la boiste, e se mette en fraunke plegge, et asseure de tenir memes les purveaunces. Et a cestes purveaunces garder et meyntenir, sunt quatre prodeshommes esluz par tut le comun du mester; qe sunt jurez par le devauntdit Meire et les Barons de la cite; qe sil ya nul qe viegne countre cestes purveaunces, ou ne les voille tenir, les Wardeyns le moustrent au Meire qe donqe serra, et as Barons de la cite, qe les destreindront a tenir les purveaunces; et cil qe encountre vendra, durra demy marc dargent a la commune de Loundres pur le trespas, et ii soulz a la boiste avauntdite. Et sil est si povre quil neit dount paier le demy marc et les ii soulz, forjure le mester un an et un jour. Regulation as to strange journeymen being put under frank-pledge.

VII. Item, purveu est communement par touz ceux du mester, et de lour apprentiz et de souders du mester graunte, pur eux, et pur ceux qe apres eux vendront, quil durrount, chescun an, au Meire de Loundres un honeste et honurable lorein, a la Pasche; par issi qe les avantdites ordynaunces et purveaunces soient gardees, meintenues, et sustenues, par lui et les Barouns de la citee en la fourme avaundite. A new bridle to be presented to the Mayor each year. F. 48. b.

VIII. Cestes purveances avauntdites tenir et garder, touz ceus du mester ount jure, et devaunt le Meire avauntdist et les Barouns de la citee grauntee; et a greyndre seurte, touz les mestres du mester, et les Gardeyns ensement, cest escrit del emprente de lour seals ount conferme. Et demoere lune partie de cest escrit en tresorie de la cite, et lautre partie ovesqes les Wardeyns du mester. Confirmation of the above Ordinances.

Names of the Wardens.

IX. Ces sount les nouns des Wardeyns du mester devauntdit—Roger Gernet, Roberd de Trippelawe, Richard le Counte, Richard de Chewelle.

F. 40. a.

Articuli Fustariorum et Sellariorum Londoniarum.

Articles of the Saddlers and Joiners of London.

I. Pur ceo qe plusours grauntz damages aviegnent de jour en autre as grauntz seignours et au pueple de la terre, par la fausine de selerie; et les bones gentz, selers de Loundres, dient qe ceo nest mie par eus, mes est par les fusters: les queus bones gentz, fusters et selers de Loundres, vindrent devaunt Sire Johan le Blound, Meire, et les Audermans, le Luyndy proschein apres les utaves de Seint Michel, lan du regne le Roi Edward, fuiz le Roi Edward, secounde; et prient qe les pointz du mester de fusterie qe furent usez a tens de lour auncestres soient uncore tenuz et usez, et par vi loiaus gentz du mester, jurez, soyent serchez, esprovez, et merchez du merk qe a ceo averount title.

No joiner to make saddle-bows except on certain conditions.

II. Ceo est a savoir, qe nul fuster face arzons de seles, si noun de quarter, et qe le fust soit secche avaunt quel soit depeint. Et qe chescun fuyster eyt un certeyn merk, pur mercher touz les arzons quil fra.

No painter to paint saddles made out of the City, unless duly marked.

III. Et qe nul peyntour mette de peynt, ou colours, sur arzouns faitz hors de la ville, eynz quil soient veu et esprove, et merche du merke les ditz jurez: pur ceo qe les maveis emprentiz qe se fuent de lou[r] mestres, et autres faus hommes, se mettent au bois, et yleoqes fount lour oevre des arzouns desgluez, et les maundent de nutauntre as peyntours et as [1] seles denz la fraunchise; et les peyntours et les faus selers les receyvent pur le marche, les uns depeyntent vertz,

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[1] Properly *selers*, 'saddlers,' as in the copy in *Liber Horn*; or *seelers*, as in that in *Letter-Book* C., f. 102.

les autres desgluez; et issi sount mis en oevre pur haste des grauntz seignours et des estraunges; et quaunt ce fu[st] est seke, et se retret, et vient a bosoyne,[1] defaut et dechet. E pur ceo, est purveu qe nul fuster oevre au bois; et touz les fustz qe les ditz jurez troverount faus, frount aporter a la Gihale, et yleoqes soient juggez, et de yleoqes porte a Westchepe, et ars.

IIII. Et qe nul fuster ne receyve aprentiz, si le seignour ne soit fraunk homme de la citee, et quil soit de poair de li sustenir a parfaire sez covenauntz, et qil le face enrouler en la Chaumbre de la Gihale, dedenz le primer an, sur la peyne qe appent. Et si son mestre ne lui presente, les quatre jurez le presentent. **Regulations as to apprenticeship to joiners.**

V. Et qe nul fuster oevre de son mester de nuyt, mes taunsoulement de jour. **No joiner to work at night.**

VI. Et qe nul fuster, ne autre, face forestal de merim qe appent a fusterie, venaunt vers la cite, en bois ne en autre leu, mes soit mene a la cite pur servir le people, come avaunt ces houres soleit estre, sur peine qe appent a forstallour. **Joiners not to forestal wood employed in their business.**

VII. Et qe nul fuster ne sustree autri apprentiz, ne autri louwiz, denz son terme, sur peyne de i mar a paier a la Chaumbre. Et qe nul fuster ne ave nul veil arzoun depece. **No joiner to withdraw another's apprentice or hired servant.**

VIII. Fustarii jurati ad custodiendum Articulos prædictos—Rogerus Podyfat, Ricardus de Enefeld, Ricardus le White, Johannes de Wyncestre, Robertus de[2] Domowe, Ricardus Danyel. **Joiners sworn to observe these Articles.**

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[1] The word *desjoigne* is omitted here. It is found in the other copies.

[2] *Donemowa* in Liber Horn.

F. 50. a. *Statuta Poletriæ facta tempore Henrici le Waleis, Majoris Londoniarum.*

Ordinances of the Poulterers.

Tempore[1] Henrici le Waleys, Majoris Londoniarum, Nicholai de Wyntonia, Henrici de Coventre, Vicecomitum, præcepto Domini Regis, assensu que consensu magnatum regni et civium prædictorum, statuta sunt hæc, scilicet,—

No dealer to forestal poultry.

I. Quod nullus mango amodo exeat a civitate obviando eis qui poletriam deferent ad civitatem, pro aliqua emptione facienda ab eis; sed in civitate emat, postquam emptores Domini Regis, Baronum, et civium, quæ sibi necessaria fuerint, emerint et habuerint; videlicet, post horam tertiam, et non ante.

Regulated prices for certain articles of poultry.

II. Et tunc sic emat, quod possit dare meliorem gallinam pro iii obolis, et duos pullos gallinæ meliores pro iii obolis, et unum caponem meliorem pro ii denariis obolo; et, a Pascha usque festum Pentecostes, ancam domesticam pastam, meliorem, pro v denariis; et, a festo Pentecostes usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, pro iiii denariis; et, ab eodem festo per totum annum, semper, meliorem, pro iii denariis. Item, ancam roseram meliorem pro iiii denariis. Item, tres pullos columbarum meliores pro i denario. Item, i maillard pro iii obolis. Item, ii tercelles pro iii obolis. Item, ii wodecokes pro iii obolis; et unum perdricem meliorem pro iii obolis; et quatuor bekates pro uno denario; et xii alaudas pro uno denario. Item, unum fesantum meliorem pro iiii denariis. Item, unum butore meliorem pro vi denariis. Item, unum heyronum meliorem pro vi denariis. Item, unum corluvum meliorem pro.[2] Item, unum plumerum meliorem pro i denario; et unum cygnum pro iii solidis; et unam gruem

[1] A.D. 1274.

[2] The price is accidentally omitted.

meliorem pro iii solidis; et pavonem meliorem pro xii denariis.

Item, unum cuniculum meliorem, cum pelle, pro iiii denariis; et, sine pelle, pro iii denariis; et carnem meliorem leporis pro iii obolis. Et unum capriolum, a Natale Domini usque ad Carniprivium, meliorem, pro x denariis, et, aliis temporibus anni, pro vi denariis, meliorem; et unum agnum meliorem, inter Natale Domini et Carniprivium, pro vi denariis, et, aliis temporibus anni, pro iiii denariis. **Prices of rabbits, hares, kids, and lambs.**

Ordinatio renovata pro Cordewaneriis. F. 51. a.

I. Die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi, Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxi°, per Dominos, Johannem le Blound, Majorem Londoniarum, Hugonem Pourte et Simonem de Paris, Vicecomites, Willelmum de Leire, et alios Aldermannos, renovata fuit Ordinatio subsequens, in hæc verba:— **Renewed Ordinance of the Cordwainers.**

II. Pur ceo qe plusours bone gentz, cordewaners de la citee de Loundres, ount fait entendre a Johan le Blound, Meire, et as Audermans de meme la citee, qe aucune gent de lour mester overent fause chose, ceo est asavoir, medlent bazene ove cordewan, et quir de vel ove quir de vache, et chiselent soulers de bazeyne, de quir de vel et de chen, et les vendent as chevalers et autres grauntz seignours de la terre pur cordewan et cheveril. **Fraudulent practices as to the substitution of inferior leather.**

III. Et qe plusours du mester marchaundent ove privez et estraunges, et ne sount mie franks hommes, ne jurez a la fraunchise, en graunt esclaundre du mester, et damage du commun poeple de la terre, riches et povres—ordyne est, com avaunt ces hures graunt temps fust purveu et establi, qe ceux qe taillent et fount soullers, quil ne medlent nule manere de quir **That persons not freemen, follow the trade.** **These practices forbidden.**

ove autre, mes le facent enterement de un quir; et qe nul ne chisele soullers de bazeyne, de quir de vel, ne de chen; ne vende nule manere de quir pur autre qil est; sur forfaiture de perdre la chose faite, et sur gref amerciement.

For carrying out these Ordinances, four substantial men of the trade elected.

IIII. Et a ces poyntz sustenir et parfournir, sunt eslutz quatre prodhomes du mester, par assent des gentz de meme le mester; ceo est a savoir, Huwe de Asshebourne, Johan de Redynge, Daniel de Ciltre, et Peres de Sevecampe, qe sount jurez devaunt le dist Meire et les Audermans, le Luyndi proschein apres la feste Seynt Laurenz, lan avauntdit; qe sount chargez de aler, chescun moys au meins, et totes les hures qaunt il entendront qe mester serra, parmi le mester, et fere le serche; et les choses quil troverount faites et medlez, come avaunt est dit, prendrount et porterount en la Chaumbre de la Gihale, a prendre lour agard devaunt le Meire et les Audermans, solom la lei et les usages de la cite de Loundres.

Who are to present to the Chamberlain the names of offenders.

V. Et les ditz quatre hommes sount chargez par lour serment, qe touz les nouns de ceux qe se fount mestres cordewaners et autres, fesours de soulers, et marchaundent ove privez et estraunges, qe ne sunt nient jurez a la fraunchise; qil presentent lour nouns au Chaumbelain de la commune, pur moustrer au Meire et as Audermans.

The said inspectors to be bound by oath.

VI. Et les ditz quatre hommes sunt chargez par lour serment, quil ne sei feyndront nyent, ne sei demettront de faire le serche avauntdist, chescun sur peyne de xx soulz, a paier a la comunalte, ci la qe autres soient esluz et jurez devaunt le Meire et les Audermans, de fere ceo de quei il sunt chargez.

Journeymen of the trade to make no provisions to the prejudice of the public.

VII. Et defendu est qe les serjauntz overours de la cordewanerie, ne autres, ne facent nul congregacioun pur faire purveaunce qe soit prejudice au mester et damage au commun people; sur peyne denprisonement.

De mensuris Stracorum de Rotis ad carectas. F. 51. b.

Ex gravi querela ferronum de civitate Londoniarum, facta Elyæ Russell, tunc Majori Londoniarum, et Aldermannis, de eo quod fabri de Waldis, et alii mercatores, deferentes ferruras rotarum ad carettas ad civitatem Londoniarum multo curtiores quam antiquitus esse consueverunt, ad grave damnum et scandalum totius officii ferronum de civitate prædicta, remedium super præmissis postulantium, capta fuit Inquisitio de hominibus legalibus et fidedignis; qui præsentaverunt tres virgas ferreas de justa et antiquitus usitata longitudine stracorum, ac etiam de longitudine et latitudine groporum ad rotas carettarum. Quæ virgæ signatæ signo Cameræ Gihaldæ Londoniarum; quarum una remanet in prædicta Camera; et alia virga deliberata fuit die Lunæ proxima ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxix°, Johanni Dode et Roberto de Padingtone, ferronibus de Foro; et tertia virga deliberata fuit, die Lunæ supradicta Johanni de Wymondesham, ferroni de Ponte.

Ordinance upon Inquisition as to the length of strakes of wheels.

Recital of grievances in reference thereto.

Three iron rods to be kept as patterns.

One at Guildhall.

A second in the possession of two blacksmiths of Cheap.

The third of a blacksmith of London Bridge.

Qui Johannes, Robertus, et Johannes, juraverunt, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, quod de die in diem præmunirent omnes mercatores hujusmodi ferramenta ad civitatem Londoniarum deferentes, tam de Waldis quam aliunde, quod ipsi amodo non deferant hujusmodi ferramenta, nisi sint de longitudine et latitudine prædicta, super forisfacturam prædictorum ferramentorum; et quod hujusmodi ferramenta quæ inventa fuerint contra Assisam prædictam, post festum Paschæ proximo sequens, omnino sint forisfacta, etc.

Oath made by the said smiths to perform the duties of their office.

F. 52. a. *Quædam Consideratio facta, per Consilium proborum virorum, ad sedandam iram et pacificandam civitatem, et contra Incendium, cum Dei adjutorio, muniendam.*

Civic regulations and Assize of Buildings promulgated after the Great Fire of London, A.D. 1212. Scotales only to be allowed to those who will build with stone. Regulation as to fires in bakeries and breweries. Regulation as to carpenters,

II. In primis, consiliunt quod omnes Scotallæ defendantur, nisi de illis qui habuerint licentiam per Commune Consilium civitatis apud Gildhallam; præter eos qui volunt ædificare de lapide, ut civitas, sit secura; ita quod, id quod inde exibit tradatur duobus probis hominibus, et per eos ponatur in emendationem ædificii. Et quod nullus pistor forniat, vel braciator braciat, de nocte, neque de arundine, vel stramine, vel stipula, nisi tantum de bosco.

III. Item, carpentarii non capiant nisi tres denarios et conredium in diem, vel iiii denarios et obolum, sine conredio, pro omnibus.

Plasterers, and tilers.

IV. Cæmentarii et tegulatores capiant idem pretium. Servientes autem prædictorum cæmentariorum et aliorum, accipiant tres obolos, cum conredio, vel tres denarios pro omnibus.

Workers of freestone.

V. Sculptores lapidum liberorum ii denarios obolum, cum conredio, vel quatuor denarios pro omnibus.

White-washers, daubers, and torchers.

VI. Item, dealbatores, et luti appositores, et torchiatores, ii denarios, cum conredio, vel iii denarios obolum pro omnibus. Servientes illorum iii obolos, cum conredio, vel ii denarios obolum pro omnibus.

Delvers and sievemen.

VII. Fodiatores, et qui operantur cum civeriis, iii obolos, cum conredio, vel ii denarios obolum pro omnibus.

Cook-shops on the Thames to be white-washed and plastered, and the inner partitions to be removed.

VIII. Item, consuluerunt quod omnes coquinæ super Thamisiam dealbentur et plastrientur, intus et extra; et omnia intus claustra et diversoria deponantur omnino; ita quod non remaneat nisi simpliciter domus et thalamus.

IX. Quicunque ædificare voluerit, videat, sicut se et sua diligit, quod non cooperiat de arundine, nec de junco, nec de aliquo modo straminis, neque stipula; nisi sit de tegula, vel cingula, vel bordo, vel, si contingct, de plumbo aut [1]estra detorchiato, infra civitatem vel Portsokne. Roofs not to be covered with reeds, rushes, straw, or stubble; but only with tiles, shingles, or boards, etc.

X. Item, omnes domus quæ usque nunc sunt copertæ arundine vel junco, qui possint plastriari, plastrientur infra octo dies. Et qui infra terminum ita factæ non fuerint, per Aldermannum et legales homines de visneto prosternantur. All roofs now covered with reeds or rushes, to be plastered over within eight days.

XI. Omnes domus quæ sunt proximæ domis lapideis in Foro, quæ sunt de ligno, unde domus lapidea vel Forum sit in periculo, per visum Majoris et Vicecomitum, et proborum virorum civitatis, salve emendentur, aut sine omni exceptione, cujuscumque sint, prosternantur. Certain wooden houses in Cheap, to be removed.

XII. Excubiæ, et qui vigilant de nocte ad [civitatem] custodiendam, exeant per diem et redeant per diem; vel illi a quo missi fuerint sint in misericordia civitatis de xl solidis. Et quod omnes domus in quibus furnietur vel bracietur, dealbentur et plastrientur, intus et extra, ut salvum sit contra incendium. The watches for the night to be set in daylight and to come in at daylight. All bakeries and brew-eries to be white-washed and plastered.

XIII. Omnes operarii qui locandi sunt, si hæc prædicta non servaverint, qui de civitate sint et de Portsokne, et id non teneant, tota terra sua, et domus, et catalla, penitus amittantur, et integre remaneant ad opus civitatis. Et nullus qui sit de civitate vel Portsokne plus illis donet, in fide qua Deo et civitati tenetur. All workmen on hire, to observe these regulations. No one to pay workmen beyond the rates prescribed.

XIIII. Omnes Aldermanni crocum aptum et cordam habeant; et qui non habuerit infra terminum positum, sit in misericordia civitatis. [2]Operarii autem extranei qui veniunt in civitatem, et prædictam considerationem sequi noluerint, corpora eorum attachiantur, donec coram Each Alderman to provide a crook and a cord. F. 52. b.

[1] An error, not improbably, for *extra*, as in MS. Add. Brit. Mus. 14,252.

[2] This passage, down to *audituri*, would seem properly to follow *tenetur*.

A vessel full of water recommended to be placed before every door.

Majore et probis hominibus ducantur, ibique judicium suum audituri. Bonum etiam dicunt esse, duntaxat, quod coram unaquaque domo plena cuva aquæ adsit, sive lignea sit sive lapidea.

Particulars of the Great Fire, on the 2nd July in the 14th year of King John.

XV. Hæc facta sunt autem anno Regis Johannis xiiii°, mense Julii, die Lunæ, xxiiii^ta^ die mensis, apud Guihallam, Henrico, filio Aylwyni, tunc Majore, cæterisque ejusdem civitatis Baronibus, ibidem tunc existentibus; civitati mederi volentes super infortunium ignis quod ibi evenerat in Translatione Sancti Benedicti, per decem dies antea, eodem anno et mense. Qui ignis inconsolabiliter Pontem Londoniarum et quamplurima nobilium ædificia, cum innumerabilibus hominum mulierumque funeribus, usque ad nihilum destruxit.

F. 53. a.

Ordinatio renovata de Clericis tenentibus Hustengum.

Ordinance directing that the Sheriffs shall see the pleas of Hustings duly enrolled.

Die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Matthiæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxx^mo^, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoniarum, Galfridum de Nortone, Willelmum de Leyre, Willelmum de Betoyne, Willelmum le Mazeliner, Walterum de Finchingfeld, Ricardum de Gloucestre, Adam de Fulham, Johannem de Cantuaria, Richerum de Refham, Nicholaum Picote, Simonem de Paris, Johannem de Vinetria, Hugonem Pourte, et alios Aldermannos, concordatum fuit, unanimi assensu et consensu, quod isti Vicecomites, sicut et cæteri Vicecomites temporibus retroactis, ex consuetudine existentes in civitate Londoniarum, inveniant et sustineant clericos—*etc.* [See "*Liber Albus,*" p. 402.]

De Judiciis reddendis.

Judgments in the Court of Hustings to be given

Die Mercurii proxima post festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno prædicto, per prædictum Majorem,

Elyam Russel, et alios Aldermannos, concordatum fuit quod nullum judicium sit redditum—*etc.* [See "*Liber* "*Albus*," p. 403.] In presence of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Quod Petentes semper sint parati.

Die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi sexto, concessum est et statutum, per omnes Aldermannos existentes ad judicia reddenda hac die, quod non expectetur præsentia aliquorum petentium—*etc.* [See [1]"*Liber Albus*," p. 403.] Plaintiffs to be at all times ready in Court.

De Rotulis Vicecomitum de Intrusionibus in Camera liberandis.

Die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Martini, in hyeme, anno Regis Edwardi prædicti xxxii°, per Johannem le Blound, Majorem Londoniarum, Johannem Wengrave, Willelmum de Leyre, et alios Aldermanno[s], Johannem de Lincolne et Johannem de Paris, Vicecomites, ordinatum fuit et statutum, per communem assensum, quod omnes et singuli Vicecomites Londoniarum afferant rotulos—*etc.* [See "*Liber Albus*," p. 404.] The Sheriffs to present their Rolls of Pleas of Novel Disseisin and Mort d'Ancestor on leaving office.

Querimonia de Placitis.

F. 53. b.

Die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii, Papæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiiii^to^, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoni- To ensure the due enrolment of the pleas, certain Aldermen are

[1] For "*per breve Regis*," as in *Liber Albus*, the reading is "*nisi per breve;*" for "*puniatur*," "*puniantur*;" and for "*audiatur*," "*audientur*."

named, of whom one at least must be present at each Sheriffs' Court.

arum, Johannem de Wengrave, Willelmum de Leire, et alios Aldermannos, Willelmum Cosin et Reginaldum de Thunderle, Vicecomites, concordatum et ordinatum est, pro eo quod prædictis Majori et Aldermannis, aliisque, clamor et querimonia pervenerunt, quod Vicecomites et clerici sui non irrotulant, nec irrotulari permittunt, legitimas exceptiones nec allegationes narratorum et partium, in placitis coram eis placitatis, secundum quod allegantur et proponuntur; sed aliquam partem allegationum et placitorum irrotulant, aliquam omittant, pro voluntate sua, quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam nisi quatuor Aldermanni, videlicet Johannes de Wengrave, Willelmus de Leyre, Walterus de Finchingfeld, et Richerus de Refham, vel tres, vel duo, vel saltem unus—*etc.* [See "*Liber Albus,*" p. 404.]

Ordinatio de Brevibus returnandis.

Writs, before their return, to be shewn to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Similiter, pro eo quod plura mala evenerunt communitati ac Vicecomitibus per returna brevium, per prædictos Majorem et Aldermannos, die Veneris prædicto concordatum et ordinatum est, quod[1] Vicecomitum, clericorum, aut ballivorum, aliquod breve, in aliquo communitatem tangens, de cætero returnat, antequam illud prædictis Majori et Aldermannis, vel eorum majori parti, demonstraverit; et quod per illorum consilium[2] returnat. Et ad hoc faciendum, jurati sunt omnes Vicecomites, clerici, et ballivi, tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis, die prædicto, coram prædictis Majore et Aldermannis, etc., quod si fecerint, et super hoc legitime possint convinci, ab officio suo amoveantur, absque officio aliquo rehabendo in futurum, etc.

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[1] The word *nullus* is omitted here. See *Liber Albus*, p. 404.

[2] In *Liber Albus*, "*retornum fiat.*"

De Inobedientia Vicecomitum.

Similiter etiam, pro eo quod plura mala evenerunt communitati ac Vicecomitibus per inobedientiam, ignominiam, et rebellionem Vicecomitum, clericorum, et servientium, per prædictos Majorem et Aldermannos, die Veneris prædicto, concordatum et ordinatum fuit, quod omnes Vicecomites, clerici, et servientes—*etc.* [See "*Liber Albus,*" p. 405.]

The Sheriffs and others to pay due obedience to their superiors.

Ordinatio facta anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xi°, de eo quod Vicecomites Londoniarum non traderent Vicecomitatum Middelsexiæ ad firmam.

Die Lunæ in festo Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, in placitis terrarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, undecimo, per considerationem Henrici le Waleys, tunc Majoris Londoniarum, Gregorii de Rokesleye, Philippi Cissoris, Stephani Asshwy, Willelmi de Farendone, et Nicholai de Wyntone, Roberti de Basinge, Radulphi de Alegate, Roberti de Rokesle, Wolmari de Essexe, Johannis Adrian, Johannis de Gisorcio, Johannis filii Petri, Aldermannorum, Martini Box et Jordani Godchepe, Vicecomitum Londoniarum, ad instantiam et supplicationem communitatis prædictæ civitatis, pro diversis gravaminibus prædictæ communitati multotiens evenientibus, concordatum et consideratum fuit, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amodo non traderent Comitatum Middelsexiæ ad firmam.

Ordinance that the Sheriffs shall not let the Shrievalty of Middlesex to farm.

F. 54. a.

Ordinatio facta anno regni Regis Edwardi xxvii°, quod Vicecomites qui remanerunt in Arreragiis erga Regem capiantur et imprisonentur, donec de Arreragiis satisfecerint.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Matthiæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi

Sheriffs in arrear to the King to be im-

prisoned until the monies due are paid.

xxvii°, concordatum fuit per Henricum le Galeis, Majorem, Galfridum de Nortone, Willelmum le Mazeliner, Nicholaum de Farndone, Ricardum de Gloucestre, Willelmum de Betonia, Johannem Wade, Johannem de Dunstaple, Walterum de Finchingfeud, Willelmum de Leire, Eliam Russel, Ricardum de Hunilane, Adam de Hallingberi, Nicholaum Picot, Salamonem le Cotiller, Thomam Romeyn, quod ipsi qui fuerunt Vicecomites, et super compota sua remanerunt in arreragiis erga Dominum Regem, capiantur, et custodiantur donec de prædictis arreragiis satisfecerint. Et hoc affirmatum fuit in præsentia communitatis.

Manucaptio Martini de Aumbresbire, Vicecomitis Londoniarum.

Mainprise of a Sheriff in arrear to the King.

Die Lunæ in festo Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxiii°, concessum fuit per Custodem Willelmum de Hereforde, Stephanum Asswy, Adam de Fulham, Henricum le Bole, Nicholaum de Farndone, Willelmum de Betoyne, Walterum de Finchingfeud, ibidem præsentes, quod Martinus de Aumbresbire, nuper Vicecomes Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, deliberetur per manucaptionem prædictorum Walteri de Finchingfeud, Nicholai de Farndone, et Reginaldi de Frowike; qui ipsum Martinum manuceperunt ad acquietandum communitatem civitatis Londoniarum de omnibus debitis in quibus idem Martinus tenetur Domino Regi, tam de firma quam de omnibus aliis debitis de tempore quo fuit Vicecomes etc., infra instantem diem Dominicam proximo futuram, vel ad returnandum corpus ejus prisonæ qua prius etc., dicta die Dominica; et quod interim terras et tenementa, bona et catalla sua, alio modo non vendat seu alienabit. Quod si fecerit, vel ipsum prisonæ non returnaverint ad prædictam diem etc., vel prædictam communitatem non acquietaverit,

unusquisque eorum, pro toto in solidum, obligat se et hæredes suos, ad prædictam communitatem acquietandam, et in omnibus conservare indemnem de omnibus debitis supradictis de tempore quo fuit Vicecomes, etc. Et volunt et concedunt, quod de terris et tenementis suis, bonis et catallis suis, prædicta debita sine contradictione aliqua leventur, etc.

Ordinatio de Compoto Camerariorum. F. 54. b.

Ordinance as to delivery of the Chamberlain's accounts.

Memorandum, quod die Sabbati proxima post festum Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxviii°, concordatum fuit per Elyam Russel, tunc Majorem Londoniarum, Galfridum de Nortone, Willelmum de Leire, et [1] aliorum Aldermannorum, quod omnes Camerarii Cameræ Gihaldæ Londoniarum qui pro tempore erunt, de cætero, quolibet anno, infra festum Sancti Michaelis et festum Apostolorum Symonis et Judæ, coram Majore qui pro tempore erit, vel aliquo alio certo per ipsum et Aldermannos electo, reddant compotum de toto tempore eorum quo extiterint Camerarii Cameræ prædictæ.

Ordinatio Apprenticiorum.

Ordinance as to Enrolment of the names of Apprentices.

Memorandum, quod dictis die et anno, coram dictis Majore et Aldermannis, concordatum fuit, quod omnes apprenticii qui de cætero infra primum annum a dominis suis non intrentur in papyro, quod nomina eorum irrotulentur in quadam schedula, et in proximo Hustengo Majori et Aldermannis ostendentur; ita quod, per Majorem duo Aldermanni eligentur, et associentur Camerario Cameræ qui pro tempore erit; ita quod

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[1] So in the original.

præfati duo Aldermanni, una cum Camerario, habeant plenam potestatem ad audiendum et terminandum, et fines recipiendum de prædictis apprenticiis.

F. 55. a.

Ordinatio Couereariorum Peletriæ.

Ordinance of the Curriers and Pelterers.

Die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno Regis Edwardi supradicto, concordatum fuit per prædictos Majorem et Aldermannos, et per probos et legales homines de officio peletriæ et couereariorum, quod de cætero operarii de officio couereariorum non magis capiant; videlicet, pro milliario de grisevere, v solidos. Item, pro stranglino et polan, et cujuslibet alterius nigri operis, v solidos vi denarios; et pro roskyn, iiii solidos vi denarios: et pro centum de coningis de Anglia, xii denarios; et pro centum de coningis de Hispania, viii denarios; et pro centum de scrimpyns, vii denarios. Et concedunt præfati courearii, quod si de cætero contigerit, quod absit, aliquem vel aliquos dicti officii couereariorum contra istam Ordinationem in aliquo evenire, et super hoc sint convicti, quod per tres homines de officio peletriæ, et unum hominem de officio couereariorum, qui ad hoc erunt electi et jurati, facient emendationem secundum quantitatem delicti, prout per præfatos quatuor homines adjudicetur. Et ad istam Ordinationem observandam, per homines utriusque officii electi sunt, videlicet, Philippus de Nortone, Simon de Bruchtone, Johannes de Cornewaille, pelliparii, et Martinus le Coureour.

Election of overseers.

De Custodibus Pontis Londoniarum.

Wardens of London Bridge sworn duly to account.

Die Jovis, in septimana Pentecostes, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxvi^to^, Willelmus de Wetherenghey, Capellanus, Willelmus Jordan, et

Johannos de Bevere, jurati fuerunt ad custodiendum Pontem Londoniarum, et fideliter recipiendum et reddendum inde compotum, cum ad hoc requisiti fuerint. Thomas Romayn, Aldermannus, juratus coadjutor similiter, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens, sine compoto reddendo.

De Manerio de Leuesham.

Die Mercurii, in festo Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, anno supradicto, frater Johannes de Leuesham, frater Domus Pontis Londoniarum, devenit ballivus manerii de Leuesham, curam et administrationem omnium bonorum admittens, etc.; et per sacramentum suum obligavit se ad reddendum inde rationabilem compotum, etc.

Bailiff of the Manor of Lewesham sworn duly to account.

Quod Domus quæ vocatur "Le Hales," spectat ad Pontem Londoniarum.

Die Mercurii proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno supradicto, Robertus le Treyere et Stephanus Pykeman, cives Londonarium, venerunt coram Henrico le Galeys, Majore, et Aldermannis, etc.; et cognoverunt, quod debent custodibus Pontis Londoniarum sexaginta libras, quatuor solidos, et decem denarios, sterlingorum; scilicet, quilibet eorum in solidum, de quibusdam arreragiis cujusdam redditus exeuntis de quadam domo, quæ vocatur "*le Hales;*" quæ quidem domus spectat ad auxilium prædicti Pontis, ex donatione et dimissione Domini Henrici le Galeys. Quam quidem domum prædictam iidem Stephanus et Robertus habent, ex dimissione communitatis civitatis prædictæ, usque ad terminum vitæ ipsorum, etc., pro quodam annuo redditu Ponti supradicto, etc., solvendo eisdem custodibus apud Gihaldam Londoniarum, die

The rents of a house called "Le Hales" given for the support of London Bridge. Acknowledgment of their liability by the tenants thereof.

F. 58. b. Domínica proxima post festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula, anno supradicto, absque omni et ulteriori dilatione, etc. Et nisi fecerint, concedunt et bene volunt, quod Major et Aldermanni prædicti capiant in manum civitatis prædictæ totam prædictam domum quæ vocatur "*Le Hales*," cum suis pertinentiis, et eam habeant et teneant quiete de prædictis Roberto et Stephano, tanquam forisfactam, sine aliqua contradictione prædictorum Roberti et Stephani, et sine omni calumnia, integre in perpetuum, etc.

Et nihilominus concedunt pro se, hæredibus, vel executoribus suis, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ fieri faciant de terris et tenementis, bonis, et catallis ipsorum, in quorumcunque manus devenerint, prædictas lx libras, iiii solidos, et decem denarios, ad opus Pontis prædicti, etc. Et quoad decem marcas quas custodes Pontis ab eis exigebant, dicunt quod de eisdem x marcis computarunt coram Thoma Cros, et allocantur eis super compotum suum; unde vocant compotum, etc. Et postea, bene concedunt pro se, hæredibus, et executoribus suis, quod si prædictæ decem marcæ non allocabantur eis in compoto præfati Thomæ Cros, nuper custode Pontis prædicti, quod extunc Vicecomites Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ fieri faciant prædictas x marcas de bonis et catallis ipsorum, ubicumque fuerint inventa, tam infra libertatem quam extra, ad opus Pontis prædicti, etc.

Ordinatio de la Newe Feire.

Ordinance as to the "New Fair," held by certain lawless characters in Soper's Lane.

Die Jovis proxima ante festum Pentecostes, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxv, ordinatum fuit in præsentia Domini Johannis le Bretoun, tunc Custodis Londoniarum, Thomæ de Suffolk, Adæ de Fuleham, tunc Vicecomitum, Walteri de Finchingfeud, Willelmi le Mazeliner, Johannis de Dunstaple,

Ricardi Eswy, Willelmi de Betoigne, Salomonis le Cotiller, et Henrici le Bole, Aldermannorum, quod pro homicidiis et contumeliis ortis inter notos et ignotos, pro convocatione latronum in foro conventorum, pro cissoribus loculorum, et aliorum malefactorum contra pacem Domini Regis, quod quoddam forum de novo factum post prandium apud Sopereslane, quod dicitur "*la Newe Feire,*" amodo omnino deleatur, sub pœna amissionis rei emptæ et venditioni portatæ, ne iterum fiat. Quod quidem forum factum fuit per extraneos, forinsecos, mendicantes, et a Londoniis per tres leucas vel quatuor habitantes.

Et ordinatio facta fuit per subscriptos, una cum Aldermannis præscriptis, videlicet—per Johannem le Cofrer, Willelmum de Stanford, Adam Braz, Rogerum le Barber, Lucam de Ware, Willelmum Flori, Walterum le Chaundeler, Stephanum de Badham, Willelmum Bernard, Stephanum Bernard, Robertum de Chalfhunte, Robertum de Hormes, Rogerum le Ferrour, Robertum de Fingerie, Radulphum de Honylane, Ricardum de Lamhethe, Johannem le Bevere, Henricum le Blont, Willelmum Coke, Robertum de Glovernia, Petrum de Combe, Philippum Turgis, Thomam Sely, Gregorium Lorimer, Willelmum le Red, Thomam de Waledene, Nicholaum le Coffrer, Saerum le Spicer, Robertum le Treyer, Robertum Pykeman, Reginaldum Barber, Alanum de Suffolk, Willelmum de Hadham, Henricum le Rous, Thomam Brounynge, Willelmum Poyntel, Johannem le Lounge, Rogerum atte Vigne, Symonem Bolimer, Thomam Aspelon, Adam le Rei, Willelmum Canoun, Willelmum Amys, Ricardum de Broford, et alios.

F. 56. b.

Memorandum, quid et quantum Clericus Capitalis Vicecomitum Londoniarum capiet per annum.

Provision as to the future salary and perquisites of the Sheriffs' Chief Clerk.

Inprimis, Capitalis Clericus unius Vicecomitis accipiet per annum, pro stipendiis suis, centum solidos, ad quatuor anni terminos, per æquales portiones. Et præterea, accipiet de domino suo duas robas per annum; videlicet, unam ad Natale Domini; et illa roba erit furrata cum *bissches;* aut accipiet pro furura sua unam marcam argenti. Et aliam robam habebit ad Pascham; et illa roba erit lineata cum cindone; aut accipiet pro illa roba ii marcas.

Quantum Secundarius et Servientes capient per annum a Dominis suis.

As to the salary and perquisites of the Secondary, or Second Clerk.

Secundarius Clericus Vicecomitis habebit per annum, pro stipendiis suis, l solidos ad quatuor anni terminos principales, per æquales portiones. Et præterea, habebit duas robas per annum, eodem modo, et ad eosdem terminos, et de eodem pretio prout Capitalis Clericus capit. Et præterea, accipiet pro oblationibus suis dimidiam marcam per annum, videlicet, medietatem ad Natale Domini et aliam medietatem ad Pascha.

As to the salary and perquisites of the Sheriffs' serjeants.

Duo servientes unius Vicecomitis capient per annum, pro stipendiis suis, ii marcas, ad quatuor terminos, per æquales portiones. Et præterea, accipient ad Natale Domini, uterque eorum, unam robam furratam; vel pro furura sua dimidiam marcam, uterque eorum, xl denarios. Et præterea, uterque eorum habebit ad Pascha unam tunicam *de estate,* vel dimidiam marcam pro tunica. Et præterea, uterque eorum habebit, pro oblationibus suis, iiii solidos per annum; videlicet, medietatem ad Natale, et aliam medietatem ad Pascha. Et tantum solvet alius Vicecomes Clericis et servientibus suis.

Ordinatio facta tempore Gregorii de Rokesle, Majoris, et per xxiiii Aldermannos, de Carpentariis, Cæmentariis, et aliis Operariis. F. 57. a

I. Des charpenters, de mazouns, de plastrers, de daubours, de teulers, et des servauntz de ces et des autres overours, est ordyne issint; qe chescun charpenter, entre le Seint Michel et le Seint Martin, preigne le jour quatre deners pur totes chose, ou iii oboles pur ses souz, et la table le seignour del oevre; et ceo soit a la volunte le seignour, le quel quil voldra meuz. Et puys, entre la feste Seint Martin et la Chaundelure, iii deners le jour pur totes choses, ou i dener et la table. Et puis, entre la Chaundelure et la Pasche, iiii deners le jour pur totes choses, ou iii oboles et la table le seignour; et entre la Pasche et la Feste Seint Michel, v deners le jour pur totes choses, ou ii deners le jour, et la table son seignour. E en ceste fourme, quaunt la semayne est pleynement overable, le charpenter eyt avaunt le Samedi, com pur le jour plener. Et le Dimayne suaunt, quaunt rien ne fait, rien ne preigne. Et a totes solempnes festes quaunt homme june, eyent auxi com pur plener jour, si qil oevrent jesqes au seir; et nyent ne preigne le jour de feste suaunt; ne a nul autre jour de feste, ne a Dymeyne, quaunt rien ne oevre, rien ne preigne. Cestes condicions, come de soudees et de la manere avauntdite de overir, soyent auxi mazouns mestres, et auxint charpenters mestres, et autre teulers mestres, et plastrers de plastre mestres De lour serjauntz est ordyne, qe les fesours du morter, et les portours auxi bien as mazons come as plastrers, ou as teulers et fesours de murs de ter, et qe vont a ces oevres, preignent entre la Seint Michel et la feste Seint Martin, et entre la Chaundelour et la Pasche, chescun, ii deners pur totes choses; et entre la feste Seynt Martin et la Chaundeloure, ii deners; et entre la Pasche et la Seint Michel, iii deners pur totes choses.

Ordinance made *temp.* Edward I., as to the wages of carpenters, masons, plasterers, daubers, and tilers.

Ordinance as to the wages of their servants.

Ordinance as to the wages of paviours.

II. Les pavours preignent en totes seysons, pur la toise faire du pavement bien et loiaument, ceo est a savoir, vii pees dimy de lunge, et de lee del pee [1] v Pol, ii deners, et nent plus.

Ordinance as to the prices of cartage. No person to give beyond the fixed payments.

III. De les charetters qe menent le sablun, et le arcil, et la gravele; prendrount pur chescune charette i dener, et nent plus. Et deit estre la charette de un quarter pleyn coumble, et si meins soit, soit forfait. Et si nul homme de la citee plus doune a nul overour qe ci nest escrit et comaunde, soit en la merci de la ville de xl soulz, saunz nul pardoun avoir, ne nul relees, puis quil soit atteint.

Sacramentum Cœmentariorum ad custodiendum Officium.

Oath made by a mason to do his duty in all matters in reference to his trade.

Die Lunæ proxima ante festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii regis Henrici, xxix°, coram Elya Russel, tunc Majore Londoniarum, et Aldermannis, Ricardus de Wytham, cæmentarius, juratus est justam considerationem facere omnibus hominibus de civitate et suburbio Londoniarum, de muris lapideis inter vicinos, divisibilibus et indivisibilibus, ruinosis, et cæteris officium suum tangentibus, etc, quotiens fuerit requisitus, etc.

Sacramentum Carpentariorum ad idem.

Oath made by carpenters to a like effect.

Dictis die et anno, coram eisdem Majore et Aldermannis, Robertus Osekyn et Johannes de Britele, carpentarii, jurati sunt justam considerationem facere de bundis terrarum, de parietibus ruinosis et divisi-
F. 57. b.
libus, et gutteriis, et cæteris officium suum tangentibus, in civitate et suburbio Londoniarum, quotiens fuerint requisiti, etc.

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[1] Qy, if not *Seint Pol.* See *Liber Albus*, pp. 279 and 728.

Articuli Capellariorum.

F. 58. a.

Articles of the cappers of London, *temp.* Henry III.

I. Die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sanctarum Perpetuæ et Felicitatis, anno regni Regis Henrici Tertii liiii,to in Curia tenta de placito terræ in pleno Hustengo Londoniarum, coram Domino Hugone, filio Othonis, tunc Custode civitatis Londoniarum, Roberto de Cornhulle et Thoma de Basinges, tunc Ballivis civitatis ejusdem, præsentibus Aldermannis prædictæ civitatis, lecti fuerunt et concessi Articuli subscripti capellariis Londoniarum; et eis fuit injunctum, ut custodiantur et inter eos firmiter observantur, videlicet—inprimis, quod nullus faciat capellum nisi de boli lana, grisa, nigra, vel alba: et si alia fuerit, statim inde fiat judicium per Ballivos civitatis.

Caps to be made only of wool of certain colours.

II. Item, quod nullus faciat capellum vetus tingere in nigro; quia sæpius contingit, quod hujusmodi capellæ pro novis habentur et venduntur.

Old caps not to be dyed black.

III. Item, quod nullus capellum, factum de alba sive grisa lana, tingere faciat in nigro; quia maxima est ibi deceptio; quod cum venerint in pluvia, labuntur, et amittunt colorem.

New caps of white or grey wool not to be dyed black.

IV. Item, quod nullus eorum operetur de nocte, sed de die: et pro utilitate et commoditate pauperum illius officii, cum multi sunt, concessum est.

No work to be done at night.

V. Item, quod si aliquis qui de officio illo sit, vel alius extraneus, capellum false sive deceptuose factum, scilicet mixtum vel de alio quam de lana factum, deferat in Foro vel alibi ad vendendum, liceat ipsis de officio illo illud capellum deferentem, et res suas, attachiare, donec Ballivum invenerit cui deliberari possint, ut de eis fiat justitia.

Procedure against those of the trade who are guilty of fraudulent conduct.

VI. Item, quod nullus de officio illo alterius servientem in servitium suum recipiat nec admittat, nisi de voluntate domini sui, et assensu ejus a quo recesserit.

One of the trade not to receive the servant of another.

Six persons elected for the maintenance of the above Articles.

VII. Item, ad observationem autem prædictorum Articulorum, electi sunt sex de officio illo jurati, videlicet, Ricardus Hockele, Walterus de Eggelham, Robertus in the Weye, Robertus de Norffolk, Adam de Suthwerke, et Joceus Capellarius; ita quod, illis decedentibus, eligentur alii loco ipsorum, et consimile præstant juramentum. Et pro istis Articulis habendis et sustinendis, dabunt singulis annis communitati Londoniarum dimidiam marcam, solvendam die Natalis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.

Further Ordinance, *temp.* Edward II, that caps shall not be worked with chalk or with coal.

Postea, die Mercurii in crastino Sancti Laurentii, anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, quinto, per Richerum de Refham, Majorem, Thomam Romayn, Johannem de Wengrave, Ricardum de Gloucestre, Johannem de Wyndesore, Simonem de Paris, Nicholaum Picot, Simonem Bulet, Willelmum de Leyre, et alios Aldermannos, concordatum et ordinatum fuit, quod nullus capellarius operari faciat capellas cum calcea ne cum *cole*, sub forisfactura, etc.

Quod iidem non operentur cum Flockes.

Further ordinance as to the making of caps, *temp.* Edward II.

Congregatio Majoris et Aldermannorum apud Guilhallam, die Lunæ in festo Sancti Petri in Cathedra, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, quarto.

Ad quem diem convenerunt Domini, Richerus de Refham, Major, Nicholaus de Far[n]done, Johannes de Wengrave, Willelmus de Leyre, Henricus de Dureme, Nicholaus Picot, Nigellus Druri, Willelmus Cosin, Simon de Paris, Willelmus de Combemartin, Willelmus Servat, Ricardus de Gloucestre, Johannes de Lincolne, et Thomas Romayn. Ubi concordatum fuit, ex communi consensu, quod cum communis [1] populi regni decipiatur per capellarios civitatis, capellas falsas de flockes, loco lanæ, operantes, et pro bonis et legalibus advocantes et vendentes; et diversi mercatores Alemanniæ et aliunde hujusmodi capellas falsas a partibus transmarinis ad

Caps often made of flock in place of wool,

F. 58. b.

Or imported from abroad.

[1] Properly *populus*.

civitatem adduxerint, et illas in eadem civitate pro bonis vendiderint, ad maximum detrimentum totius populi regni, etc.; quia, jamdiu est, super hujusmodi falsitate et deceptione remedium non erat provisum, ne mercatores et operarii dictorum capellorum, in quorum manibus capelli inveniuntur, nunc subito, per immunitionem, bona sua perdant; quod mercatores alienigenæ, hujusmodi capellas falsas [1] quas ad civitatem adduxerint, inveniant sufficientem securitatem quod omnes capellas suas extra regnum educent, et quoad hoc jurentur; et quod de cætero hujusmodi capellas non ducent ad civitatem, seu duci [2] faciat. Et quod omnes capellæ falsæ, de cætero in civitate inventæ, postquam capellas suas eduxerint, comburentur. Et quod mercatores Londoniarum, in quorum manibus hujusmodi capellæ existunt, extra civitatem duci facient, et civitatem inde vacuabunt, circa festum Paschæ proximo futurum. Et quod capellarii de cætero hujusmodi capellas non operabunt; et quod de capellis nunc in manibus eorum existentibus civitatem prædictam evacuabunt, infra tempus prædictum. Et si post dictum tempus, si qui hujusmodi falsi capelli inveniuntur, comburentur; et quod capellarii pro falso opere suo amercientur.

Foreign merchants to find security that they will withdraw all such caps from the kingdom.

When these are once withdrawn, other such caps, found in the City, to be burnt.

Time limited for the withdrawal thereof.

The makers of such caps in future to be amerced.

Die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra, anno quarto, extranei habent diem ad reducendum, etc., extra regnum Angliæ, citra medium Quadragesimæ; et quod amplius non reducent falsas capellas, sub pœna combustionis, etc.

Time named for the withdrawal of such caps by foreign merchants.

Et capellarii qui emunt capellas de extraneis, habent diem ad deliberandum eos de eisdem capellis, infra mensem post Pascham, etc., sub pœna, etc. Et capellarii qui faciunt capellas, amplius non faciant capellas falsas, sub pœna quæ incumbit, et quod evacuant falsas capellas citra festum Paschæ, etc. Henricus de Eumon-

Time named for the dealers who have purchased of foreigners.

Time named for the makers of such spuri-

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[1] Properly *qui*.

[2] Properly *faciant*.

ous articles to get rid of them. desham, Willelmus de Ponte Londoniarum, et Johannes de Badburham, jurati ad faciendum scrutinium capellorum. Aubinus de Caustone, Henricus de Sothefeld, Elyas de Salles, Jacobus filius Thomæ le Paumer, jurati pro eodem.

Certain persons sworn, to make scrutiny.

F. 60. a. to F. 60. b.

Capitula dicenda Pistoribus in Halimoto suo.

[*See "Liber Albus,"* pp. 356—358. *The Ordinances there given are continued in the present Volume, as follow :*]

No maker of tourte bread to make white for sale.

" Nullus turtarius faciat panem album ad venden-" dum, nec e converso.

Bread to be sold in market on Wednesday and Saturday only.

" Nullus panis vendatur ad truncum in foro Domini " Regis, nisi per diem Mercurii et diem Sabbati ; et si " aliquis panis inventus fuerit ad vendendum ad locum " prædictum, nisi per illos dies, dicetur forisfactura sine " reclamatione, etc.

Four principal Hallmotes for the Bakers, in the year.

The first before Michaelmas.

The second after Christmas.

The third at the close of Easter.

The fourth after the Nativity of John the Baptist.

" Quatuor principalia Halimota statuta sunt inter " pistores per annum ; quorum primum celebrandum est " ante festum Sancti Michaelis, ad utilitatem civitatis " et regni : ita quod pistores, convocati ibidem, Vice-" comites suos, de novo creatos, suscipiant et cognoscant, " et statuta civitatis quæ ad pistores pertinent memo-" riter retineant, et Assaium panis recipiant. Per illud " monstratur, ad commodum reipublicæ, etc. Secundum " vero Halimotum teneri debet post Nativitatem Do-" mini : quod si aliquid transgressum fuerit in primo " anni termino, ibi sine difficultate plenius emendetur ; " et ne, pro solemnitate Dominici Natalis, aliquis oriatur " defectus inter pistores, quomodo voluntatis copiam " habeant, tam de farina quam de frumento ad panem " faciendum. Tertium vero Halimotum consuetum est " adunari post clausum Paschæ, tam pro Regis adventu " quam magnatum regni sui, ne hujusmodi ministrationis " videatur inopia emergere, etc. Quartum vero Halimo-" tum recitabitur post Nativitatem Beati Johannis " Baptistæ, ut de communi consilio et providentia civi-

" tatis, quod in primis tribus terminis solemniter fuerit " celebratum in hoc etiam quarto termino utiliter con- " summetur; ita quod, per ignorantiam seu per negli- " gentiam tanti operis, bonitas in dispendium sortiri " non debeat.

" Ad prædicta quatuor Halimota debent omnes pisto- " res venire; et si non venerint, nec se rationabiliter " excusaverint vel essoniaverint, quilibet eorum incidit " in misericordia Vicecomitis de xxi denariis. Et si ali- " quis pistor præsumat de novo officium prædictum " exercere, dabit pro introitu suo unum besantum, vel " ii solidos, etc.

Bakers absent therefrom, without reasonable cause, to be amerced.

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[1] *De Divisione Denarii Argentei.*

F. 61. b.

Quia multorum Regum temporibus provisum fuit, quod, propter pauperes, denarius argenteus, scilicet sterlingus, quotiens necesse exposceret, divideretur in obolum et quadrantem, ex parte Domini Regis firmiter præcipitur, quod quicumque in emptionibus et venditionibus obolum, seu quadrantem, legalis metalli et debitam habens formam, recusare præsumpserit, tanquam Regiæ Majestatis contemptor capiatur, et in carcerem detrudatur. Præceptum est etiam, quod subeat judicium pilloriæ.

Enactment making it legal to divide the silver penny into halfpennies and farthings.

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[2] *Lucrum Pistoris.*

F. 92. a.

Et sciendum est, quod pistor lucrari potest in quolibet quarterio iii denarios cum furfure, et duos panes de furnagio; et tribus servientibus tres obolos, et duobus garcionibus quadrantem; et pro sigillo obolum; et pro gesta obolum; et pro candela quadrantem; et pro bosco

Enactment as to Bakers' profits and the weight of bread.

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[1] This passage, as forming part of the Statute (the date of which is unknown), printed in the "*Statutes* "*of the Realm*," and mentioned in the list at the end of this Volume, does not appear in the copy there printed from *Liber Horn*.

[2] There is a somewhat similar passage in the "*Statutes of the Realm*," vol. i., p. 200, but the variations are too extensive to allow of its omission.

iii denarios; et pro bultello obolum. Et nota, quod panis cokettus, de eodem blado et de eodem bultello, ponderabit plus quam wastellus pro ii solidis; et de blado minoris pretii plus pro v solidis. Item, panis artocopi ponderabit minus wastello pro ii solidis. Panis integer de quadrante ponderabit cokettum et dimidium. Panis de trait ponderabit duos wastellos.

Panis de quolibet genere bladi ponderabit duos cokettos.

F. 62. b. *Dominus Rex mandavit breve suum Willelmo de Betoyne, tunc Camerario Londoniarum, pro Sigillatione Tronæ de Lenne.*

Royal Writ to the Chamberlains of London, enjoining speedy completion of a Tron for the borough of Lynn.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Camerariis civitatis Londoniarum, salutem. Injunxisse meminimus quod unam tronam, pro lanis in villa de Lenne ponderandis, fieri, et eam circumspecte examinari et fideliter probari apud la Gihale Londoniarum, et ad nostrum Scaccarium apud Westmonasterium fieri faceretis. Et quia nolumus quod hoc diutius retardetur quin fiat, vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod vos ipsi sitis ad idem Scaccarium nostrum hac instanti die Sabbati proxima ante quindenam Paschæ, ferentes ibidem vobiscum tronam prædictam, examinatam et probatam in forma prædicta, facturi inde quod Barones nostri vobis injungent ex parte nostra. Teste, J. de Cobeham, apud Westmonasterium, xviii° die Aprilis, anno regni nostri xxvi."

Pro quo quidem mandato idem Willelmus nihil ausus facere fuit ante adventum dicti Henrici, Majoris.

Aliud Breve Majori et Camerario civitatis prædictæ pro eadem Trona.

Die Martis proxima, venit idem Major Londonias, et Dominus Rex mandavit sequens breve, in hæc verba:—

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi- " berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Majori et Camerariis " civitatis Londoniarum, salutem. Mandamus vobis, " sicut pluries, quod tronam illam quam nuper vobis " fieri facere mandavimus, pro lanis ponderandis in " villa nostra de Lenne, in propria persona vestra " deferatis ad Scaccarium nostrum apud Westmonas- " terium, hac instanti die Jovis, in festo Apostolorum " Philippi et Jacobi, liberandam ibidem. Et hoc nullo " modo omittatis. Teste, J. de Cobeham, apud West- " monasterium, xxx° die Aprilis, anno regni nostri " vicesimo-sexto."

Further injunction, as to the Mayor and Chamberlains, for the speedy completion thereof.

Per quod quidem mandatum, idem Major summonire fecit lanarios, videlicet, Martinum Box, Aldermannum, Johannem Turgis, Ricardum Cristemasse, Walterum le Fullere, Willelmum le Fullere, fratrem ejus, Johannem Buhze, lanarios, et Thomam Torgot, autermakere, juratos, ad tronam de Lenne pro lanis in eadem villa ponderandis: quæ quidem trona continet in se quatuor pisas et quatuor clavos. Et signata fuit signo civitatis Londoniarum.

The Tron duly proved by persons named for the purpose:

De Liberatione dictæ Tronæ hominibus de Lenne.

Die Mercurii proxima, dictus Major et cives detulerunt dictam tronam signatam ad Scaccarium; quæ quidem trona admissa fuit de civibus prædictis, et liberata fuit hominibus de Lenne.

The Tron delivered at the Exchequer, and thence to the men of Lynn.

Probatio Tronæ facta per quosdam cives, anno xxv^to^.

Memorandum, quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Edmundi Regis, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxv^to^, Silvester de Farnham, custos balanciæ Domini Regis, summonitus fuit ad portandum dictum balan-

Proof of the King's Tron and standard weights.

ciam, cum duobus ponderibus continentibus centum, quæ portantur cotidie de domo ad domum ad ponderanda bona civium Londoniarum, et etiam bona mercatorum extraneorum; ad probandum si adhuc essent bona et justa.

The result. Et probata fuerunt dicta pondera, videlicet centum coram Aldermannis, lanariis, piperariis, et cordariis, qui ad hoc assignati fuerunt per dictum Johannem Bretoun, tunc Custode[m] civitatis Londoniarum, et Aldermannos. Et tunc compertum fuit, coram subscriptis, quod dicta pondera deficiebant de una libra et dimidia, pro portagio et usu. Ideo consideratum fuit, quod dicta pondera emenderentur. Nomina eorum qui assignati fuerunt; videlicet, Willelmus le Maze-F. 63. a. liner, Symon Godard, Johannes de Bureforde, Willelmus de Helmetone, Johannes de Guldeforde, Willelmus Walraund, Johannes atte Gate, et Stephanus de Prestone, cordarii et piperarii.

De Consignatione Tronæ de Sancto Botulpho.

The Tron of St. Botolph's (Boston) proved and signed. Eodem die, trona Domini Regis de Sancto Botulpho, de novo facta, probata fuit et consignata per mandatum Domini Thesaurarii et Baronum de Scaccario, videlicet, in præsentia Martini Box, Elyæ de Bristollia, Ricardi Cristemasse, Johannis de Dorkinge, Willelmi de Wulchurchehawe, Walteri le Fullere, Willelmi atte Vigne, lanariorum, et etiam Ricardi de Portemue, custodis tronæ Domini Regis in Londoniis; qui ad hoc assignati fuerunt et jurati.

Sigillatio Tronæ, anno Regis Edwardi tricesimo-quinto.

Sealing of a Tron for the City of London. Una trona de quatuor wagis et duobus clavis, pro communitate civium Londoniarum in civitate, ad ponderandum inter vicinos civitatis, sigillata fuit die

Martis proxima post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxv^to^, coram Domino Johanne le Blount, Majore Londoniarum, et Aldermannis, cæterisque civibus, lanariis, etc. Et deliberatur Wymundo Brother, electo in ponderatione, ut prædicitur, per lanarios civitatis; qui juratus est, omnibus et singulis, in ponderando justitiam facere, etc., quousque de alio pondere provisi fuerint, etc.

Billa Senescalli et Marescalli Regis, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum directa.

Præceptum fuit Majori civitatis Londoniarum, quod haberet coram Senescallo et Marescallo hospitii Domini Regis, hac instanti die Lunæ proxima ante festum Annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ, ubicumque etc., Vicecomitem Londoniarum, ad respondendum Domino Regi de eo quod attachiaverat aliquos homines Domini Johannis de Benstede, Clerici Regis, pro quibusdam transgressionibus infra virgam factis, et homines illos adhuc in prisona detinet, minus juste; et quod interim deliberari faciat eorum corpora Marescallo Domini Regis custodienda; et hoc non omittat.

Precept to the Mayor of London, commanding the Sheriff to make appearance before the King's Steward and Marshal for false imprisonment.

Returnum.

"Corpora Alexandri Tancard et Ricardi Tancard, "attachiati per Nigellum Druri, Vicecomitem Lon- "doniarum, ad sectam Symonis, valletti Galfridi de "Cavendish, pro transgressione contra pacem Domini "Regis ei facta in civitate prædicta, deliberata sunt, "per manucaptionem, ad respondendum præfato Sy- "moni de transgressione sibi facta, coram Vicecomitibus "Londoniarum, ad proximam Curiam, secundum consue-

Return of the Sheriff thereto.

"tudinem civitatis prædictæ. Præterea, dictus Symon "ita vulneratus est per prædictos Alexandrum et "Ricardum, quod de vita ejus desperatur."

Breve pro hominibus Londoniarum appellatis apud Wyntoniam.

Royal Writ, enjoining the delivery to the Gaoler of Newgate of certain Londoners imprisoned at Winchester.

"Rex Vicecomiti, salutem. Cum Willelmus, filius "Willelmi de Castello de Cantebrigge, probator noster, "in custodia tua existens, appellat Clementem le "Settere, de Londoniis, de morte Johannis le Ta-"verner et cujusdam hominis ignoti, et Godwynum "le Hodere, de Londoniis, de morte duorum hominum "ignotorum, apud Londonias interfectorum, captos et "detentos in prisona nostra Wyntoniæ, ut dicitur; "qui, juxta libertates suas in eadem civitate hactenus "obtentas et approbatas, ad aliquas Inquisitiones extra "eandem civitatem super aliquibus cives ejusdem tan-"gentibus faciendas venire non debent; et iidem Cle-"mens et Godwynus, absque Juratoribus civitatis nos-"træ prædictæ Londoniarum a prisona qua detinentur "occasionibus prædictis deliberari non poterunt, secun-"dum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri; tibi

F. 63. b.

"præcipimus, quod prædictos Clementem et Godewy-"num, et eorum attachiamenta, sumptibus suis pro-"priis, sub salvo et securo conductu, sine dilatione "duci faciatis usque Neugate, custodi gaolæ nostræ "ibidem liberandos; cui mandavimus, quod prædictos "Clementem et Godwynum a te recipiat, et in gaola "nostra ibidem salvo custodiat, donec inde liberentur, "secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Et "hoc nullatenus omittas. Teste meipso, apud Biflete, "x° die Septembris, anno regni nostri secundo."

Consimile breve mandatur Vicecomiti pro probatore, hoc adjecto;—"Et custum quod ad hoc posueris, cum "illud sciverimus, in exitibus ballivæ tuæ ad Scac-"carium nostrum tibi allocari faciemus. Teste—."

Dictum Regis Edwardi de Placitis coram Senescallo et Marescallo, anno xxx°.—Rotulo G. de Roubury.

Directions issued by the King, as to the extent of the authority in future to be exercised by the Steward and Marshals of his household.

Ad petitionem civium Londoniarum, petentium remedium super eo quod Senescallus et Marescalli hospitii Regis eos coram se, extra civitatem prædictam, contra formam libertatis et tenorem Chartarum eis super hoc per Regem et progenitores suos confectarum, trahunt in placitum, ita responsum est—quod Rex vult, quod si transgressio facta fuerit alicui de hospitio Regis infra libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, et infra virgam Regis, placitum de hujusmodi transgressionibus teneatur coram Senescallo et Marescallo de hospitio Domini Regis, etc.; et si Inquisitio inde fieri debeat, capiatur Inquisitio illa infra civitatem prædictam.—Et irrotulatur in Rotulis Parliamenti Domini Regis, tenti in quindena Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxx°, per manus Johannis de Kirkeby.

Ratification thereof by the King in Parliament.

Memorandum, quod ad Parliamentum Domini Regis Edwardi, tentum apud Westmonasterium anno regni sui tricesimo, per ipsum Dominum Regem concessum fuit et præceptum, quod illa concessio sua firmiter observaretur; videlicet, quod cum Senescallus ipsius Domini Regis, et Marescalli, etc., ipso Domino Rege apud Londonias, seu apud Westmonasterium, aut alibi prope civitatem prædictam, existente, Inquisitiones aliquæ fieri debeant super transgressionibus aut aliis infra civitatem prædictam factis, inter aliquos de civitate prædicta tantum, aut inter ipsos et alios forinsecos conjunctim, aut inter aliquem de hospitio Domini Regis et alium de civitate prædicta, seu alium forinsecum quemcunque, et de quibus transgressionibus vel aliis ad eosdem, ceu Marescallos, ratione virgæ, cognitio pertineat; quod omnes illæ Inquisitiones infra civitatem prædictam capiantur, et non alibi; quanquam partes Inquisitionum illarum extra civitatem illam coram Senescallo et Marescallo placitaverint, et se in Inquisitionem patriæ

posuerint, dummodo aliqui Juratores Inquisitionis illius de civitate prædicta fuerint, et infra eandem commorantes. Et hoc concessit Dominus Rex in favorem pauperum operariorum ejusdem civitatis, qui de operibus manuum suarum vivunt, ne victu suo careant aut plus depauperentur. Et irrotulatur in Rotulo Domini Gilberti de Rouburi, etc.

Breve Libertatum Willelmo de Esthalle, liberandum Justiciariis de Banco pro Placitis de [1] Utrum.

Royal Writ of exemption from pleas without the City, for the citizens of London.

" Rex Justiciariis suis de Banco, salutem. Cum inter " libertates et quietancias civibus Londoniarum per " Chartas progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum " Angliæ, concessas, quas eisdem civibus nuper de " gratia nostra speciali, per Chartam nostram, innova- " vimus et concessimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris " in perpetuum obtinendas, concessum sit eisdem " quod nullus eorum placitet vel implacitetur extra " muros ejusdem civitatis de ullo placito, præter placita " de tenuris exterioribus—vobis mandamus, quod cives " prædictos libertate prædicta coram vobis uti et gau- F. 64 a. " dere permittatis, juxta tenorem Chartæ nostræ præ- " dictæ, ipsos vel aliquem eorum, contra tenorem " eundem, non molestantes in aliquo seu gravantes. " Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, ii die Julii, " anno regni nostri tricesimo."

Quietancia Teotonicorum de Bisshopesgate.

Acquittance of the Hanse merchants of payment of toll at Bishopsgate.

Die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiii°, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, Aldermannos, et Vicecomites, consideratum est et concessum, quod Alemanni de Hansa, mercatores Alemanniæ, sint quieti de

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[1] The title of an ancient Writ, upon intrusion into lands and tenements, long since disused.

ii solidis, ingrediendo et exeundo, cum bonis suis, ad Portam de Bisshopesgate, eo quod onerantur de custodia et reparatione portæ prædictæ, etc. Et solverunt pro irrotulatione ii solidos vi denarios.

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, ad deputandum Johannem le Clerke in officium Coronatoris, loco Willelmi Trente.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum dilectus serviens noster, Willelmus Trente, Camerarius noster, ad cujus ballivam officium Coronatoris in civitate nostra prædicta pertinet, pro negotiis nostris, quibus ad præsens jugiter intendit, ad officium illud exequendum personaliter vacare non possit; et per litteras suas patentes deputaverit sub se Johannem le Clerke, ad ea quæ ad officium illud ibidem pertinent exequenda—Vobis mandamus, quod ipsum Johannem, loco præfati Willelmi, ad hoc admittatis, et ei in omnibus, quæ ad officium illud in civitate prædicta pertinent, intendentes [1] scitis et respondentes, prout hactenus in casu consimili fieri consuevit. Teste meipso, [apud] Odyham, vicesimo-septimo die Decembris, anno regni nostri tricesimo-primo." **Royal Writ, *temp.* Edward I, confirming the appointment of a deputy-coroner.**

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, Majori et Vicecomitibus, pro Waltero de Waldesshef, ad faciendum Robertum de Gunthorpe locum ejusdem tenentem in officio Coronatoris.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum dilectus serviens noster, Walterus de Waldeshef, Pincerna noster, ad cujus ballivam officium Corona- **Royal Writ, *temp.* Edward II, to a similar effect.**

[1] Qy, if not *sitis*.

" toris pertinet in civitate nostra prædicta, pro negotiis nostris, quibus ad præsens jugiter intendit, ad officium illud exequendum personaliter vacare non possit; et per litteras suas patentes deputaverit sub se Robertum de Gunthorpe, ad ea quæ ad officium illud ibidem pertinent, quamdiu sibi placuerit, exequenda—Vobis mandamus, quod ipsum Robertum, loco præfati Walteri, ad hoc admittatis, et ei in omnibus, quæ ad officium illud in civitate prædicta pertinent, intendentes [1] scitis et respondentes, prout in casu consimili fieri consuevit. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, ix° die Septembris, anno regni nostri tertio."

De Statera Majori et civibus reddita.

Surrender of the Small Beam to the Mayor and citizens.

Die Mercurii proxima ante festum Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxvii°, venit Willelmus de Betonia coram Henrico de Galeys, tunc Majore Londoniarum, Galfrido de Nortone, Johanne le Blount, Willelmo de Leyre, Waltero de Finchingfeld, Johanne Wade, Johanne de Cantuaria, Nicholao de Farndone, Nicholao Picot, Richero de Refham, et Johanne de Dunstaple, Aldermannis, et reddit sursum, ex mera voluntate, præfatis Majori, Aldermannis, et Communitati, Parvam Stateram quam prius habuerat, ex concessione Aldermannorum, prout in veteri papyro continetur; ita quod, nec ipse, nec aliquis nomine suo, de cætero aliquid juris vel clamii, ratione prædictæ Stateræ, clamare poterit, seu vendicare, in futurum.

F. 64. b.

Dimissio ejusdem Stateræ.

Agreement to let the same.

Die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Hen-

[1] See the preceding Note.

rici, xxvii°, per Henricum de Galeys, tunc Majorem Londoniarum, Galfridum de Nortone, Thomam Sely, Martinum Box, Aldermannos, et Johannem de Dunstaple et Symonem de Paris, Camerarios, Parva Statera communitatis concessa fuit ad firmam Willelmo de Helvetone, pro x marcis per annum, per manucaptionem Johannis de Guldeforde et Ricardi Hauteyn; solvendum prædictas x marcas de quarterio in quarterium, pro æquali portione, Camerariis Cameræ Gyhaldæ prædictæ, qui pro tempore fuerint.

Attachiamentum factum super Willelmum de Wulcherchehawe, tenentem Seldam quœ vocatur "la Wynchesterselde," quia forisfecit in eadem: et Processus Placiti ejusdem.

Willelmus de Wulcherchehawe attachiatus fuit ad respondendum communitati civitatis Londoniarum de placito quare, cum idem Willelmus liber sit et juratus civitatis prædictæ, et tenet unam seldam quæ vocatur "*la Wyncestreselde;*" in qua mercatores de Andovre, et alii mercatores extranei, veniunt ad negotiandum de diversis mercimoniis, ut in lanis filaciis, linea tela, et aliis mercandisis, idem Willelmus, in primo adventu mercatorum ibidem venientium, ostia prædictæ seldæ tenet clausa, et per se et suos dicta mercimonia aperit et inde mercandizat cum eisdem; et postea, eadem mercimonia sint per ipsum et suos empta; et, non tempore debito, exponat per prædictos extraneos venditioni civibus prædictis, sicuti sua propria et non prius vendita; et de lucro et alio certo inde percepto cum eisdem participet: per quod, prædicta mercimonia carius venduntur. Et similiter, ibidem tronam habet et inde tronare fecit, ubi nullum tronagium habere debet; ad damnum et deteriorationem civium prædictæ civi-

Charge of certain malpractices against the holder of the Merchants' Seld at Woolchurch-Haw.

tatis, mille librarum, sicut Radulphus Pecoke, clericus, qui sequitur pro communitate, ei imponit, etc.

Process thereupon.

Et prædictus Willelmus venit, et defendit verba Curiæ, et quicquid, etc.; et advocat quod habet tronam, et inde tronare facit in domo prædicta; quia dicit quod illa trona spectat ad seldam prædictam, videlicet, ad dominos seldæ prædictæ; et inde ipse et antecessores sui, a tempore quo non extat memoria, tronare fecerunt; et, quod de aliis ei impositis, et factis in præjudicium civitatis prædictæ, in nullo est culpabilis, petit quod inquiratur; et prædictus Radulphus similiter.

Acknowledgment by the defendant of his misdeeds.

Postea, die Mercurii proxima post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, hoc anno, venit prædictus Willelmus coram Custode et Aldermannis Londoniarum, et de omnibus ei impositis, et factis in præjudicium civitatis prædictæ, posuit se in gratiam prædicti Custodis et Aldermannorum, et vadiavit communitati Londoniarum viginti libras sterlingorum: quæ perdonantur eidem usque ad centum solidos sterlingorum, sub tali forma, quod si in aliquo de cætero super præmissis deliquerit, et super hoc convictus fuerit, quod residuum viginti librarum prædictarum eidem communitati persolvatur, etc., et nihilominus, etc.

Fine inflicted of 100 shillings.

F. 67. a.

Ceo est lordenement qe les bone gent de la Pessonerie ount ordyne des Reyes.

Ordinances as to the dimensions of the meshes of nets to be used for taking smelts in the Thames.

Ceo est a savoir, les graunt reies qe pernent smelt envers le Est del Pount de Loundres, deyvent comencer a la Chaundelure, et deyvent pescher desqes a la feste Nostre Dame en Quareme, ove lour bosom; et puis mettront hors cel bosum desqes a la feste Seint Johan. Ensement, il ya un autre manere de reye, qe lem apele 'codnet;' ceux deyvent aler de la Chaundelure desqes a la feste Nostre Daume en Quareme, et nient plus.

[redacted]

Signum duorum [1] *pollicium.*

F. 67. b. Measurement of two inches (Guildhal measure). Ordinances continued.



Item, il ya un autre manere de reyes grauntz, envers le West del Pount de Loundres, qe irra tut lan, large de ii pouz, et nent plus estreitz.

Item, ilia un autre manere de reyes, qe hom apele 'peteresnet,' de ii pouz large, et nent plus estreytz; et irra tut lan, fors en la seyson qe lem prent smelt.

Item, ilia un autre manere de reies, qe lenapele 'pridnet;' qe comencera viii jours devaunt la feste Seint Michel, et irra desqes a la feste Seint Martin, et nent plus.

Item, ylia un autre manere de reyes, qe lem apele 'treinekes,' de la largesce de un pouz et demy, et nent plus estreitz.

Signum unius pollicis et dimidii.

Measurement of one and a half inches (Guildhall measure). Ordinance continued.



E qe hom ne preigne nul lamproun apres la Pasche, avaunt quil soit devers la Seint Michel, qe lour sesoun viegne.

Item, ilya une manere de gors, qe ne sount mie profitables, qar il sunt trop estreitz, a destruccion del ewe. Ilia autre manere de reies, qe sount defenduz, ceo est asavoir, chotnet, chofnet, et kydelle.

Quædam Ordinationes factæ de Pisce, tempore Henrici le Waleis, Majoris.

F. 68. a.

Ordinances as to the sale of fish. Forestalling prohibited.

Statutum est etiam, quod nullus mango piscium, vel piscenarii, qui piscem revendit aliis, exeat obviam illis qui ducunt vel deferunt piscem ad civitatem, ad for-

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[1] From *Liber Horn*, f. 221. b. we learn that the Guildhall inch was shorter than that of the King's verge.

Dealers not to be in partnership with fishermen not freemen.

stallum inde faciendum; nec habeat aliquam societatem cum extraneo qui ducit piscem a mari ad civitatem. Sed cum navibus propriis piscem quærant, et extraneos ducere permittant, et vendere, cum venerint, in navibus suis; quia, per hujusmodi societatem, illi qui de civitate sunt, et noverunt statum civitatis et defectum victualium, tenent piscem majori caristia quam extranei qui non noverunt. Et etiam, quia illi qui de civitate sunt, piscem, cum ad libitum vendere non possunt, in cellariis ponunt, et carius vendunt quam extranei facerent, si sine societate venirent et nescirent ubi possent hospitari. Nec etiam aliquid emant in civitate, donec servientes Regis, et Baronum, et civium, quæ sibi [opus] fuerint emerint et habuerint, videlicet, post horam tertiam et non ante. Et si qui piscem tulerint, post horam tertiam venerint, nihil vendant illo die, sed in crastino vendant mane. Et si plus expectant, capiatur piscis in manum Domini Regis; nec aliquem piscem teneant, præterquam salsum, ultra prædictum diem adventus; quem si reperiri contigerit, piscem amittat, et in misericordia Domini Regis existat.

Reasons for the above provision.

Dealers not to buy until a certain hour.

Fish arriving after a certain hour not to be sold till the morrow. Beyond which time, no fish but salt fish shall be retained.

Regulated prices of various kinds of fish.

Et sic emant mangones, quod possint dare meliorem placium pro iii obolis, et mediocrem pro i denario, et alios minores prout consequenter valere videantur. Item, duodecim soleas meliores pro iii denariis, et alios ut valent. Item, mulvellum meliorem friscum pro iii denariis, mediocrem pro ii denariis, minorem pro i denario. Item, mulvellum salsum meliorem pro iii denariis, mediocrem pro ii denariis, minorem pro i denario. Item, haddoke meliorem pro ii denariis, et consequenter alios prout valent. Item, barcium meliorem pro iiii denariis, mediocrem pro iii denariis, et minores prout valent. Item, mulecium meliorem pro ii denariis, et alios prout valent. Item, congrum meliorem pro xii denariis, et alios prout valent. Item, turbonem meliorem pro vi denariis, et alios prout valent. Item, doracum meliorem pro v denariis, et alios prout valent. Item, brannum, sardum, et becnum,

meliorem, pro iii denariis, et alios prout valent. Item, makerellum meliorem, in Quadragesima, pro i denario, et post Quadragesimam, duos meliores pro i denario. Item, gurnardum meliorem pro i denario, et alios prout valent. Item, quatuor merlingos friscos pro uno denario, meliores, et duodecim merlingos meliores, poudratos, pro uno denario. Ite[m], milliarium melioris allecis sorni et poudrati pro iiii solidis, videlicet xx pro denario. Item, de allece frisco, a festo Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis usque festum Sancti Michaelis, sex meliores pro i denario; et post festum Sancti Michaelis, xii pro denario. Item, lengestokfisshe meliorem pro i denario; mediocrem, videlicet, mulvelstokfisshe pro iii quadrantibus; et minorem pro obolo; salvo croplenge, de quibus iii meliores pro i denario.

Item, una lagena de oystres pro ii denariis. Item, salmonem recentem, meliorem, inter Natale Domini et Pascha, pro v solidis, et post Pascha pro iii solidis; et aliæ mediocres prout valent. Item, pecia rumbi, F. 88. b.
grossa et crassa, pro iiii denariis, et aliæ prout valent. Item, centum balænæ meliores, de eodem anno salsato, pro xvi solidis, videlicet, libra pro ii denariis; et centum balænæ meliores, superannuatæ, pro viii solidis, videlicet, libra pro i denario. Item, porcum maris meliorem pro demi-marc. Item, stikum anguillarum, continentem xxv anguillas, pro ii denariis. Item, centum meliores[1] lampredas, inter festum Sancti Michaelis et festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, pro viii denariis, videlicet xii pro i denario; et centum minores pro vi denariis; et post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, centum meliores pro vi denariis, et minores pro quatuor denariis. Item centum smyltorum, meliorum, pro i denario obolo per totum annum. Item, a Pentecosten usque festum Sancti Michaelis, unum rochum meliorem pro i denario, et duos mediocres pro uno denario, et alios prout valent. Item, unum luceum trium pe-

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[1] The reading is somewhat doubtful. The lampern, or river-lamprey, is meant.

dum pro demi-marc, et duorum pedum pro ii solidis; et lampredam unam de Nauntes, in primo Adventu, meliorem per mensem pro xvi denariis, et post mensem, lampredam pro viii denariis, et post Pascha pro vi denariis. Item, friscam lampredam de Sabrina et Thamisia, inter Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ et medium Quadragesimæ, pro iiii solidis; et post medium Quadragesimæ usque Pascha pro ii solidis. Et lampredæ de Nauntes vendantur in publico foro, quo consueverunt vendi; nec in domibus, nisi de nocte, abscondantur.

Foreign merchants to enjoy their former privileges.

Item, mercatores extranei [qui] venient in civitatem, commorentur, et faciant, prout facere consueverunt.

Quoddam Præceptum, quod Piscenarii liberos homines cum eis mercandizare [permittant].

Freemen who are fishmongers, to be allowed to stand at the stalls, and trade with the dealers of Bridge Street and Old Fish Street.

Die Jovis proxima post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiiii^to^, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, et Aldermannos, præceptum fuit piscenariis de Vico Pontis et de Veteri Piscaria, tunc præsentibus, quod ipsi, sub gravi pœna, permittant liberos homines de civitate, piscenarios, ad stallum stantes, cum ipsis mercandizare et partes suas de mercandisis emptis libere obtinere, prout decet et justum fuerit, et libertas civitatis exigit, etc.

F. 69. a. *Piscenarii jurati pro Scrutinio Paneriorum quæ non sunt de Assisa.*

Fishmongers sworn for the inspection of fish-baskets.

Die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Thomæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, primo, Ricardus Horn, Johannes Saleman, Thomas de Fuleham, Henricus Stene, Andreas Horn, Stephanus Horn, Walterus de Hakeneye, et Adam de Ely, piscenarii, jurati fuerunt, *etc.* [See "*Liber Albus,*" page 468.]

[1] *Ordinationes Telariorum.*

F. 70. a.

I. Fait a remembrer qe le Judy preschein de la Sent Hillarie, lan du regne le Roi Edward vint et utime, Johan de Canefeld et Wauter Payn, Baillifs de la Gilde de telers de Loundres, et tote la communalte de meme la Gilde, furent somouns devaunt Elys Russel, adonqe Meire de meime la cite, a respoundre a Fouke de Seint Edmund et a Henri le Jeofne, et as autres bone gentz du mester des burillers, sur certeins articles, et poynz, et establisementz, en tens dount nule memorie ne court, et en tens nageres passe, par le Meire de Loundres qe adonqe fust, et par les Audermans de meme la citee, et par bone gentz de amedeus mesters de burillers et de telers esluz et assentuz, faites, sicom par remembraunces en la tresorie de la Chambre de la Guihale plenerement est contenu; les queux articles et ordynaunces les avauntditz Wauter et Johan, et les autres de la Gilde avauntdite, les ount enfreynt, et autres noveles ordynaunces, de lour autorite demeyne, en prejudice de tute la comunalte de Loundres et du mester de burillers, nent droiturels, [2]et ount fait et tenuz, en damage et en prejudice de eux et de lour mester de burillers.

Ordinances of the Weavers, *temp.* Edward I.

Recent substitution of illegal Ordinances for the former ones.

Sur queux pointz et ordynaunces, les avauntditz Wauter et Johan, et les autres de la Gilde avauntdite, furent arenez par le Meire avauntdit; et les avauntditz Wauter et Johan, et les autres de la Gilde avauntdite, bien graunteront qe eux en aucuns poyntz hors de lour droiturels usages et custumes unt mespris; dount il prierent grace. Et prierent derichef qe par le Meire, et par les bones gentz qe ount la ville a garder, et par certaines gentz de amedeus les mesters, et loiaux, dune part et dautre, certains articles, establicementz, et ordinaunces pur touz jours a tenir [3]se ount fait; issi qe si nul viegne en acountre, et de ceo soit atteynt,

Persons chosen by the burellers and weavers, to frame new Ordinances.

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[1] There is another copy of these Ordinances, in *Letter-Book* C., f. 42.

[2] Written *en* in *Letter-Book* C.

[3] Written *ceo* in *Letter-Book* C.

quil soit puni solom lordynaunce du Meire de Loundres, qe pur le temps serra, et les Audermans de la dite cite. As queus ordynaunces et articles faire et ordyner, par assent du Meire et des Aldermans, et par assent de amedeus les mesters, sunt esluz, ceo est a savoir:—

II. William de Leyre
Wauter de Finchingfelde
Thomas Romayn
Richard de Gloucestre
} Audermans.

Fouke de Seint Edmund
Henri le Jefuene
Johan de Hatfeld
William de Mordone
Thomas de Waledene
William Morice
} Burillers.

William de Gillingham
Johan de Canefeld
Roberd Morice
Simon de Pourtepol
Vincent de Suttone
Henricus de Bixle
[1] Silvestre de Mortone
} Telers.

Weekly Courts and a yearly Guild to be held. The Mayor or four deputies, to hold the Court. F. 70. b.

III. Usent et teignent les ordinaunces souzdites pur touz jours, ceo est asavoir—qe eux deyvent avoir lour Court chescun Judy, sil ount a fere ou a pleder; et le Meire la doit tenir, si luy plest. Et si le Meire ne ysoit, il deit assigner quatre prodeshommes du mester jurez, qe meuz sachent les pointz du mester, a tenir la Court; les queux quatre soient chescun an remuables a la volunte de la communalte du mester, et deyvent estre chescun an presentez au Meyre, et deyvent aver une Gilde par an, en le Mouster Seint Nicholas Hacoun, le jour Seint Edmond; a quele Gilde deyvent venir touz ceus du mester; et qui ne vient, soit amercie a iii deners a cele Gilde: et serront il les xx mar quil deyvent par an au Roi.

[1] After the names, in *Letter-Book* C., occur the words '*les quels genz avantdites ont ordine ke telers de Londres.*'

IIII. Item, nul deit estre destreint de venir a lour Court, sil nenplede ou soit enplede. Attendance at the Courts not to be obligatory.

V. Item, il averont un clerke, pur demi mar par an, a ayder a tenir lour Court; et un serjaunt, pur demi mar par an, a faire lour somons; le quel mar doit estre leve de les issues de la Court. A clerk and a serjeant to be appointed.

VI. Et il averont et trerront hors de la Court le Vicount les gentz de lour mester enpledez de chose qe touche lour mester; et serront demaundez par un des quatre jures. Pleas in reference to the trade to be withdrawn from the Sheriffs' Court.

VII. [1] Et plai meut de filee baille au teler, le demaundaunt soit a sa proeve par ii loiaux; et si noun, le defendaunt soit a sa lei, sei setisme mayn. Procedure in pleas as to yarn delivered to weavers.

VIII. Et si un foreyn plede en lour Court, il pledera de jour en jour, ci la qe son plai soit determine, et celui quil enplede de lour mester ne gettera qe un essoyne. Procedure in pleas by foreigners in the Court. Et si un home de lour mester soit tret hors de la Court le Vicount, et soit de la citee, il pledera de semaine en semayne, par Jeody, ci la qe son plai soit fini. Et nul de eux gettera qe un essoyne; et celui qe gagera la lei, la deit faire par sa tierce mayn. In pleas removed from the Sheriffs' Court.

IX. Et sil trovent un drap fait de tromes, sil soit fait a vente, pur cel forfait avera le Meire demy mar. Procedure where cloth is found, made of thrums.

X. Et sil trovent un drap blachet, sil soit fait a vente, pur celui forfait avera le Meire demi mar. Where "blachet" cloth is found.

XI. Et sil trovent un drap, sil soit fait a vente, filee et mis warenge sur weide, en avera le Meire demi mar. Where cloth is dyed with madder upon woad.

XII. Et si aucun qe ne soit pas de lour mester les enplede en la Court le Vicount, les avauntditz quatre prodeshomes de lour mester, ou deus pur eux touz, vendront a chef le Vicount, et prendra cel plai hors de cele Court, jesqes en lour Court; [2] issi qe meme celui pleintif chet en la merci encountre celui de lour mester, ycel amerciment avera le Viescounte, en la quele Court le Procedure on removal of pleas from the Sheriffs' Court.

[1] In *Letter-Book* C. written *et si.*

[2] Written *e si meimes seli pleintif* in Letter Book C.

plai estoit. Et si celui de lour mester chet envers lautre gentz de lour mester, averont cel amerciment, pur meintenir lour mester en bons [1]huys.

Regulations as to apprenticeship.

XIII. Et qe nul teler aprentiz ne receyve a meyns qe a terme de vii aunz, et pur taunt de summe qe lour purra covenir parentre le seignour et laprentiz; e qe lour covenaunt soit reconu en Court.

Regulations as to strangers keeping house, and following the trade.

XIV. Et qe nul estraunge entre eux ne soit receu en lour office a hostel tenir, sil ne soit teler et sache textre; et sil viegne de estraunge pais, quil porte lettre de ses baillifs de bone conversacioun, qe bien et loiaument se ad porte en son pais, et qe pur nule maveiste nest departi; issint qe les prodeshommes de Loundres, ne les gentz de lour mester avauntditz, ne soient chalengez, ne en nule manere grevez, par yceux; et qe touz lez nouns de ceux qe hostel ount et tenent, soient en un roule.

F. 71. a.

Procedure in case of offences committed by weavers against burellers, or by burellers against weavers.

XV. Et si buriller mesprenge dever teler, ou teler dever buriller, la ou il soleient cesser de overir ci la qe la trespas fust amende, purveu est, qe nule overayne ne soit destourbe par taunt, mes qe chescun [qi] purchace son dreit a qi le trespas soit fait, recoevre son droit solom la ley de la cite.

No foreigner to intermeddle with the trade of the weavers.

Cloth to be woven well, and with all possible expedition.

Former restrictions on the time for working removed.

But no work to be done at night.

The widow of a weaver, on remarriage, to a man not a

XVI. Et qe nul estraunge, ceo est a dire, foreyn, ne se entremette du mester de telers, sil ne soit teler et de lour Gilde; sur peine de x livres al oeps nostre Seignour le Roi, solom ceo qe lour Chartre roiale le purporte. Et la ou defendu fust en lour mester qe un drap de xl aunes ne fust tissu en meyns de quatre jours, purveu est qe chescun le face en auxi poi de temps com il purra, mesqe bien et loialment soit overe. Et la ou defendu fust en le mester qe nul teler ne overast entre la Tiphayne et la Chaundelure, purveu est qe chescun en cel tens hardement le face, auxibien come en autre temps del an, saunz chalenge et saunz destourbaunce; mes qe bien et loialment oevre, et qe il ne oevre pas de nuyt. Purveu est, qi si un teler

[1] Written *us* in *Letter-Book* C.

moerge, qe eyt ii hostels, et lun demoerge a sa femme apres sa mort, bien le puet sa femme tenir jesques ele se marie a autre homme qe du mester. Et quaunt ele avera tel baron pris, qe ne soit pas de la Gilde avauntdite, ele se deit deliverer de son hostel, et deliveres a tel homme qe soit de la Gilde avauntdite. Et la ou defendu fust en le mester qe nul teler ne lessast son hostel a louwer hors de sa mesoun, purveu est quil le facent en la cite, et a touz qe sount de lour Gilde.

weaver, to get rid of her late husband's house to one of the trade.

Weavers to let their looms on certain conditions.

XVII. Et purveu est, qe nul teler ne oevre andley, porreye, ne marbruy de flur de vesz, ne vert en veyr, fors un fil et un; et ceo soit en vi launces, issi qe les draps de totes partz soient bons et loiaux; mes menuet, virli, lumbard, et cele manere de dras soient tisseus en andley; et purveu est qe nul telere ne overe reie en andley, ne en nul drap.

Regulations as to the making of various cloths.

XVIII. Et qe nul drap ne soit fait [1]de flockes blecche, ne de tromes: et qe nul ne face drap medle de filetz dEngleterre et dEspayne, mes lun enterement par sei, et lautre enterement par sei. Et qe nul drap soit trove qe le chaump soit warenge desur weide. Et qe nul noir fil me soit mis en drap en lu de hawen ou de plum menuet.

No cloth to be made of flocks or thrums; Or of English and Spanish yarn mixed. No ground to be of madder upon woad.

XIX. Et qe nule leyne dEngleterre ne soit teynte en blecche, fors taunsoulement leyne dEspayne; et qe drap de leyne dEspayne soit fait soulement par soy, saunz medlure, et doit peiser au meyns xi livres quaunt il vendra du teler.

Spanish wool only to be dyed in 'blecche,' and the cloth to be only of a certain weight.

XX. Et qe stame ne soit en lu de trame, en nul drap dEspayne ne dEngleterre.

Woof threads not to be used for the warp.

XXI. Et qe chescun drap menuet et andley soient del poys de ix livres au meyns, quaunt il vendra du teler. Et qe chescun bon drap bisset soit del poys de ix livres et demi.

Regulated weight of certain cloths.

XXII. Et touz estraunge reies, et hawes, et porreies, de vi launces, soyent del poys de x livres au meyns.

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[1] Written '*blecche de flockes*' in *Letter-Book* C.

Regulated breadth of cloths.

XXIII. Et qe chescun drap soit de la leour de vi quarters de une aune dedens la liste.

Surveyors to be appointed.

XXIIII. Et qe surveours soient de touz les draps, quil soient bons et loiaux, quaunt il vendront des meyns de telers. Et purveu est, qe nule taxacioun

F. 71. b.

ne soit faite pur nul drap overir, fors solom ceo qe convenir purra entre celui qe le drap fait fere et le teler; mes qe loiaument soit fait. Et purveu est, qe si un hostel seit abatu par poverte de celui a qui il esteit, qe teux povres puissent tournir a lour hostel, payaunt ceo qil deyvent de dreit.

Weavers may return to the houses which they have quitted, on making certain payments.

Weavers to hold their own Court, but not to amerce persons not of the trade.

Et purveu est et graunte, qe les telers eyent lour Court, sicom avoir deyvent; mes qe nul homme amercient, forsqe de lour mester demeyne.

Electio Telariorum ad custodiendum Officium eorundem.

Bailiffs elected by the Guild of Weavers.

Memorandum, quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxviii°, communitas Gildæ telariorum Londoniarum elegit Ballivos de officio suo ad tenendum Curiam ejusdem officii, et custodiendum id quod ad dictum officium pertinet; videlicet, Simonem le Webbe et Vincentium de Suttone; et eos præsentarunt Elyæ Russel, tunc Majori Londoniarum. Qui quidem Ballivi per ipsum Majorem accepti fuerunt et jurati, ad placita [ad] officium antedictum pertinentia tenenda, et omnia alia ad prædictum officium pertinentia custodienda: et si quid per eos in Curia eorum non poterit terminari, id prædicto Majori præsentare debent, ita quod per ipsum terminetur; et quotienscumque liceat dicto Majori, intererit Curiæ eorundem. Et ad omnia præmissa, et singula, firmiter observanda, prædicta communitas dictæ Gildæ, communi consensu et assensu, pro tempore futuro acceptarunt, sine contradictione aliqua.

In certain cases, resort to be had by them to the Mayor.

De Ordinatione Fullonum Londoniarum. F. 72 a.

Dominus Rex mandavit Custodi et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum breve suum, in hæc verba:—

Royal Writ, *temp.* Edward I, ordering enquiry to be made as to the practice of fulling at mills without the City.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Custodi et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum ex gravi querela Willelmi Bernard et Adæ Absolon, civium Londoniarum, de officio fullonum et tinctorum, accepimus quod, secundum consuetudinem semper hactenus usitatam et approbatam in civitate nostra Londoniarum prædicta, panni qui per homines de officio prædicto in civitate prædicta traditi fuerunt vel missi ad fullonandum, sub pedibus hominum ejusdem officii, vel servientium suorum, in domibus suis in civitate prædita, et non alibi, debent fullonari, Johannes de Oxonia, Henricus atte Watergate, et Elyas Sherman, officio hujusmodi in civitate eadem jam de novo utentes, pannos sibi missos ad fullonandum infra civitatem prædictam, usque molendinum de Stratforde, et alibi, extra eandem civitatem transmittunt, et eos ibidem fullonari faciunt, in fraudem et grave damnum hominum quorum panni illi fuerint, et etiam omnium hominum prædicto officio in civitate prædicta utentium, damnum et depressionem officii prædicti, et contra consuetudinem prædictam.—Vobis igitur præcipimus, sicut pluries præcepimus, quod, vocatis coram vobis partibus antedictis, et aliis de officio memorato, quos negotium illud tangit et qui fuerint vocandi, plenam et celerem justitiam in hac parte fieri faciatis, prout de jure et secundum consuetudinem civitatis nostræ prædictæ fuerit faciendum; vel causam nobis significetis, quare mandatum nostrum, totiens vobis inde directum, exequi noluistis vel non potuistis. Teste Edwardo, filio nostro, apud Westmonasterium, xxiii° die Januarii, anno regni nostri vicesimo-sexto."

Second Writ, to a like effect. Item, aliud breve missum eisdem Custodi et Vicecomitibus, pro eisdem Willelmo et Ada, in eisdem verbis.

Enquiry thereon. Per quod quidem mandatum, Johannes de Oxonia, Henricus atte Watergate, et Elias Sherman, attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Adæ Absolon et Willelmo Bernard, super eo quod idem Johannes, Henricus, et Elyas pannos sibi traditos, vel missos, ad fullonandum sub pedibus hominum, transmiserunt usque ad molendinum de Stratforde, et alibi, extra eandem civitatem, in fraudem et grave damnum hominum quorum panni illi sunt, et etiam omnium hominum de officio fullonum et tinctorum. Result of the enquiry. Idem Johannes, Henricus, et Elyas hoc non potuerant dedicere, sed in omnibus cognoverunt se deliquisse, prout impositum fuit eis. Ideo, etc.

Meeting of certain trades to make provisions for regulating the trade of fullers. Dicti Custos et Vicecomites venire fecerunt tinctores, cissores, burellatores, textores, et fullones, ad ordinandum et providendum dictum officium fullonum, [1] qualiter in posterum se debent habere et gerere, ad emendationem dicti officii fullonum—

Walterus Payn Willelmus de Gillingham	} Textores.
Fulco de Sancto Edmundo Robertus de Frestone	} Burellarii.
Willelmus Bernard Ricardus de Rikinhale	} Tinctores.
Willelmus de Woubourne Johannes de Staundone	} Cissores.

F. 72. b.

De Pannis fullandis extra Civitatem.

No fuller, dyer, or weaver, to send cloth. Pur ceo qe plusours defautes ount este trovez en draps qe privez et estraunges ount baille as fullours,

[1] This word is repeated by inadvertence.

et as teynturers, et as tesserauntz en Loundres, pur fuller, pur ceo qe ceus draps ount este par ceux fullours, teynturers, et tesserauntz, baillez hors, pur fuller as molins,—purveu est, pur le commun profit de la cite, qe nul fullour, teyturer, ou tesseraunt, desore en avaunt porte, mene, ne baille, ne face porter, mener, ne bailler, hors de la cite nul drap pur foller as molins, fors ceux memes a qui les draps serront, et les queus draps il voillent pur lour avower. *entrusted to him, to be fulled without the City.*

Derichief, qe les vi prodeshommes enquergent et asserchent as Portz de la cite, et par ewe et par terre, les draps [1] les dras qe serront portes hors pur foler as molins, et ceux dras arestent, saunz autre baillif, et detiegnent desqes ataunt qe ceux a qui les dras serrount, viegnent et avouwent les draps pur lour, et qe par lour volunte sunt amenez au molin pur fuller. *Cloths so sent to be stopped at the City Gates.* Et si aucuyn soit atteynt quil eyt amene draps de autri au molin pur fuller, hors de la cite, saunz la volunte de ceus a qui les dras sount, a la premere foiz payera xx soulz a Chaumbre de la Guihalle de Loundres, et al autre foiz xx soulz a meme la Chaumbre; et si a la tierce foiz de ceo seit atteynt, il forsjurra le mester et paiera, nent meyns, les xx soulz. *Punishment for infringement of this rule.*

Derichef, qe nul teynturer qe teynt burnetz blus, et autre manere de colours, ne teygne blecche ne taune; et celui qe serra atteynt, paiera al avauntdite Chaumbre demy mar. *Regulation for dyers of burnets in blue, and other colours.* Derichef, qe nul du mester receyve autri louwer, ou aprentiz, en son mester, saunz la volunte de son mestre. *No master to entice away the journeyman or apprentice of another.* Derichef, si aucun vallet du mester emprompte argent ou darees de son mestre ou de aucun mestre, et le eyt en covenant pur servir pur meme cel argent, taunt quil soit quites envers lui, nul autre mestre ne vallet le receyve ne tiegne en oevre, jesqe ataunt quil avera fait gre de ceo quil avera emprompte, sur la peyne avauntdite. *No one of the trade to employ a servant in debt to another.*

[1] These two words appear to be superfluous.

Lex Telariorum et Fullonum.[1]

Regulations for the trade of weavers and fullers.

[2] Ceo est a savoir, qe nul telier ne nul fuloun ne puet drap secchir ne teindre, ne a nule marchaundise hors le la vile aler; ne il ne poent a nul forein lour draps vendre, fors as marchauns de la cite. Et sil aveneit qe nul des teliers ou des fulouns, pur sa richesce, vousist hors de la cite aler pur marchaundise faire, bien list as prudeshommes de la cite, prendre tut cel chatel e remener en la cite, e faire de cel chatel com de chatel forfait, par agard des Viscountes e des prudeshommes de la cite. E si nul telier ou fuloun vendist a nul forein son drap, le forein pert le chatel, e lautre remaint en la merci de la cite de quaunt qe il ad. Ne le telier nel fuloun ne puet achater neis ceo qe appent a son mestier, qil ne face le gree au Viscounte chescun an. Ne nul franke homme ne puet estre atteint par telier ne par fuloun; ne il ne poent tesmoign porter. Et si nul de eux enricheist si qil voille son mestier
F. 73. a. guerpir, forsjure, et touz ustilz ostera de son ostiel. Et si face taunt vers la cite, quil soit en la fraunchise: e de la custume de Loundres, si come il dient.

Lex eorundem.[3]

Further provisions relative to fullers and weavers.

Ceo est asavoir, qe nuls ne puet [4]tesmoign porter sur nul fraunke homme. E si il achate sa viaunde al amountaunce de treis deners, ou de plus, si en durra sa custume au Viscounte pur taunt com il achatera, ou pur plus. Ne nul ne puet tistre, ne overer, fors as prudeshommes de la vile, ne avoir rien du soen qe aprendre de dras faire, vaillaunt un dener; fors ataunt come

[1] The word '*Wyntoniæ*' has been purposely erased here. See p. 60.

[2] See *Liber Albus*, p. 119.

[3] The words '*apud Marleberge*' have been erased here. See p. 60.

[4] Written *tesmotmoign*.

amounte cink aunes de drap a soi vestir par an. E si nul de eux enricheist taunt qe il covette la fraunchise de la vile, un an la avera pur veer coment il voudra prouer saunz soun mestier. Et le secund an, profera tut entierement lan de son gre. Et le tierz an, forjurra son mestier pur entrer en la fraunchise, sil fait le purquei, e les prudeshommes le voillent. E einz qil facent nule marchaundise, deivent oster hors touz lour ustilemenz de lour mesouns.

Lex eorundem apud Oxoniam.

Ceo est a savoir, qil ne poent nul drap tistre ne fuler qe lour seit, saunz le gre as prudeshommes de la vile; e sil le fount, e soient atteintz, si seit le drap pris come chose forfait. E quaunt telier moert, sa femme ne puet estre espusee si a telier noun, pur quei ele voille sure cel mestier. Nul fraunke homme ne puet estre atteint par telier, ne par fuloun; ne il ne poent nul tesmoign porter.

Ordinances of the fullers and weavers at Oxford.

Leges eorundem apud Beverlacum.

Ceo est a savoir, qil ne poent nul drap secchir, ne a nule marchaundise fere hors de la vile aler, ne nul fraunk homme ne puet estre atteint par eux, ne nul tesmoigne ne poent porter. Et si il veut son mestier forjurer, face vers lui qest Meir appele, et vers les baillifs de la vile, qil soit en la fraunchise de la vile resceu; e ouste les ustilz de sa mesoun. E ceste lei ount il en la fraunchise de Loundres, si come il dient.

Ordinances of the fullers and weavers at Beverley.

Breve de mittendo hominem discretum in partes transmarinas cum lanis et coriis Domini Regis.

Die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancti Dunstani, anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxv^{to}, Dominus Rex mandavit breve suum, in hæc verba:—

I 2

Writ, ordering the Sheriffs and Aldermen to select a fit and proper person to sell the King's wool and hides beyond seas.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., Vicecomi-"tibus et Aldermannis Londoniarum, salutem. Man-"damus vobis quod, in præsentia Custodum Novæ Cus-"tumæ, ibidem eligi faciatis unum hominem discretum, "idoneum, et qui in mercatione lanarum et coriorum se "noverit sufficienter, pro quo vos ipsi, una cum cæteris "communitatis civitatis prædictæ, respondere volueritis, "ad proficiscendum in partibus Flandriæ cum lanis "et coriis nostris, et ea, simul cum aliis quæ ad hoc "ibidem assignantur, ad opus nostrum vendenda. Et "cum tempus venerit transfretationis in prædictis par-"tibus, cum lanis et cæteris suprascriptis, [1] eundum "sic electum in officio illo substituatis, et præmissa "fideliter facienda et expedienda ex parte nostra ei "firmiter injungatis. Et statim cum, post venditiones "lanarum et coriorum nostrorum prædictorum in par-"tibus Flandriæ, ad partes Angliæ redierit, veniat coram "Thesaurario et Baronibus nostris de Scaccario, apud "Westmonasterium, ad certificandum eos de venditione

F. 73. b. "supradicta. Mandavimus siquidem dictis Custodi-"bus prædictæ Custumæ nostræ, quod cum a vobis, "ex parte nostra, fuerint requisiti, præsentiam suam ad "hujusmodi electionem per vos factam exhibeant; et "dicto homini, sic electo, expensas suas, dum sic in ser-"vitio nostro steterit, indigebit, sufficienter inveniant. "Et quid super hoc feceritis, præfatis Thesaurario et "Baronibus nostris, una cum nomine illius sic electi, "sine dilatione constare faciatis, remittentes ibi tunc hoc "breve. Teste J. de Cobham, apud Westmonasterium, "xxiiii° die Maii, anno regni nostri vicesimo-quinto."

De Executione prædicti mandati.

Election in conformity with the

Ad quem diem, in præsentia Domini Johannis le Bretoun, tunc Custodis Londoniarum, Thomæ de Suffolke

[1] Properly *Eundem.*

et Adæ de Fulham, Junioris, Vicecomitum Londoniarum, Adæ de Rokesle, Walteri de Rokesle, Johannis de Cantuaria, et aliorum Aldermannorum, una cum sex hominibus de singulis Wardis ejusdem civitatis, ibidem convocatis, etc., Johannes atte Gate, civis Londoniarum, electus fuit, ex communi assensu et consensu eorundem, ad transfretandum cum lanis in forma supradicta. above mandate.

Breve Domini Willelmi Inge pro Appello Probatoris Gloucestriæ.

Writ, commanding the Mayor and Sheriffs to produce certain prisoners at Gloucester, to answer the charge of a certain approver.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod salvo et secure conduci faciatis Hugonem, Personam de Qwat, et Thomam de Chalkeleye, quos nuper, per appellum Thomæ Maleysel, probatoris, in gaola nostra Gloucestriæ detenti, capi fecimus et vobis liberari, pro salvo custodiendos, donec aliud a nobis habueritis in mandatis; ita quod eos habeatis apud Gloucestriam, coram dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo Inge, et sociis suis, Justiciariis nostris ad gaolam nostram prædictam Gloucestriæ deliberandam assignatis, die Sabbati proxima post festum Ascensionis Domini, ad respondendum, tam nobis quam prædicto Thomæ Maleysel, de plurimis roberiis et latrociniis per prædictos Hugonem et Thomam de Chalkeleye, contra pacem nostram, factis; unde prædictus Thomas Maleysel eos appellavit. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste Willelmo Inge, apud Gloucestriam, xxviii die Aprilis, anno regni nostri vicesimo-octavo."

Aliud Breve pro eodem.

Another Writ, to a similar effect.

" Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. " Præcipimus vobis, quod salvo et secure conduci faciatis " Manekynum le Heaumer, Laurentium le Poleter, " Robertum Clarel, Willelmum de la [1] Chauncelerie, " Galfridum Lussher, Willelmum de Chalfhunte, Edmun- " dum le Criour, Elyam de la Warderobe, servientem " Johannis de Benstede, et Thomam Quatrosoz, quos " nuper, per appellum Roberti Nurry, probatoris, in " gaola nostra Gloucestriæ detenti, capi fecimus et " vobis liberari—*etc.* [*of the same tenor and date* " *as the preceding.*]

Aliud Breve pro eodem.

Another Writ to a similar effect.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus " Londoniarum, salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod " capiatis Walterum Scot, in Wodestrete, et Johannem " Russel, et eos salvo et secure conduci faciatis,—ita " quod eos habeatis apud Gloucestriam, etc."—ut supra. " Datum," ut supra.

F. 74. a.

Returnum prædictorum Brevium.

Answer of the Mayor, that he has no charge of prisoners, and is therefore not responsible for them.

Ad brevia Willelmi Inge, Justiciarii gaolæ Gloucestriæ deliberandæ assignati per Dominum Regem, Johannes de Armenters et Henricus de Fingrie, Vicecomites Londoniarum, anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxviii, tale dederunt responsum, ut subsequitur. Major

[1] Properly *Chaundelerie.*

respondet pro se, quod non habet custodiam alicujus prisonæ in Londoniis, nec de prisonibus debet respondere, eo quod de eis non oneratur.

Vicecomites respondent—"Mannekynus le Heaumer et Laurentius le Poleter sunt liberi de civitate Londoniarum, et, ratione ejusdem libertatis, eos dimisimus per manucaptionem habendi eos ad primam Assisam apud Turrim Londoniarum, vel coram Justiciariis ad Gaolam de Neugate deliberandam assignatis per Dominum Regem, ad standum recto coram eisdem de roberiis et aliis eisdem impositis. Et ideo coram vobis eos ducere non possumus, sine offenso libertatis civitatis prædictæ. Robertus Clarel, Willelmus de la Chaundelerie, Galfridus le Ussher, Willelmus de Chalfhunte, Edmundus le Creiour, Elyas de la Garderobe, et Hugo, Persona de Quat, liberati fuerunt nobis, per Marescallum Domini Regis, per indenturam inter ipsum et nos factam. Quos prompti sumus eidem Marescallo liberare; nec ipsos extra civitatem ducere debemus, sine brevi Domini Regis de missis et custagiis, circa eorum ductionem imponendis, nobis in compoto nostro allocandis. Thomas de Chalkeleye captus fuit in civitate Londoniarum, et postea per diversos probatores appellatus de diversis latrociniis et roberiis, factis in diversis Comitatibus; de quibus coram Domino Radulpho de Sandwico et sociis suis, Justiciariis Domini Regis de Neugate, se posuit super patriam; quæ adhuc remanet capienda."

Return made by the Sheriffs. That certain of the prisoners are freemen of London, and have therefore been released on mainprise.

That they are ready to deliver the others to the Marshal of the King's household, but not to take them beyond the City, without security for payment of their expenses.

Et quia Elyas Russel, tunc Major civitatis Londoniarum, et Aldermanni dictæ civitatis, noluerunt quod dicti Johannes et Henricus, occasione alicujus Returni pro libertate civitatis observanda, essent in aliquo perdentes, dicti Major et Aldermanni dictis Johanni et Henrico promiserunt, quod erga Dominum Regem et alios quoscunque, ratione dicti Returni de appello probatoris Gloucestriæ, conservarent indemnes.

Agreement by the Mayor and Aldermen to keep the Sheriffs indemnified.

Breve ad mittendum cives ad Parliamentum.

Writ of Edward I, commanding the citizens of London to send two burgesses to Parliament.

" Rex Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Quia, " ad salvationem coronæ nostræ, et communem utili- " tatem populi regni nostri, secunda die Dominica " Quadragesimæ proximo futura, Londoniis Parliamen- " tum tenere, et cum Prælatis, [1] Magnatis, et Proceri- " bus ejusdem regni, super negotiis nostris et idem " regnum contingentibus, speciale colloquium habere " volumus, et tractatum,—Vobis præcipimus, firmiter in- " jungentes, quod de civitate nostra Londoniarum duos " cives, de discretioribus ejusdem civitatis, sine dila- " tione eligi, et eos ad nos ad prædictos diem et " locum venire, faciatis: ita quod dicti cives plenam " et sufficientem potestatem, pro se et pro communi- " tate ejusdem civitatis, ab ipsis tunc ibidem habeant, " ad faciendum quod tunc de communi consilio ordi- " nabitur in præmissis. Ita quod pro defectu ejus- " modi potestatis non remaneat negotium prædictum " quoquomodo infectum. Et habeatis ibi nomina illo- " rum civium et hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud " Berwicum super Twedam, xxix° die Decembris, anno " regni nostri vicesimo-octavo.

Electio Galfridi de Nortone et Willelmi de Betoyne ad idem negotium faciendum.

Election of representatives in conformity therewith.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proxima post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxviii., coram Elya Russel, tunc Majore Londoniarum, Johanne le ——[2]

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[1] So in the original, for *magnatibus.*

[2] This article ends abruptly, being left unfinished.

Prosecutio facta, tempore Johannis de Gizorcio, Majoris Londoniarum, per Hugonem de Waltham, Clericum, coram Baronibus de Scaccario, ad exonerandum cives et Vicecomites dictæ civitatis de quinque marcis annuis exactis in Pipa, inter Purpresturas, de quodam mesuagio quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly in Melkestrete; et de exoneratione CC[tarum] *librarum de arreragiis dictarum quinque marcarum. In Rotulo* xxxi° *Regis Henrici.—De Purpresturis et Escaetis per W. de Eboraco.—Et fuerunt tunc Vicecomites, Simon, filius Mariæ, et Laurentius de Frowyke. Iidem Vicecomites quinque marcas de uno mesuagio quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, Normanni. Communia de Termino Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, sexto.* F. 77. a.

Dominus Rex mandavit hic breve suum de Magno Sigillo, quod est inter Communia de hoc anno sexto, in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Thesaurario, vel ejus " locum tenenti, et Baronibus suis de Scaccario, salu- " tem. Ex parte civium et Vicecomitum civitatis " nostræ Londoniarum nobis est ostensum, quod cum " cives et Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ, per extractas " Willelmi de Eboraco, dudum Justiciarii Domini " Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, avi nostri, de pur- " presturis et escaetis in civitate prædicta factis, et per " eundem Willelmum ad Scaccarium ipsius avi nostri, " anno xxxi°, liberatis, fuissent onerati de quinque " marcis pro uno mesuagio in civitate illa quod Leo " Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, Nor- " manni, quod etiam in manu ipsius avi nostri et in " custodia dictorum civium et Vicecomitum tunc extitit, " extunc annuatim solvendis—Vos, licet idem avus nos-

Writ of Edward II, commanding his Treasurer to make enquiry as to the justice of certain demands against the citizens of London, in respect of a house in Milk Street.

"ter postmodum, vi° die Octobris, anno regni sui "xxxvi°, dictum mesuagium, cum pertinentiis, per
F. 77. b. "chartam suam dedisset Martino Schenche, servienti "suo, habendum et tenendum sibi et hæredibus suis "in perpetuum; idemque Martinus seisinam ejusdem "mesuagii tunc adeptus fuisset; dictas tamen quinque "marcas annuas a civibus et Vicecomitibus civitatis "illius, post dictum sextum diem Octobris, ac si mesu-"agium illud in eorum custodia remansisset, exigi, et "ipsos, ea occasione, graviter distringi et inquietari "facitis, minus juste, in ipsorum damnum non modi-"cum, et gravamen. Et quia nolumus quod dicti cives "et Vicecomites in hac parte indebite onerentur, vobis "mandamus, quod si per Inquisitionem, vel alio modo, "vobis legitime constare poterit, mesuagium, per dic-"tum avum nostrum præfato Martino sic datum, esse "illud idem mesuagium quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et "quod præfatus Martinus seisinam mesuagii illius, vir-"tute donationis prædictæ, adeptus fuit, sicut prædic-"tum est; tunc dictos cives et Vicecomites de præ-"dictis quinque marcis annuis, ab eodem sexto die "Octobris, exonerari et quietos esse faciatis. Et si "quid ab eis, ratione dictarum quinque marcarum "annuarum, a prædicto sexto die Octobris levatum "fuerit, id præfatis civibus et Vicecomitibus, in debitis "quæ nobis debent ad dictum Scaccarium, allocetis. "Teste meipso, apud Dovoriam, xxii die Octobris, anno "regni nostri sexto."

Processus.

Process thereupon. Prætextu cujus brevis, concordatum est quod inquiratur, si illud mesuagium, quod dictus Rex Henricus dedit dicto Martino Schenche, sit illud idem mesuagium quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, Normanni, et de quo dictæ quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur.

Et præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire faciant hic, coram Baronibus, die Mercurii proxima post Octabas Sanctæ Trinitatis, xxiiii^{or} de discretioribus, senioribus, et probioribus, tam de visneto de Melkstrete, ubi dictum mesuagium extitit, ut dicitur, quam de partibus propinquis, etc.; et quod præmuniri faciant dictum Martinum Shenche, si superstes fuerit, vel hæredes ejus, et tenentes terras et tenementa quæ sua fuerunt, si ipse mortuus fuerit, quod sint hic ad eundem diem, ad certificandum Barones de dicto mesuagio quod dictus Rex Henricus dedit dicto Martino Shenche, etc., et ad ostendendum chartam quam inde habent, etc. Precept to the Sheriffs to make the preliminary arrangements for the Inquisition thereon.

Ad quem, diem Major Londoniarum, et quidam Aldermanni Londoniarum, nomine dictorum civium et Vicecomitum, venerunt; et Vicecomites mandaverunt, quod Martinus Shenche obiit, et Johannes, filius et hæres ejusdem Martini, est infra ætatem et in custodia Claricîæ, matris suæ; quæ quidem Claricia fuit uxor ipsius Martini, et tenet tenementa quæ fuerunt ejusdem Martini, in Londoniis, ad terminum vitæ suæ, per legatum dicti Martini; et quod eadem Claricia, tanquam tenens tenementa ejusdem Martini, præmunita est, etc. Report of the Sheriffs.

Et eadem Claricia venit et dicit, et cognovit se tenere quandam domum in Londoniis quæ fuit Martini Shenche, et quam Martinus Shenche, pater ipsius Johannis, habuit de dono Regis Henrici. Sed dicit, quod non constat ei si domus illa fuisset dicti Leonis Judæi, necne; et super dono prædicto, ostendit chartam dicti Regis Henrici, in hæc verba:— Acknowledgment by the present tenant as to the identity of her house with the one granted by King Henry III to her husband.

Charta Henrici Tertii.

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi-
" berniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et Comes
" Andagaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, etc.,
" salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac Charter of Henry III granting the said house to his serjeant, Martin Shenche.

F. 78. a. "charta nostra confirmasse, dilecto servienti nostro, "Martino Shenche, balistario nostro, totam domum "illam, cum pertinentiis suis, in Melkestrete, in civitate "nostra Londoniarum; de qua quarta pars devenit in "manum nostram, tanquam escaeta nostra, post mortem "Isaac, filii Abrahæ, Judæi; et de qua nos tres partes "emebamus, pro lx marcis argenti, de Joceo, Diaya, "et Samuele, fratribus prædicti Isaac, Judæi; ha-"bendum et tenendum eidem Martino et hæredibus "suis, sive assignatis suis, et hæredibus eorum, libere "quiete, bene, et in pace, in perpetuum; reddendo "inde annuatim, nobis et hæredibus nostris, duodecim "denarios argenti, videlicet, sex denarios ad Scaccarium "nostrum Paschæ, et sex denarios ad Scaccarium "nostrum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servitio, con-"suetudine, et demanda, ad nos vel hæredes nostros "pertinentibus; et faciendo dominis feodi illius ser-"vitium inde debitum. Quare volumus, et firmiter "præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod "prædictus Martinus et hæredes sui, sive assignati sui, "et hæredes eorum, habeant et teneant totam domum "illam, cum pertinentiis suis, in Melkstrete, in civitate "Londoniarum, de qua quarta pars devenit in manum "nostram, tanquam escaeta nostra, post mortem Isaac, "filii Abrahæ, Judæi, et de qua nos tres partes eme-"bamus, pro lx marcis argenti, de Joceo, Diaya, et "Samuele, fratribus prædicti Isaac, Judæi, libere, "quiete, bene, et in pace, in perpetuum; reddendo inde "nobis et hæredibus nostris, annuatim, duodecim "denarios argenti, videlicet, sex denarios ad Scaccarium "nostrum Paschæ, et sex denarios ad Scaccarium "nostrum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servitio, con-"suetudine, et demanda, ad nos vel hæredes nostros "pertinentibus; et faciendo dominis feodi illius ser-"vitium inde debitum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis "testibus, Willelmo de Valence, fratre nostro, Bertramo "de Criolle, Johanne de Lessintone, Magistro Willelmo

" de Kilkenny, Archidiacono Conventrensi, Artaldo de
" Sancto Romano, Willelmo de Haverhulle, Edwardo
" de Westmonasterio, Philippo Lovel, Elya de Rabayne,
" Johanne de Nevile, Stephano Bauthan, Rogero de
" Lokyntone, Henrico Poitevyn, et. aliis. Datum per
" manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, vi^to^ die
" Octobris, anno regni nostri xxxv^to^."

Inquisitio.

Report of the Inquisition thereon.

Et Inquisitio venit, per Rogerum atte Bowe, Adam Truge, Gregorium le Botoner, et alios, contentos in panello retornato hic prædicto die Mercurii proxima post Octabas Sanctæ Trinitatis. Qui Juratores dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod mesuagium illud quod dictus Rex Henricus, anno regni sui xxxv^to^, dedit dicto Martino Shenche, est illud idem mesuagium quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit [1] Martino de Virly, Normanni, et de quo dictæ quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur, ad opus Regis, etc.; et quia in dicta charta, facta dicto Martino Shenche, continetur quod idem Rex Henricus dedit eidem Martino unam domum, cum pertinentiis, in Melkestrete, in civitate Londoniarum, de qua quarta pars devenit ad manus ejusdem Regis Henrici, tanquam escaeta sua, post mortem Isaac, filii Abrahæ, Judæi, et de qua idem Rex Henricus tres partes emebat de Joceo, Diaya, et Samuele, fratribus prædicti Isaac. Requisiti iidem Juratores qualiter domus illa unde Rex emit tres partes, etc., est illud mesuagium quod Leo Judæus tenuit, etc., dicunt, quod qualitercumque nominetur domus in charta prædicta, ipsa eadem domus est illud idem mesuagium quod dictus Leo Judæus tenuit, et de quo dictæ quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur. Et

As to the identity of the house with the one granted by Henry III.

[1] Properly *Martini*.

dicunt quod post mortem ejusdem Leonis, idem mesua-
F. 78. b. gium devenit ad manus Jocei, Diayæ, Isaac, et Samuelis, Judæorum, filiorum videlicet Abrahæ Judæi, Londoniarum; post mortem cujus quidem Isaac, unius eorundem filiorum Abrahæ, quarta pars dicti mesuagii, quæ contingebat ipsum Isaac, devenit ad manus Regis Henrici, tanquam escaeta sua; et postmodum, idem Rex Henricus emit de aliis dictis tribus filiis dicti Abrahæ residuas partes ejusdem mesuagii, pro dando videlicet integre idem mesuagium dicto Martino Shenche; qui quidem Martinus Shenche, prætextu doni illius, fuit inde seisitus, etc. Post mortem cujus, descendit dicto Martino, filio et hæredi, etc., qui illud legavit Claricisæ uxori suæ, etc., quæ modo illud tenet, etc.

Day named for the Mayor and Aldermen to hear judgment.

Et datus est dies prædictis Majori et Aldermannis in crastino Sancti Michaelis, ad recipiendum quod Curia inde, etc.

Postea, ante diem illum, Dominus Rex mandavit hic breve suum de Magno Sigillo, quod est inter Communia de hoc anno, in hæc verba :—

Royal Writ to the Deputy Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, enjoining repayment to be made to the Sheriffs and citizens in respect of the said house.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., tenenti " locum Thesaurarii et Baronibus suis de Scaccario, " salutem. Cum nuper, ad prosecutionem civium et " Vicecomitum civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, nobis sug- " gerentium cives et Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ per " extractas Willelmi de Eboraco, dudum Justiciarii " Domini Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, avi nostri, " de purpresturis et escaetis in civitate prædicta factas, " et per eundem Willelmum ad Scaccarium ipsius avi " nostri, anno regni sui xxxi°, liberatas, oneratos fuisse " de quinque marcis pro uno mesuagio in civitate illa " quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de " Virly, Normanni, quod etiam in manu ipsius avi nostri " et in custodia dictorum civium et Vicecomitum tunc " extitit, extunc annuatim solvendis; et quod, licet idem " avus noster postmodum, vi^to^ die Octobris, anno regni

" sui xxxv^to^, dictum mesuagium, cum pertinentiis, per
" chartam suam dedisset Martino Shenche, servienti
" suo, habendum et tenendum sibi et hæredibus suis
" in perpetuum; idemque Martinus seisinam ejusdem
" mesuagii tunc adeptus fuisset; vos nihilominus
" dictas v marcas annuas a civibus et Vicecomitibus
" civitatis illius, post dictum sextum diem Octobris,
" ac si mesuagium illud in eorum custodia ab eodem
" tempore remansisset, exigitis, et ipsos, ea occasione,
" graviter distringi et inquietari fecistis—vobis man-
" daverimus, quod si per Inquisitionem, vel alio modo
" legitimo, vobis constare posset, mesuagium, per dictum
" avum nostrum præfato Martino datum, ut præmit-
" titur, esse illud idem mesuagium quod prædictus Leo
" Judæus tenuit, et quod idem Martinus seisinam
" mesuagii illius, virtute donationis prædictæ, fuit
" adeptus; tunc dictos cives et Vicecomites de prædictis
" quinque marcis annuis, a dicto sexto die Octobris, exo-
" nerari et quietos esse faceretis; et quod si quid ab eis,
" ratione dictarum quinque marcarum annuarum, a
" prædicto sexto die Octobris levatum fuisset, id eisdem
" civibus et Vicecomitibus, in debitis quæ nobis debe-
" bant ad Scaccarium nostrum, allocari faceretis. Ac
" jam, ex querela civium et Vicecomitum prædictorum
" accepimus quod, licet per Inquisitionem, coram vobis
" prætextu prædicti mandati nostri captam, compertum
" sit, quod illud mesuagium, quod per prædictum avum
" nostrum præfato Martino Shenche datum fuit, ut
" supra dictum est, sit idem mesuagium quod dictus
" Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly,
" et de quo dictæ quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur;
" et quod ipse Martinus, virtute donationis illius, F. 79. a.
" seisinam ejusdem mesuagii adeptus fuit, sicut supe-
" rius est expressum; dictos tamen cives et Vicecomites
" de prædictis quinque marcis annuis, a prædicto
" sexto die Octobris, levatum est, in debitis quæ nobis
" debent ad Scaccarium allocari non curatis; unde

" admiramur. Nos, ipsos cives et Vicecomites nolentes " in hac parte indebite prægravari, vobis mandamus, " quod si ita est, tunc ipsos cives et Vicecomites de " prædictis quinque marcis annuis, a prædicto sexto " die Octobris, exonerari et quietos esse faciatis; et id " quod inde levatum fuerit, ab eodem sexto die Octobris, " allocare faciatis, juxta tenorem mandati nostri alias " vobis inde directi. Teste, J[ohanne]. Batoniensi et " Wellensi Episcopo, apud Cantuariam, sexto die Julii, " anno regni nostri sexto."

A second Writ issued, under the Great Seal, to a like effect.

Item, Dominus Rex mandavit hic aliud breve suum de Magno Sigillo, datum sub testimonio ipsius Regis, apud Sandwycum, xvii° die Julii, anno septimo; quod est inter Communia de hoc anno sexto, et quod est ejusdem tenoris, de verbo ad verbum, cujus est prædictum breve Regis immediate superius irrotulatum, excepto Teste et Data ipsius brevis.

Appearance of the Citizens at the Exchequer.

Reasons stated for the final judgment.

Et prædicti cives venerunt, et petierunt exonerari de prædictis quinque marcis annuis, et eis allocari quod inde levatum est, secundum tenorem mandatorum Regis prædictorum. Et quia Rex, per supradictum breve, datum xxii° die [1] Maii, mandavit Baronibus, quod si per Inquisitionem, vel alio modo legitimo, eis constare poterit, quod dictum mesuagium, datum Martino Shenche per prædictum Regem Henricum, sit illud mesuagium quod dictus Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, etc., tunc ipsi dictos cives et Vicecomites de prædictis quinque marcis annuis exonerari faciant; et si quid inde levatum fuerit, allocari faciant eis, etc.; et per Inquisitionem prædictam compertum est, quod prædictum mesuagium in Londoniis, datum prædicto Martino Shenche per dictum Regem Henricum, per chartam ipsius Regis Henrici, factam sexto die Octobris, anno regni sui xxxv^to^, est illud idem mesuagium quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, etc., et de quo dictæ

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[1] *Octobris*, in page 138.

quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur, etc.; et quod prædictus Martinus Shenche seisitus fuit de eodem mesuagio, prætextu doni prædicti; et etiam Rex per prædicta brevia, data sexto die Julii, anno sexto, et xvii° die Julii, anno septimo, mandavit Baronibus quod si compertum fuerit per Inquisitionem quod illud mesuagium, præfato Martino Shenche datum per dictum Regem Henricum, sit idem mesuagium quod dictus Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, et de quo quinque marcæ annuæ exiguntur; et quod dictus Martinus Shenche, prætextu doni illius, seisitus fuit de eodem mesuagio, tunc ipsos cives et Vicecomites de prædictis quinque marcis annuis exonerari faciant, et id quod inde levatum fuerit, allocari faciant, etc.—Consideratum est, prætextu brevium et Inquisitionum prædictorum, quod prædicti cives et Vicecomites Londoniarum exonerentur de prædictis quinque marcis annuis a prædicto sexto die Octobris, anno xxxv^to dicti Regis Henrici, et inde quieti existant; et quod de eadem firma levatum est ab eodem tempore ad opus Regis, allocetur eisdem civibus et Vicecomitibus in debitis quæ ipsi debent hic ad Scaccarium.

Final judgment of the Barons of the Exchequer, in favour of the citizens.

In Magno Rotulo Regis Edwardi nunc, quinto. F. 79. b.

Iidem Vicecomites, cxii solidos iiii denarios de firma minutarum purpresturarum, sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti et Returno, in Item—"Londoniarum."—Sed prædicti Vicecomites non debent summam de quinque marcis annuis, de quibus onerantur per annum in summa prædicta, de uno mesuagio quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit Martini de Virly, Normanni, sicut continetur in Rotulo xxxi° Regis Henrici; nec de eisdem quinque marcis annuis de cætero onerari, per breve Regis, et per chartam Regis Henrici, et per Inquisitionem per idem breve inde captam in Scaccario, et in Me-

Enrolment thereof in the Great Roll of the Exchequer.

morandis anni sexti, termino Sanctæ Trinitatis, inter recorda irrotulatam, et per duo brevia Regis, tenenti locum Thesaurarii et Baronibus inde directa, et per consilium Baronum inde factam; sicut continetur in prædictis Memorandis anni sexti, termino prædicto. Et debent xlv solidos, et erit firma.

Irrotulatur in Memorandis anni sexti, termino Trinitatis.

Enrolment in the Exchequer of the original grant by King Henry III, as to the yearly rent payable for the same.

"Martinus Shenche, balistarius Regis Henrici, xii de-
" narios per annum, videlicet sex denarios ad Scaccarium
" Paschæ, et sex denarios ad Scaccarium Sancti Mi-
" chaelis, pro tota illa domo, cum pertinentiis suis, in
" Melkstrete, in civitate Londoniarum, de qua quarta pars
" devenit in manum prædicti Regis Henrici, tanquam
" escaeta ipsius Regis Henrici, post mortem Isaac, filii
" Abrahæ, Judæi; et de qua idem Rex Henricus emit de
" Joceo, Diaya, et Samuele, fratribus prædicti Isaac, Ju-
" dæi, [1] tenentes per prædictos xii denarios annuos eidem
" Martino et hæredibus suis, a sexto die Octobris anno
" xxxv^{to} dicti Regis Henrici, de Domino Rege et hære-
" dibus suis, in perpetuum; sicut continetur in charta
" prædicti Regis Henrici, irrotulata in Memorandis
" anni sexti, termino sanctæ Trinitatis; et sexaginta
" solidos de eadem de sexaginta annis præteritis."

Breve de Exoneratione Vicecomitum Londoniarum de v marcis annuis, anno vii°.

Writ in exoneration of the Sheriffs from the yearly payment of five marks.

"Edwardus, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem.
" Sciatis, quod exoneravimus Symonem de Merewurthe
" et Ricardum de Welleforde, nuper Vicecomites Londoni-
" arum, de quinque marcis de quibus ipsi onerati fuerunt

[1] There is evidently an omission here.

" super compotum suum, ad Scaccarium nostrum redditum " de anno regni nostri quinto, de firma de uno mesuagio " in Londoniis, quod Leo Judæus tenuit, et quod fuit " Martini de Vyrly, Normanni. Et cives Londoniarum, " qui onerantur ad idem Scaccarium nostrum pro Vice- " comitibus Londonarium qui ante tempus illud fuerunt, " exonerandi sunt de arreragiis dictæ firmæ quinque " marcarum, de quibus ipsi cives onerantur ibidem, a " sexto die Octobris, anno regni celebris memoriæ Do- " mini Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, avi nostri, " xxxv[to]. Ita quod, si quid de eadem firma quinque " marcarum annuarum ab eodem sexto die Octobris " levatum fuerit, allocabitur ad idem Scaccarium eisdem " civibus in debitis quæ ibi nobis debent ibidem, unde " summa totalis arreragiorum illorum est cc librarum. " Et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod prædictos Symonem de " Mereworthe et Ricardum de Welleforde pro prædictis " quinque marcis de firma prædicta nullatenus dis- " tringatis. Et districtionem si quam eis, ea occasione, " feceritis, deliberetis eisdem. Et in debitis quæ præ- " dicti cives nobis debent, ad prædictum Scaccarium " nostrum, ponatis eis in respectum usque super proxi- " mum compotum vestrum ibidem cc libras. Et dis- " trictionem si quam eis ea occasione feceritis, usque " ad eandem summam cc librarum interim relaxetis. " Teste, W. de Norwyco, apud Westmonasterium, xxvii° " die Julii, anno regni nostri septimo."

Prædicta invenientur per Magnum Rotulum de anno quinto, in Item " Londoniarum," et per Rotulum Memorandorum de anno sexto—" Trinitatis Recorda."

Servitia et Libertates Roberti filii Walteri in Londoniis. F. 80. a.

Ces sount les dreitz qe appendent a Robert le Fitz Watier, Chasteleyn de Loundres, Seignur de Wodeham, en la cite de Loundres e dehors, par la fraunchise de **Robert Fitz-Walter, Castellain of London.**

Chief Banneret of London in virtue of his fee of Castle Baynard.

la dite cite. Ceo est a savoir, qe le dit Robert e ses heirs deivent estre, e sount, chief Baneours de Loundres de fee, pur la dite Chastellerie qe ses auncestres e lui unt eu du Chastel Baynard en la dite cite. En temps de guerre deit le dit Robert e ses heirs servir la vile en la maniere souz escrite.

His services in time of war.

Qe le dit Robert deit venir sur soun destrier covert, mounte, soi vintisme, a armes, a chivaux coverts de teile ou de fer, tauntqe au graunt huis du Mouster Seint Pool, ove sa baniere desplayee devaunt lui de ses armes.

Ceremonial at St. Paul's.

Et quaunt il est venuz au graunt huis du Mouster avauntdit, mounte e appareille si come il est desusdit, si doit le Meir de Loundres venir, ove touz ses Viscountes et Audermans, armez de lour armes, hors du Mouster de Seint Poul tauntqe au dit huis, ove une baniere en sa mayn, tout a pie; e serra la baniere vermaille, ove une ymage de Seint Poul de or, od les pies, e les mayns, e la teste, de argent, et une espeie en la main de la dite ymage.

Description of the Mayor's banner.

E si tost come le dit Robert verra le Meire, e les Viscountes, e les Audermans, venir a pie hors du dist mouster armez, ove cele baniere, si descendera le dit Robert, ou ses heirs, qe cel service deivent a la dite cite, de soun chival, e saluera le Meire come soun compaignoun e soun peer, e lui dirra—"Sire Meire, jeo sui venuz "pur faire mon service qe jeo dei a la cite;" e le Meire, e les Viscountes, e les Audermans, dirrount— "Nous vous baillouns ici, com a nostre Baneour de "fee de ceste ville, ceste baniere de la cite, a porter, "guyer, e governer, al honour e au profit de nostre "cite, a vostre poer."

Address of the Castellain to the Mayor, and of the Mayor to the Castellain.

E le dit Robert, ou ses heirs, recevera la baniere en sa mayn, si irra a pie tauntqe hors al huis, ove la baniere en sa mayn; e le Meire de la dite cite, e les Viscountes, le suwyrount al huis, e menerount un chival au dit Robert, pris de vint livres; e serra le chival enseale de une seale des armes le dit Robert, e covert de cendal de mesmes les

Delivery of the banner to the Castellain, and of a horse with silken trappings.

armes. E prendrount vint livres desterlings, e les baudrount au chamberleyn du dit Robert, pur ses depenses de cel jour. E le dit Robert mountera le chival qe le dit Meire lui ad presente, ove tote la baniere en sa mayn. and of twenty pounds for his expenses.

E si tost com il serra mounte, si dirra au Meire qil face eslire un Mareschal, meintenaunt, del host de la cite de Loundres. Si tost com le Mareschal est esleu, le dit Robert fra comaunder au Meire, e a ses burgois de la ville, qil facent soner le seyn comunal de la dite cite; e irrount tote la comune suwir la baniere Seint Poul e la baniere le dit Robert; la quele baniere Seint Poul meismes celui Robert portera en sa main demeyne tauntqe a Alegate. E quaunt il sount venuz a Alegate, le dit Robert e le Meire baudrount la dite baniere Seint Poul, de Alegate en avaunt, a porter, a qi le dit Robert e le Meire se assentirount, si issi soit qil deyvent issue faire hors de la ville. Si doit donqe le dit Meire descendre, et le dit Robert, e de chescun Garde deux des plus sages, pur purveoir coment la ville puet mieuz estre gardee, deriere eux. E cel counsaill serra pris en la Priorie de la Trinite, coste Alegate.

A Marshal of the forces elected.

The banners carried to Alegate (Aldgate).

There delivered to a person chosen by the Mayor and Castellain on going beyond the precincts of the City.

F. 80. b.

Council to be held in the Priory of the Holy Trinity as to measures of defence.

E devaunt chescun ville ou chastel qe le dit host de Loundres assege, sil demorast un an entour le siege, si doit le dit Robert avoir pur chescun siege, de la commune de Loundres, cent soutz pur soun travaill, et nient plus. Fees of the Castellain in case of a siege by the London forces.

Ici finissent les Services e les Dreitz qe apendent a Sire Robert le Fitz Wautier en Loundres, en temps de guerre; e e comencent les Fraunchises qe apendent a lui, e a ses heirs, en temps de pees.

Ceo est asavoir, qe le dit Robert e son Sokne en la cite de Loundres, ceo est a savoir, du mur de la Franchises of the Castellain in

time of peace.

Boundaries of his Soke.

Chanoinerie de Seint Poul, si com hom va aval la Rue devaunt le Bracyn de Seint Poul, tauntqe a Tamise; e issint, tauntqe au coste du molyn qest en lewe qe vient avaunt, aval du Pount de Flete, e va issi sus par les murs de Loundres, tut entour les Freres Precheours, tauntqe a Ludgate; et issi returne jus ariere par la mesoun des ditz Freres, tauntqe a la cornere du dit mur de la Chanoinerie de Seint Poul; ceo est asavoir, tote la paroche del eglise de Seint Andreu, qest en la doneison le dit Sire Robert, e ad este en la doneisoun de ses auncestres par la dite seignurye.

Right of having a Sokeman.

Si ad le dit Sire Robert apendaunt a cele Sokne totes cestes chosez desouz escrites; qil doit avoir Sokeman, et mettre qi qil vodra Sokeman, mes qil soit de sa Sokemanerie. E si nul de sa Sokemanerie seit emplede en la Gihale de nule chose qe ne touche le corps le Meire qi qe soit pur le temps, ou qe ne touche les corps de nul Viscounte de la cite, list al Sokeman de la Sokemanerie le dit Robert le Fiz Wautier a demaunder la Court le dit Robert Fiz Wautier; e le Meire e les citeins de Loundres lui deivent graunter de aveir sa Court; e en sa Court doit son jugement porter, auxi com il est assentu en la Gyhale qe done lui serra.

Right of holding his own Court.

Right of stocks and imprisonment in respect of thieves found in his Soke.

The thief to be judged at Guildhall, but the sentence to be published in the Castellain's court.

Punishment by drowning in cases of treason.

By hanging, for common robbery.

Si nul larroun seit pris en son Sokne, il deit aver soun cep et soun enprisonement e son Sokne; e serra de iloekes menez tauntqe a la Gihale, devaunt le Meire; e la purverrount son jugement qe lui doit estre done: mes son jugement ne serra mie pupplie, tauntqil viegne en la Court le dit Robert, e en sa fraunchise. E serra le jugement tiel, sil ad mort deservi par traisoun; qil serra lie au pilier qi estet en Tamise a Wodehwarfe, la ou hom attache les neefs, deus mountees e deus retretes del ewe. E sil soit dampnez pur comun larcin, e doit estre mene as Humeaus, e suffrir la son jugement, com autres comuns larouns. E si ad le dit Robert e ses heirs une graunde honour, qil tient a une graunde fraunchise

en la dite cite, qe le Meire de la cite e les citeins de meismes la ville qe deivent faire de droit; ceo est a-savoir, qe quaunt le Meir veut tenir son Graunt Counsaill, il doit appeler le dit Robert, ou ses heirs, pur estre a son counsail e au counsail de la ville; e doit le dit Robert estre jurez du counsail de la ville countre totes gentz, sauve le Rei dEngleterre ou ses heirs. E quaunt le dit Robert vient a Husteng en la Gihalle de la cite, si doit le Meire, ou soun lieu tenaunt, lever countre lui, e mettre le pres de lui; e taunt com il est en la dite Gihalle, si deivent touz les jugemenz estre donez parmy sa bouche, solonc le record des Recordours de la Gihale; e touz les weifs qe viegnent taunt com il ysoit, il les doit doner as baillifs de la ville, ou a qi il vodra, par counsaill le Meire de la diste cite.

Right of the Castellain to belong to the Grand Council of the City.

F. 81. a.

His oath thereupon.

When at the Hustings judgment to be delivered by his mouth.

Waifs also to be awarded by him, with the advice of the Mayor.

Breve Regis Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, super Statutum Wyntoniæ.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ etc., Majori et "Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum, pro tran-"quillitate et pace populi regni nostri, necnon ad ma-"litiam malefactorum et pacis nostræ perturbatorum "reprimendam, quoddam Statutum apud Wyntoniam, de "communi consilio ejusdem regni nostri, dudum fieri "fecimus, quod pro pace nostra firmius observanda, et "maxime dum ad rebellionem Roberti le Brus, inimici "et rebellis nostri, per Dei adjutorium refrænandum "simus profecturi, et ibidem ea de causa moraturi, "valde utile fore reputavimus; et quod in omnibus "suis articulis firmiter volumus observari:—ac noto-"rium existat quod malefactores et felones, ac cæteræ "innumerabiles personæ, de quibus manifesta suspicio "latrocinii et feloniæ habetur, tam in civitate nostra "Londoniarum quam alibi extra civitatem prædictam,

Writ of Edward I to the Sheriffs of London, as to observance of the Statute of Winchester.

" infra ballivam vestram, ac etiam in diversis Comita-
" tibus regni nostri, deprædationes, homicidia, et alia
" enormia, nocte dieque, clam et palam, contra pacem
" nostram perpetrantes, vagantur, discurrunt, recep-
" tantur, manutenentur, et moram faciunt manifestam;
" quos malefactores, receptatores, manutentores, et eis
" consentientes, vos, qui pacem nostram in civitate
" nostra, et alibi infra ballivam vestram, specialiter
" conservare tenemini, si pro ea ibidem conservanda
" diligentiam apponere curaremini, ut deberetis, desicut
" posse civitatis prædictæ in quibuscumque hujusmodi
" necessitatibus ad vestram summonitionem et distric-
" tionem est objectum, capere possetis et arestare; per
" quod vobis injungendo præcipimus, non est diu,
" quod Statutum illud in pleno Hustengo nostro Lon-
" doniis, et aliis locis in dicta civitate, et ubi expedire
" videretis, publice recitari faceretis, et in singulis suis
" articulis teneri. Cumque non sit nobis incognitum
" quod singulorum auribus inculcatur, videlicet, qua-
" liter diversi prædones et felones, coram Justiciariis
" nostris ad felonias, [et] transgressiones in diversis
" Comitatibus regni nostri, contra pacem nostram
" factas, audiendas et terminandas assignatis, se jus-
" ticiari non permittunt; sed cum in exigendis ponan-
" tur, ad diversos Comitatus se transferunt, et in eis
" latitant et morantur; et ita quod de eis manifesta
" suspicio feloniæ aut mali, per eorum extraneos adven-
" tus, variosque incessus nocturnos, et quandoque per
" eorum voluptuosas expensas, haberi potest et habetur;
" licetque in Statuto nostro, apud Westmonasterium
" edito, contineatur quod nullus capiatur aut inprisonetur,
" nisi prius per sacramentum duodecim Juratorum fuerit
" indictatus, et eorum indictamentum per sigilla sua fuerit
" testificatum;—vobis nihilominus præcipimus, quod om-
" nes tales, de quibus manifesta suspicio feloniæ aut
" latrocinii haberetur, quos in dicta civitate, aut alibi
" in ballivam vestram, inveniri contigerit, quanquam

" sic indictati inde non fuerint, sine dilatione arestari, " et salvo et secure in prisona nostra custodiri, face- " retis, donec secundum legem et consuetudinem regni F. 81. b. " nostri de ea deliberarentur; et quod hæc promissa " taliter executioni faceretis demandari, si vos ipsos dili- " geretis, et de receptatione et consensu prædictorum " malefactorum liberi esse velletis et immunes, et ne ad " vos, tanquam de prædictis maleficiis culpabiles, nos " capere deberemus; et talem ac tantam diligentiam " contra hujusmodi malefactores suspectos, et manifeste " felones, tam per vos quam per posse dictæ civitatis " apponeretis, ne vobis, post præsens mandatum nostrum, " imputari posset, seu deberet, quod per vestri negligen- " tiam et consensum talia intolerabilia, tam infra dictam " civitatem quam extra, amodo perpetrarentur. Præ- " cepimus etiam vobis, quod ex parte nostra præcipe- " retis, et firmiter injungeretis, omnibus ballivis vestris " dictæ civitatis, et extra, quod eandem diligentiam " pro pacis nostræ conservatione in suis custodiis ap- " ponerent, et taliter se haberent in hac parte, ne " pœnam, in dicto Statuto Wyntoniæ contentam, incur- " rerent, et nihilominus, pro voluntate nostra, impri- " sonarentur, et ab ea graviter redimerentur. Quod si " non facerent, vos ipsi in defectum eorundem balli- " vorum, quotienscumque necesse foret, præmissa in " omnibus, forma supradicta, districtius fieri faceretis " et observari; et quos hoc mandatum nostrum con- " temnentes, in ipso exequendo remissos seu negligentes, " vel omnino exequi nolentes, inveniretis, caperetis, et " de nominibus eorundem Justiciariis nostris, ad felonias " et transgressiones in dicta civitate, infra ballivam " vestram et extra, contra pacem nostram factas, au- " diendum et terminandum assignatis, instanter post- " quam ipsos sic cepissetis, constare faceretis; ut " iidem, sic capti vobis de contemptu prædicto, coram " eis venirent, responsuri et facturi quod Curia nos- " tra consideraret in hac parte.—Nos, pro eo quod

"de vestra diligentia seu sollicitudine quas apponere "deberetis circa præmissa exequenda, post dictum "mandatum nostrum vobis directum, parnm vel nihil "ad nostrum hucusque pervenit auditum, de quo mi- "ramur quam plurimum, et movemur maxime; tamen "contra fidelitatem et juramentum vestrum, nobis præ- "stita, manifeste esse dinoscatur, vos ea quæ pro "conservatione pacis nostræ per vos fieri et obser- "vari præcepimus, et quæ sunt nobis plurimum cordi, "sub dissimulatione aliqualiter pertransire; vobis iterato "præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod circa præ- "missa omnia et singula exequenda et complenda, sine "dissimulatione qualibet, diligenter intendatis, juxta "tenorem mandati nostri prædicti; et de eo quod "circa executionem ejusdem feceritis, nos in Cancel- "laria nostra, in crastino Sancti Michaelis, ubicumque "tunc fuerit in Anglia, sub sigillis vestris distincte et "aperte reddatis certiores; scituri quod si in dicto "mandato nostro exequendo inventi fueritis negli- "gentes, aut remissi, ad vos, tanquam ad nostri ac "mandatorum nostrorum contemptores, necnon de re- "ceptamento et consensu dictorum malefactorum, ac "de maleficiis prædictis culpabiles, et inde onerandos, "manus extendemus graviores. Teste meipso, apud "Beverlacum, xxii° die Julii, anno regni nostri tri- "cesimo-quarto."

Returnum.

Return of the Sheriffs, signifying their obedience to the said Writ.

"Per istud breve fecimus vigilias fieri per totam "civitatem qualibet nocte, et pacem Domini Regis "firmiter observari, et Inquisitionem in qualibet Warda "super hujusmodi malefactoribus et eorum recepta- "toribus; et per dictas Inquisitiones indictatos in bal- "liva nostra inventos cepimus, et in prisona Domini "Regis detinemus, usque adventum Justiciariorum

" Domini Regis, ad pacem Domini Regis observandam
" in civitate Londoniarum assignatorum, prout in brevi F. 82. a.
" continetur; et talem ac tantam diligentiam circa pacis
" observationem apponimus et apponemus, quod tam
" in civitate commorantes, quam ad dictam civitatem
" venientes, melius et securius solito, annuente Deo,
" [1] vivere poterunt in futurum."

Aliud Breve Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum super Statutum Wintoniæ.

Another Writ of Edward I, as to observance of the Statute of Winchester.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus
" Londoniarum, salutem. Cum nos, sexto-decimo die
" Junii, anno regni nostri tricesimo-quarto, vobis præ-
" ceperimus quod Statutum nostrum Wyntoniæ, pro
" pace nostra firmiter observanda, in Hustengo nostro
" Londoniis, et alibi infra civitatem prædictam, in om-
" nibus locis ubi expedire videritis, publice faceretis
" recitari, et in omnibus suis articulis teneri; et quod
" omnes, de quibus manifesta suspicio feloniæ et mali,
" per eorum extraneos adventus, variosque incessus noc-
" turnos, et quandoque per voluptuosas expensas, haberi
" potest et habetur, licet inde non fuerint indictati,
" sine dilatione arestari, et salvo et secure in prisona
" nostra custodiri, faceretis, donec secundum legem et
" consuetudinem regni nostri inde deliberarentur; et
" quod ex parte nostra præciperetis, et firmiter injun-
" geretis, omnibus ballivis nostris civitatis prædictæ,
" quod talem et tantam diligentiam pro pacis nostræ
" conservatione in suis custodiis apponerent, ne pœnam
" in dicto Statuto Wyntoniæ contentam incurrerent, et
" nihilominus, pro voluntate nostra, imprisonarentur, et
" ab ea graviter redimerentur. Quod si non facerent,
" vos ipsi in defectum eorundem ballivorum, quotiens-
" cumque necesse foret, præmissa in omnibus in forma

[1] Written *venire*, in the recitals of the next Writ.

" supradicta districtius fieri faceretis observari; et " quos illud mandatum nostrum contemnentes, in " ipso exequendo remissos seu negligentes, vel omnino " exequi nolentes, inveneritis, caperetis, et de nominibus " eorundem Justiciariis nostris, ad felonias et transgres- " siones in dicta civitate contra pacem nostram factas, " audiendas et terminandas, assignatis, instanter post- " quam ipsos sic cepissetis, constare faceretis; prout in " dicto mandato nostro plenius continetur. Ac nos, post- " modum, videlicet xxii° die Julii, anno prædicto, pro " eo quod de vestra diligentia seu sollicitudine, quas " circa executionem præmissorum apposuisse debuissetis, " parum vel nihil ad nostrum pervenit auditum, vobis " præceperimus, quod de eo quod circa executionem dicti " mandati nostri faceretis, nos in Cancellaria nostra, in " crastino Sancti Michaelis præterito, redderetis cer- " tiores. Prætextu cujus brevis, nobis retornastis, quod " fecistis vigilias fieri per totam civitatem qualibet nocte, " et pacem nostram firmiter observari, et Inquisitiones " in qualibet Warda super hujusmodi malefactoribus " et eorum receptatoribus; et indictatos per dictas In- " quisitiones in balliva vestra inventos, cepistis, et in " prisona Domini Regis detinetis, usque adventum Jus- " ticiariorum nostrorum, ad pacem nostram observandam " in civitate Londoniarum assignatorum; et talem ac " tantam diligentiam circa pacis observantiam appo- " suistis et [1] apponebitis, quod tam in dicta civitate " commorantes, quam ad dictam civitatem venientes, " melius et securius solito, annuente Deo, venire pote- " runt in futurum. Nos super quibusdam articulis, " præmissa tangentibus, plenius certiorari volentes, ut " malitiam hujusmodi deprædatorum et aliorum felonum " eo citius reprimere valeamus, vobis præcipimus, firmiter " injungentes quod, assumptis vobiscum Custodibus " Placitorum coronæ nostræ, ad singulas Wardas civi-

[1] So in the original.

" tatis prædictæ accedatis, et per sacramentum pro-
" borum et legalium hominum Wardarum illarum, per
" quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inqui- F. 88 b.
" ratis, quæ et quot roberiæ, homicidia, et aliæ feloniæ,
" infra ballivam vestram, a prædicto xvi° die Junii
" usque ad diem confectionis præsentium, fuerint per-
" petratæ, et per quos, et ubi, et quando, et qualiter, et
" quomodo, et de qualibet felonia, qui et quot felones
" capti sunt; et qui et quot sine arestatione evase-
" runt; et per quorum defectum, seu negligentiam, sic
" evaserunt; et de qualibet roberia, si pœna, in dicto
" Statuto contenta, fuerit, a prædicto xvi° die Junii,
" hucusque observata, necne. Ita videlicet, quod infra
" quadraginta dies post roberiam factam, responsum
" fuerit de corporibus prædictorum deprædatorum illo-
" rum, an ipsis deprædatis infra tempus illud de roberia
" illa satisfactum sit, necne. Et Inquisitiones illas, quales
" vos et dicti Coronatores nostri, et illi per quos factæ
" fuerint, warantizare volueritis, sub periculo quod
" volumus in hac parte imminere, si veritas rei per vos,
" aut per dictos Coronatores seu Juratores Inquisitionum
" prædictarum in præmissis occultetur, sub pœna re-
" demptionis et inprisonamenti infligenda, ad volun-
" tatem nostram, nobis sub sigillis vestris, et sigillis
" prædictorum Coronatorum et eorum per quos dictæ
" Inquisitiones factæ fuerint, mittatis, et hoc breve.
" Ita quod ea habeamus a die Paschæ in quindecim
" dies, ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ad faci-
" endum inde quod tunc duxerimus ordinandum. Præ-
" cipimus etiam vobis, in fide qua nobis tenemini, et
" sub forisfactura omnium terrarum et tenementorum,
" necnon et aliorum bonorum quorumcunque quæ nobis
" forisfacere poteritis, firmiter injungentes quod, in-
" specto tenore primi brevis nostri, quod penes vos
" residet, vel saltem residere deberet, illud in omnibus
" et singulis suis articulis, omni dissimulatione deleta,
" executioni de cætero faciatis demandari; ne ad vos,

" tanquam nostri ac mandatorum nostrorum prædic-
" torum contemptores, necnon de receptamento et con-
" sensu malefactorum illorum, ac de maleficiis illis
" participes, manus extendamus graviores; nosque ad
" dictam quindenam Paschæ de facto vestro, interim
" in hac parte impendendo, distincte et aperte reddatis
" certiores; et billam, diem et locum receptionis istius
" brevis continentem, eidem portitori liberetis, nobis
" deferendo. Teste meipso, apud Lanercost, vii° die
" Decembris, anno regni nostri tricesimo-quinto."

Returnum.

Return of the Sheriffs, signifying obedience to the said Writ, except where certain customs of the City are concerned.

" Ad hoc respondemus, quod ad vigilias, prout decet,
" in Wardis, et etiam ad Inquisitiones capiendas de
" transgressionibus et feloniis, cum necesse fuerit in
" civitate, in singulis Wardis, de malefactoribus et re-
" ceptatoribus, semper parati fuimus, et erimus, pro
" pacis Domini Regis observatione; et omnem dili-
" gentiam quam possimus, circa pacem Domini Regis
" observandam, apposuimus et apponemus. Sed ad
" Statutum Wyntoniæ in singulis suis articulis in
" civitate prædicta observandum, secundum quod in
" isto brevi continetur, onerari non possumus in civi-
" tate prædicta, propter diversas consuetudines in dicta
" civitate hactenus usitatas. Tamen, vagantes, discur-
" rentes, et de malo suspectos, in dicta civitate inven-
" tos, arestavimus, et semper, cum necesse fuerit,
" arestari faciemus; et illos coram Justiciariis Domini
" Regis promptos habebimus, sicut ante Statutum et
" post in eadem civitate fieri consuevit. De Inqui-
" sitionibus, quoad articulos in brevi contentos, coram
" vobis extra civitatem sub sigillis returnandis, nunquam
" fieri consuevit; et ideo nullas retornavimus."

Littera Citatoria directa Prælatis regni Franciæ, per Dominum Bonefacium Papam.

F. 83. a. Letter Citatory addressed by Pope Boniface VIII. to the Prelates and Clergy of France in reference to certain excesses alleged against Philip the Fair, King of France.

"Bonifacius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, ac dilectis filiis [1] ecclesiasticis et Capitulis ecclesiarum Cathedralium regni Franciæ, ac Doctoribus in Theologia, et Magistris [2] in Jure Canonico et Civili, de regno natis eodem, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Ante [3] provisionem nostram ad summum Apostolatus officium, dum adhuc nos minor status haberet, et [4] post impræsentiarum, multa sunt nostro Apostolatui reserata, fidedigna assertione multorum, quorum nonnulla [5] et contingentia regna et populos, in mali exempli perniciem, sunt diffusa; et ea multos ex vobis credimus non latere, super excessibus, culpis, insolentiis, injuriis, atque damnis, quæ prælatis, ecclesiis, et personis ecclesiasticis, regularibus et sæcularibus, in regno Franciæ constitutis, et alibi, per carissimum filium nostrum in Christo, Philippum, Regem Franciæ illustrem, et officiales suos seu ballivos, multipliciter inferuntur, [6] ac Paribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, aliisque nobilibus [7] Universitatis, et populo dicti regni; prout hæc [8] talia in aliis nostris litteris, quas eidem Regi [9] direximus, seriosius continentur. Unde super hoc cum fratribus nostris deliberatione habita pleniori, de ipsorum fratrum consilio, ad nostram præsentiam vos [10] providimus evocandos. Quocirca universitatem vestram monemus, rogamus, et

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[1] V.R. *electis*, in the text as given in Dupuy's *Hist. du Differend d'entre Boniface VIII. et Philippes le Bel* (Paris, 1655).

[2] V.R. *in Decretis, in Jure.*

[3] V.R. *promotionem.*

[4] V.R. *post usque.*

[5] V.R. *etiam ad.*

[6] V.R. *ac etiam.*

[7] V.R. *universitatibus.*

[8] V.R. *alia.*

[9] V.R. *dirigimus.*

[10] V.R. *duximus.*

"hortamur attente, per Apostolica scripta, vobis in "virtute obedientiæ districtius injungentes, quatinus, "in Kalendis Novembris proximo futuris, quas vobis "pro peremptorio termino assignamus, instructi et in-"formati super præmissis, et aliis super quibus infor-"mationem et instructionem vestram videritis oppor-"tunam, vos, fratres Archiepiscopi et Episcopi, necnon "electi, Doctores, et Magistri, personaliter, vos vero "Capitula, per Procuratores idoneos cum sufficienti man-"dato, et informatos plenius, nostro vos conspectui "præsentetis; ut super præmissis et ea contingentibus "vestra possimus habere consilia, qui apud eundem "Regem suspicione caretis, et sibi et regno accepti "estis et grati, et [1] diligentes ipsum Regem; necnon "tractare, dirigere, statuere, procedere, facere, et ordi-"nare, quæ ad honorem Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis, aug-"mentum Catholicæ fidei, conservationem ecclesiasticæ "libertatis, et [2] reformationem Regis et regni, et cor-"rectionem præteritorum excessuum, et bonum regimen "regni ejusdem, viderimus expedire. Nos [3] tamen "ipsi Regi per nostras alias [4] significavimus litteras, "ut si rem suam agi [5] putaverat in præmissis, suaque "crediderit interesse, per se, vel per fideles viros et "providos, suæ conscios voluntatis, ac diligenter in-"structos cum sufficienti mandato, coram nobis possit, "si velit, eodem termino comparere; alioquin suam, "vel illorum, aut etiam vestram, absentiam, Divina "replente [6] præsentia in præmissis, et ea contingentibus, "et aliis, prout fuerit nobis ministratum a Domino, "et expedire viderimus, [7] procedemus. Vos autem man-"datis nostris in hac parte taliter obedire curetis, quod

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[1] V.R. *diligitis.*
[2] V.R. *reformationem regni, et Regis correctionem.*
[3] V.R. *enim.*
[4] V.R. *significamus.*
[5] V.R. *putaverit.*
[6] V.R. *gratia.*
[7] V.R. *puniemus.*

" non possitis de contemptu vel negligentia [1] repre-
" hendi; sed magis de diligentiæ, obedientiæ, ac de-
" votionis promptitudine, commendari. Datum Late-
" rano, Nonas Decembris, pontificatus nostri anno
" septimo."

Littera generalis Revocatoria Privilegiorum et Gratiarum concessarum Regi Franciæ.

" Bonefacius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad " perpetuam rei memoriam. Salvator mundi, secun- " dum ordinatissimam distributionem temporum [2] ne, " postquam durum Mosaicæ, et tandem Evangelicæ " gratiæ suave ac [3] bonæ jugum imposuit; ideo non " mirandum, si ejus Vicarius, Petrique successor, se- " cundum veritatem temporum, personarum et locorum " [4] qualitatem pensata, statuta, privilegia, indulgen- " tias, concessiones, et gratias, quæ a Sede Apo- " stolica pro tempore conceduntur, [5] cedente ipsa con- " jectura prodesse, [6] ac necessitate urgente, [7] vobis uti- " litate publica suadente, postquam experimenta inutilia " comparabantur, suspendit, revocat, et immutat; præ- " sertim propter ingratitudinem vel abusum illorum " quibus hujusmodi gratiæ, privilegia, et indulgentiæ " [8] concessa, et tendit ad noxam quod concessum fuerat " ad medelam. Ejus quoque quod ex causa conceditur, " ea cessante cessare debet effectus; jureque patet " pariter et exemplo, quod promissa [9] illi concessa re- " vocantur postmodum rationabiliter et mutantur. Nec " Romanus Pontifex, in [10] concedendo gratiis, sic pleni-

Letter of Pope Boniface VIII., revocatory of all privileges and concessions granted by him to Philip the Fair, king of France.

F. 83. b.

[1] V.R. *seu inobedientia reprehendi.*
[2] V.R. *naturæ*, in Dupuy.
[3] V.R. *leve.*
[4] V.R. *qualitate.*
[5] An error for *credente.*
[6] V.R. *aut.*
[7] V.R. *vel.*
[8] V.R. *sunt concessa.*
[9] V.R. *vel.*
[10] V.R. *concedendis.*

" tudinem potestatis astringit, quin possit eas, cum " decet et expedit, revocare, ac etiam mutare—Nos " igitur attendentes quod nonnulla privilegia, indul- " gentias, et gratias carissimo in Christo[1] nostro, Phi- " lippo Regi Franciæ illustri, ejusque successoribus, et " specialiter pro defensione regni sui, [2] super certis " formis duximus concedenda, et gratiose aliqua con- " cessimus clericis et laicis, qui de suo et successo- " rum suorum [3] stricte consilio fuerunt, vel majori " parti illorum: quorum privilegia, gratiarum [4] et " concessionum [5] occasione, vel per abusum, ecclesiis et " ecclesiarum prælatis, ac personis religiosis et sæcu- " laribus dicti regni magna dispendia et gravamina " sunt illata, et gravia scandala sunt exorta, et [6] ma- " jora possunt oriri: ac præcaventes ne [7] clerici præ- " textu, [8] supradictæ ecclesiæ prælati ac personæ " ecclesiasticæ plus graventur, providimus super hoc " salubre remedium adhibere. Unde illa omnia, quan- " tum ad omnem ipsorum effectum, de fratrum nos- " trorum consilio, usque ad dictæ Sedis beneplacitum " duximus suspendenda, illa maxime quæ occasione " guerrarum, quibus dicti regni status [9] pacifice turba- " batur, tunc temporis fuere concessa. Nec considera- " tionem nostram pertransit, quod, divina [10] favente " clementia, per ministerium nostrum inter ipsum et " carissimum in Christo filium nostrum, Edwardum, " Regem Angliæ illustrem, pacis est [11] formatio sub- " secuta, [12] saltem non est tanta necessitas defensionis " hujusmodi cum tanto onere aliorum; at si [13] qua, " esse dinoscitur culpa sua. Insuper [14] quibusdam præ- " latis et personis ecclesiasticis, regularibus et sæcu-

[1] V.R. *filio nostro.*
[2] V.R. *sub.*
[3] V.R. *stricto.*
[4] V.R. *indulgentiarum et.*
[5] V.R. *occasione per abusum.*
[6] V.R. *inantea.*
[7] V.R. *tali.*
[8] V.R. *supradicti.*
[9] V.R. *pacificus.*
[10] V.R. *faciente.*
[11] V.R. *reformatio.*
[12] V.R. *et saltem.*
[13] V.R. *qua sit.*
[14] V.R. *quicquid.*

" laribus, dicti regni, sub titulo decimæ vel cujusvis " subsidii, quocunque nomine [1] censeantur, impositum, " fuerit petitum vel requisitum ab eis, etiam si ad " illud solvendum prælati et personæ prædictæ as- " sensum præstiterint, vel ad hoc se duxerint obli- " gandos, [2] vel adhuc exactum fuerit vel solutum, " absque Sedis ejusdem speciali mandato discerni- " mus non solvendum executoribus, super præmissis, " vel aliquo præmissorum, a dicta Sede concessis; " districte mandantes, ut contra hujusmodi suspensio- " nem et decretum nostrum, aliquos non [3] gravent " vel molestent, aut contra eos hujusmodi occasione " vel [4] causa, vel aliquo modo, procedant. Et si secus " fecerint, illud decerminus irritum et inane, et nul- " lius existere volumus firmitatis. Cæterum quia " labilis est humana memoria, et ipsi Regi, se cor- " rigenti et habitanti ad gratiam promerendam, [5] libe- " raliter, quantum cum Deo possumus, absque mul- " torum scandalo complacemus, dictis suspensione et " decreto in sua firmitate manentibus, Kalendas No- " vembris proximo venturas pro peremptorio termino " assignamus, ut omnia privilegia, gratiæ, indulgen- " tiæ, et [6] concessionis, quæ dicto Regi et successo- " ribus suis, ac clericis et laicis, de ipsorum consilio " (illa præsertim quæ dum in Urbe Veteri vel Anagnia " [7] nostra moraremur, sub quavis forma noscimur con- " cessisse), dictæ Sedis conspectui præsententur, et ad " nostram et ipsius Sedis notitiam deducantur; ut, " consideratis ipsis et viris, provideri possit, si dicta " suspensio fuerit in [8] aliis vel aliquibus moderanda. " Datum Laterano, [9] Nonas Decembris, Pontificatus " nostri anno septimo."

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[1] Written '*senceantur*' in the original.

[2] V.R. *nec.*

[3] V.R. *aggravent.*

[4] V.R. *causa aliquo modo.*

[5] V.R. *libenter.*

[6] Properly *concessiones.*

[7] V.R. *cum nostra moraremur Curia.*

[8] V.R. *aliquo.*

[9] V.R. *ii Nonas.*

F. 84. a.

Clausula Specialis, directa Regi Franciæ.

A minatory clause especially addressed to the King of France, in reference to the collation to vacant prebends and benefices.

" Scire te volumus, quod in spiritualibus et tempora-
" libus nobis subes. Beneficiorum [1] vel præbendarum ad
" te collatio nulla spectat; et si aliquarum vacantium
" habeas custodiam, [2] ususfructus earum successoribus re-
" servas. Et si [3] quam attulisti, collationem hujusmodi
" [4] irritamus; et quantum de facto [5] processeris, revoca-
" mus. [6] Aliud credentes, hæreticos reputamus."

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[7] *Hic incipit quidam Rismus, factus de Proditione Vasconiæ, et de ejusdem Conquæstu per Regem Edwardum, filium Regis Henrici.*

The treachery of the French enlarged upon, and the loss of Gascony by the English king, Edward I.

Lying practices of the French envoys.

That the nobles of France had resolved to offer the daughter of the late King to Edward.

Representation as to the outrages by the English on the Normans at Bayonne and elsewhere.

Satis novit sæculu Qualiter fit speculu Quia per perfidia Jam perdit Vasconia	m	De lingua Galloru Patens traditoru Pessimam ipsoru Princeps Anglicoru	m
Rex fidem adhibui Egit quod non debui Seriem composui Quæ Regi transposui	t	Dictis Gallicoru Nam fraus miseroru Quorundam verboru Cœtus nuntioru	m
Per verba credenci Quod magnates Franci Quodque Regi Angli Natam Regis Galli	æ	Nuntii dixerun Simul tractaverun Dare voluerun Heu! quod sic venerun	t
Ad hæc Dux Burgundi Ait quod in flumin Perierunt pridi Additis astuti	e	Quidam nuntioru Multi Northmannoru Per nautas Angloru Causis Bayonoru	m

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[1] V.R. *et.*
[2] V.R. *fructus eorum.*
[3] V.R. *quæ contulisti.*
[4] V.R. *irritam decernimus.*
[5] V.R. *processerit.*
[6] V.R. *Aliud autem.*

[7] This political poem, which is unfortunately imperfect, has been printed in M. Delpit's *Collection Générale des Documents Français*, pp. 12, 13. See also pp. cxviii. and cxciii. of his Introduction.

“ Ut ergo concordi “ Et omnis discordi “ Celsitudo regi “ Quod sibi Vasconi	a	Pacis jam addatu Prorsus repellatu Franciæ precatu Totalis reddatu	r	Proposal by the French that Gascony shall be surrendered by the English King,
“ Proponit brevissim “ De terra Vasconi “ Jus vestrum certissim “ Si quod petit proper	e	Vos tunc reseisir Nec quid deperir Potestis hoc scir Placet exaudir	e	who will shortly restore it to the English King,
“ Si seisinam habea “ Tunc mandare placea “ Gens Anglorum facia “ Pars utraque delea	t	Per sex septimana Quod transire lana Et sic causas vana Res collando sana	s	after a seisin of six weeks, and will allow English wools to enter, with other proofs of amity.
Ait vir, “ Consider “ Nova sunt non veter “ Pulchram inter cæter “ Prout dicit litter	a	Rex quæ petierun Hæc quæ tibi ferun Tibi promiserun Quam Galli miserun	t	F. 84. b. Reasons adduced for listening to the written proposals of the French.
Hoc audito, Langetu Ad Regem consiliu Et Lacy per somniu Quin ejusdem deviu	m	Statim prosilivi Dedit sicut scivi Certe non dormivi Seisinæ nutrivi	t	Langton and Lacy press King Edward to consent to the surrender of seisin.
Puellam rex diligen Penitus consentien Fieri præcipien Proh dolor! nam nescien	s	Vinculis amoru Dictis consultoru Litteras servoru Erat futuroru	m	Inflamed by love and thus urged, the King consents.
Demum in Vasconi Litteras ab Angli Ac sub manu Galli Anglis inutili	a	J. Lacy perrexi Secumque devexi Vascones contexi Heu! quod tot aspexi	t	J. Lacy is sent over to Gascony and makes the surrender.
Gallici Vasconia Et in manum Anglica Neque Regis filia Regi dare quonia	m	Sibi subjugarun Dare recusarun In sponsam pararun Ipsum subsannarun	t	The French refuse to restore Gascony, refuse the princess, and secretly deride Edward.
Expertem Vasconi Magni Pares Franci Regem nostrum Angli Nam causam maliti	æ	Forisjudicarun Et exhæredarun Parum hunc amarun Sibi demonstrarun	t	The Peers of France, in a spirit of enmity, declare that Edward has forfeited Gascony.
Audiens perfidia Quam habet per Francia Jurat per ecclesia Quousque Vasconia	m	Rex exhæredatu Satis est iratu Non erit lætatu Fuerit lucratu	s	King Edward makes oath that he will regain Gascony.

King Edward summons a Parliament, and the Cinque Ports fit out numerous ships.

Rex vocat Pontifice Et Anglorum Comite Quinque Portus fomite Volant ut hirundine	s	Ad Parliamentu Flores sapientu Barones per centu In mari per ventu	m

The clergy and knighthood of England swear vengeance against France.

Clerus et militi Vovent cum lætiti Parantur ad omni Franciæ sunt noxi	a	Gentis Anglican Quod sero que man Quæ genti profan Nam superbit van	e

Energy displayed by King Edward, to the dismay of his Picard enemies.

Rex Anglorum nobili Ferox est et stabili Fortis et non debili Sentiet id flebili	s	Vocatus Edwardu Tanquam leopardu Velox et non tardu Pomposus Picardu	s

[1] [* * * * * * *]

F. 87. b.

Proclamatio [2] Sufferentiæ inter Reges Angliæ et Franciæ prorogatæ.

Die Lunæ, in crastino Dominicæ in Ramis Palmarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxi°, facta fuit subsequens proclamatio:—

A truce recently made between the Kings of England and France.

Proclamation to be made thereof in the City, by order of the King.

" Pur ceo qe les messagers, les queux nostre Seignour " le Rei nad gueres envoia vers les parties de outre " meer, jesqes a Paris, une suffraunce avaunt ces houres " comencee et affermee entre le Rei de Fraunce et le " dit nostre Seignor le Rei dEngleterre, jesqes a la feste " de Pasche prochein a venir, ja ensemblement ove les " messagers le dit Rei de Fraunce, et ceo especiau- " ment establiz, jesqes a la feste de Pentecouste pro- " cheinement a venir, en le noun le dit Rei dEngle- " terre, unt purloigne, si come en la forme de cele " purloignaunce plus plenerement est contenu—Nostre

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[1] The remainder of this singular political poem is wanting, as folio 85 has been cut out, for the sake of the illumination probably, some small fragments of which are still visible.

[2] The Truce itself, as given in the original, is here omitted, being already printed in the new "*Fœdera*" (1816), Vol. i. Part 2, page 950.

"Seignour le Rei dEngleterre icele suffraunce, en tiele "maniere purloignee jesqes a la feste de Pentecouste "prochein a venir, si come par les avauntditz messa-"gers est acorde, voillaunt fermement estre garde, "vous maundouns par nostre Seignor le Rei, ferme-"ment enjoignauntz e defendauntz a touz et a ches-"cun de ceste cite, qe nul de eux, sur peyne de "perdre corps e avoir, au Roi de Fraunce, a ses hommes "suzgis, ou a lour terres, ou de ceux qe de novel "apres le tretiz eu a Amias de la partie le Rei de "Fraunce, front aers, mal, damage, ne grevaunce, "par terre ne par meer, duraunt le terme de la dite "purloignaunce, ne ne face, ne ne sueffre estre fait, "sur la peine avauntdite."

Proclamatio facta in civitate Londoniarum de Pace inter Reges Angliæ et Franciæ. F. 88. A.

"Pur ceo qe ferme pees est grauntee, affermee, e "juree, parentre nostre Seignour le Rey dEngleterre "e le Rey de Fraunce, e lour heirs, a durer a touz jours "entre eux e lour heirs, si est par le Counsaill des "ditz Reis ordene, qe cele pees seit publiee e criee, "auxi bien de cea la meer come de la, ycest jour de "la Trinite, en la fourme qe sensieut. Proclamation of peace between the Kings of England and France.

"Ci vous fesouns asavoir de par le dit nostre "Seignour le Rei, qe bone pees e estable est entre "lui e le Rei de Fraunce, e lour heirs, a touz jours; e "totes maneres de rauncours sount pardonez dune "part e dautre. Et ensement, vous fesouns a savoir, "qe touz marchauntz e autres gentz, qi qil seient, dune "part e dautre, forspris les enemis nostre Seignour le "Rei avauntdit e le dit Roi de Fraunce, puissent "sauvement venir, demorer, e aler en auxi bone pees "e bone seurte come unqes, avaunt ces hures, en nul "temps soleient faire; fesauntz e payauntz les droitz All rancour dismissed. All merchants and others may freely come and go, as heretofore.

The treaty in no way to be contravened.

" e les custumes usees et acoustumees. Si vous co-
" maundouns, de par le dit nostre Seignour le Rei, sur
" quanqe vous poez forfaire, qe totes les choses desus
" dites, e chescune de eles, gardez e tenez, saunz rien
" venir encountre, e saunz nul blemissement. Et

The treaty to be one of alliance.

" dautre part, Seignours, nous vous fesouns asavoir,
" qe les avauntditz Roys sount e serrount a touz jours,
" pur eux e pur lour heirs, de une amiste e de une
" alliaunce countre tote gent; e aidera lun al autre, en
" totes ses bosoignes, countre tote gent, qi qil soient;
" e lun ne serra james en lieu ne en counsaill ou

Save as against the Church of Rome, the Duke of Brabant, the King of Germany, and the Count of Hainault.

" lautre perdra terre ne nule autre chose; sauve la
" Esglise de Rome, qe est forsprise par ambedeux les
" Reis; e le Duc de Brabaunt, e ses heirs en Brabaunt,
" qe est forspris par nostre Seignour le Rei dEngle-
" terre; e le Roi de Alemaigne, en Alemaigne, e le
" Counte de Henaud, en Henaud, qe sount forspris

Those who forswear either realm, to receive no protection in the other, beyond forty days.

" par le Roi de Fraunce. Ensement, Seignours, acorde
" est entre les deux Rois, qe touz ceux qe par mau-
" veiste forjurent le reaume dEngleterre, ne seient re-
" cettez en Fraunce outre xl jours, mais voyderount
" la terre, ou hom les fra prendre e envoier en En-
" gleterre, pur faire juise solom ceo qe apent; e en
" mesmes la maniere de ceux qe forjurent le reaume
" de Fraunce, ne serrount en Engleterre recettez apres
" les quaraunte jours; einz fra hom de eux en mes-

Command by Aymer de Valence that this proclamation shall be published in the City.

" mes la manere come avaunt est dit. E ces pointz
" desus escritz, jeo, Aymer de Valence, ay comaunde
" de par nostre Seignour le Rei dEngleterre au Meire
" e as Viscountes de Loundres a crier e puplier en la
" cite de Loundres le jour de la Trinite, lan du regne
" nostre Seignour le Rei avauntdit trentisme-premier.
" E en tesmoignaunce de cest comaundement, e pur
" lour garaunt as avauntditz Meire et Viscountes, a
" iceste crie ai mis moun seal, le jour de la Trinite
" avauntdit."

Quidam Articulus Statuti nuper apud Gloucestriam editi, correctus ac missus Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, in quadam Schedula, in Brevi Domini Regis inclusa.—Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, nono. F. 90. a.

De Forinsecis vocatis ad Warantum in Londoniis.

Grounds stated for correcting a certain Article in the Statute of Gloucester, in consequence of the hardships inflicted thereby on the citizens of London.

Memorandum, quod ante Statutum Gloucestriæ, quod quidem Statutum factum fuit anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, sexto, talis erat consuetudo in civitate Londoniarum—quod cum aliquis, implacitatus in Hustengo Londoniarum, vocaret forinsecum ad warantum, Major et Vicecomites adjornarent partes coram Justiciariis Domini Regis, proximo itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, ut tunc ibidem fieret quod de jure et secundum consuetudinem civitatis foret faciendum, etc. Et quia sæpius tunc contigit, quod Justiciarii itinerantes per magna temporum spatia apud Turrim, ad placita ibidem tenenda, non sedebant, per quod plures per hoc frequenter erant exhæredati, petierunt cives Domino Regi de remedio sibi congruo in hac parte provideri. Ad quorum rogamina et prosecutionem, ordinatum fuit per Dominum Regem et Consilium suum, et in Statuto prædicto provisum, quod cum aliquis, implacitatus in Hustengo civitatis prædictæ, vocaret forinsecum ad warantum, ut prædictum est, quod haberet breve de Cancellaria, Vicecomiti Comitatus illius in quo sic vocatus terras haberet, ad summoniendum eum coram Justiciariis de Banco ad certum diem; et aliud breve Majori et Ballivis Londoniarum, quod placito illi supersederent in Hustengo, donec placitum warantiæ terminaretur in Banco; et quod ulterius fieret secundum quod in Statuto ple-

nius continetur, etc. Quo quidem processu in hujusmodi casu, tam coram Justiciariis de Banco quam in Hustengo, per duos annos et amplius continuato, quia civibus dictæ civitatis adhuc duritia periculumque maximum videbatur imminere, in eo videlicet, quod cum hujusmodi placitantes et ad warantum vocantes brevia sua, Cancellaria Domini Regis multotiens in remotis partibus existente, quærerent; et quidam paupertatem, quidam etiam ægritudinem, et hiis similia, patientes, ita fuerant impediti quod ad diem, sibi datum in Banco, cum brevibus suis attingere non poterant, totum processum suum frequenter amiserunt; per quod, ad prosecutionem dictorum civium, coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo prosequentium, Articulus Statuti prædicti in casu prædicto, videlicet, anno regni sui ix°, erat correctus; quem quidem Articulum, in quodam brevi inclusum, Dominus Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus mandavit, sub eo, qui sequitur, tenore.[1]

F. 90. b.

Practice of the Court of King's Bench for thirty-three years, in accordance with the said correction.

Virtute cujus brevis et Articuli prædictorum, omnes Capitales Justiciarii de Banco, medio tempore existentes, videlicet, Thomas de Weylonde, Johannes de Metingham, Radulphus de Hengham, et Willelmus de Bereforde, ac eorum socii, per xxxiii annos et amplius, Recorda Majoris et Vicecomitum Londoniarum receperunt, et hujusmodi forinsecos, ad warantum vocatos, coram eis summonire fecerunt, et hujusmodi placita juxta Articulum prædictum tenuerunt, usque ad annum Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, septimum. Quo anno quidam Gregorius de Nortone, in casu prædicto implacitatus, venit coram prædicto Domino Willelmo de Bereford, et sociis suis, Justiciariis de Banco, et coram eis excipiendo proposuit, quod ipsi ad dictum placitum tenendum warentum non habuerunt, quia

Exception taken to the said practice, as being contrary

[1] The Article is printed in the "*Statutes of the Realm*" (1810). See the end of this Volume.

tales processus contra formam Statuti Gloucestriæ prædicti manifeste fuerunt. Et inspecto Statuto prædicto per prædictum Dominum Willelmum et socios suos, quia Articulus prædictus, Majori et Vicecomitibus per Regem, ut præmittitur, missus, Statuto prædicto non fuit concordans, iidem Dominus Willelmus et socii sui hujusmodi recorda Majoris Londoniarum admittere, vel aliquos forinsecos, ad warantum in Hustengo vocatos, coram eis summoniri ab eodem tempore penitus recusarunt. Per quod, duodecim processus et amplius, in casu prædicto, perierant et discontinuabantur.

to the Statute of Gloucester.

The practice accordingly prohibited by the Judges of that Court.

Et super hoc, Johannes de Gisorcio, eo tempore Major, Vicecomites, et Aldermanni dictæ civitatis, percipientes periculum imminere, si ad Statutum prædictum in casu prædicto retornassent; in eo maxime quod omnes processus per Articulum prædictum, tam coram Justiciariis de Banco quam in Hustengo prædicto habiti, in revolutionem de facili devenirent, et judicia rite reddita taliter irritarentur, scrutari fecerunt tam Rotulos Cancellariæ quam Rotulos et brevia Justiciariorum de Banco de singulis annis a tempore correctionis Articuli prædicti. Et scrutinio diligenti facto per biennium et amplius, cum nihil omnino de præmissis irrotulatum invenissent, tandem breve Domini Regis Thesaurario et Camerariis de Scaccario perquisiverunt, in hæc verba:—

Disastrous results arising therefrom.

Search thereupon instituted by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen,

who, on finding no evidence thereon, obtain a Royal Writ in reference thereto.

Breve Thesaurario et Camerariis Regis directum. F. 91. a.'

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Thesaurario et Camerariis suis, salutem. Cum in Statuto apud Gloucestriam, tempore Domini Edwardi, quondam Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, edito, contineatur quod si aliquis, implacitatus de tenemento infra civitatem Londoniarum, vocaverit

The said Writ of Edward II. to his Treasurer and Chamberlains, in reference to the practice of calling to warranty in

the City of London; and directing enquiry to be made for written evidence in reference thereto.

" inde forinsecum ad warrantum, veniat ad Cancellariam " et habeat breve ad summoniendum warantum suum, " quod sit coram Justiciariis de Banco ad certum diem " ad respondendum de warantia illa; et quoddam " aliud breve Majori et Vicecomitibus civitatis præ- " dictæ, quod ipsi supersedeant loquelæ quæ est coram " eis, quousque loquela de warantia coram dictis Jus- " ticiariis terminetur; et cum terminata fuerit, dicetur " waranto quod eat in civitatem illam et respondeat " de placito principali—prout in Statuto prædicto ple- " nius continetur. Et postmodo idem pater noster, " pro eo quod Cancellaria ipsius patris nostri multo- " tiens fuerat in partibus Walliæ et Scotiæ, occasione " guerrarum inibi motarum, ita quod securus ad eam " non patuit accessus, quandam ordinationem super " Articulo Statuti prædicti fecit, in hunc modum; " videlicet, quod cum hujusmodi implacitatus in civi- " tate illa vocaret forinsecum ad warantum, Major et " Vicecomites prædicti partes coram dictis Justiciariis " ad certum diem adjornarent, et recordum suum inde, " coram eis habitum, ipsis Justiciariis mitterent; et " Justiciarii illi summoniri facerent coram eis waran- " tum, et placitarent warantiam; et Major et Vice- " comites illi loquelæ coram eis supersederent, quousque " placitum warantiæ terminaretur, in forma prædicta: " quam quidem ordinationem idem pater noster tunc " Justiciariis suis de Banco sub Sigillo suo misit, " coram eis in hujusmodi casibus observandam. Cujus " prætextu, et virtute mandatorum ipsius patris nostri, " super hoc directorum, tam coram Justiciariis dicti " patris nostri et nostris de Banco, ad placita coram " eodem patre nostro, et postmodo coram nobis, tenenda " assignatis, plures processus facti fuerunt—Nos, qui- " busdam certis de causis, volentes super ordinatione, " mandatis, et processibus certiorari, vobis mandamus, " quod scrutatis Rotulis dictorum Justiciariorum dicti

" patris nostri et nostris, et brevibus dicti patris nostri
" eis inde directis, quæ sunt in Thesauraria nostra, sub
" custodia vestra, ut dicitur, nos super præmissis red-
" datis, sub Sigillo Scaccarii nostri, sine dilatione, cer-
" tiores; hoc breve nobis remittentes. Teste meipso,
" apud Wyndesore, xii° die Aprilis, anno regni nostri
" nono."

Virtute cujus brevis, Camerarii de Scaccario, scrutatis Rotulis et brevibus, tam Justiciariorum de Banco Domini Regis quam de Communi Banco, quendam processum coram Domino Edwardo, Rege, patre Regis nunc, sub sigillo Domini Elyæ de Bekyngham, dudum Justiciarii Domini Regis, missum, invenerunt. Qui quidem processus coram eodem Elya apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum per breve quod sibi venit, ad audiendum eundem processum, et per aliud breve quod venit Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, ad illum processum recordandum, die Mercurii in festo Omnium Sanctorum, anno dicti Regis Edwardi, patris Regis Edwardi nunc, xviii°, per Majorem et Vicecomites oretenus erat recordatus de quodam tenemento, quod Thomas Eliot versus Magistrum Arnaldum Lupi de Tylio in Hustengo Londoniarum recuperaverat, per defaltam ipsius Magistri Arnaldi, coram Justiciariis de Banco, post adjornamentum de Hustengo, factam. In quo quidem processu, dictum breve Regis, in quo dictus Articulus erat inclusus, et Majori et Vicecomitibus missus, ut præmittitur, inventum erat irrotulatum, et dictus Articulus ad dictum processum erat consutus, et de verbo in verbum concordans. Cujus quidem processus et Articuli transcriptum prædicti Thesaurarius et Camerarii, una cum brevi eis, ut præmittatur, directo, sub sigillo Scaccarii in Cancellaria miserunt. Quod quidem breve sic erat retornatum:—

On search made, record found of a certain process, together with the altered Article of the Statute of Gloucester.

F. 91. b.

Retornum.

Return of the Treasurer and Chamberlains to that effect.

" Scrutari fecimus Rotulos, brevia, et alia memoranda " in Thesauraria Domini Regis, tam coram Domino " Edwardo, patre Regis nunc, quam coram Justiciariis " de Banco, de diversis temporibus; et transcriptum " de hiis quæ potuimus invenire, vobis mittimus, huic " brevi consuta."

Agreed by the Royal Council that orders shall be issued for observance of the said Article as altered.

Quo quidem processu per Cancellarium, Justiciarios Regis de utroque Banco, et alios de Consilio Regis, diligenter examinato, concordatum fuit per eundem Regis Consilium, xxiiii^to die Aprilis, anno dicti Regis nunc nono, quod warantum sub Sigillo Regis fieret Justiciariis de Banco, ad processum juxta Articulum prædictum de cætero coram eis tenendum, quoad forinsecos, ut præmittitur, in Hustengo Londoniarum vocatos, etc. Et directum fuit quoddam breve Justiciariis de Banco, in hæc verba:—

Justiciariis de Banco.

Writ enjoining that the said Article of the Statute of Gloucester shall, in future, be observed as altered by order of the late King.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Justiciariis suis de " Banco, salutem. Cum in Statuto Domini Edwardi, " quondam Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, anno regni sui " sexto apud Gloucestriam edito, inter cætera conti- " neatur, quod si quis, implacitatus de tenemento in " civitate nostra Londoniarum, vocaverit forinsecum " ad warantum, habeat breve de Cancellaria ad sum- " moniendum warantum suum ad certum diem coram " Justiciariis de Banco, ad respondendum ei de warantia " illa, et quoddam aliud breve Majori et Ballivis Lon- " doniarum, quod, placito coram eis inde pendenti per " breve supersedeant, quousque placitum de warantia " prædicta coram præfatis Justiciariis terminetur; et

" cum placitum illud de warantia coram eisdem Jus-
" ticiariis terminatum fuerit, tunc ulterius inde fieret,
" tam coram Justiciariis prædictis quam coram præ-
" fatis Majore et Ballivis, prout in dicto Statuto
" seriosius continetur. Ac idem pater noster, post-
" modo, anno regni sui nono, Articulum illum Statuti
" prædicti, de consilio suo, pro justitia maturanda, et
" damnis quæ per dilationes in hac parte possent
" evenire, evitandis, corrigi fecerit et mutari, in eo
" videlicet, quod si quis implacitatus de tenemento
" in civitate prædicta vocaverit forinsecum ad waran-
" tum, Major et Ballivi prædicti partes coram eis
" placitantes adjornarent coram præfatis Justiciariis
" ad certum diem, et recordum suum ibidem tunc
" mitterent, et Justiciarii prædicti warantum illum
" summoniri facerent coram eis ad certum diem, et
" warantiam illam placitarent; quodque Major et
" Ballivi prædicti principali placito interim supersede-
" rent:—prout per inspectionem Articuli prædicti, sic
" correcti et mutati, in Thesauraria nostra inventi,
" cujus transcriptum Thesaurarius et Camerarii nostri
" nobis, sub Sigillo ejusdem Scaccarii, miserunt, et quem
" dictus pater noster, sub Sigillo suo, Majori et Vice-
" comitibus Londoniarum misit, mandando eisdem, per
" breve suum, quod ipsi Articulum illum juxta cor-
" rectionem et mutationem prædictas teneri facerent
" et observari, plenius apparet. Et iidem Major et
" Ballivi recorda placitorum de hujusmodi warantiis
" coram eis habitorum, tam Justiciariis dicti patris nostri
" quam nostris de Banco prædicto, semper hactenus,
" a tempore correctionis et mutationis Articuli præ-
" dicti miserint, et Justiciarii illi recorda illa rece-
" perint, et forinsecos, sic vocatos, virtute recordorum
" eorundem coram eis venire fecerint, et placita de
" hujusmodi warantiis tenuerint, juxta correctionem et F. 92. a.
" mutationem prædictas—vos idem jam de novo hu-

" jusmodi recorda de præfatis Majore et Ballivis, pro " eo quod Articulus prædictus, sic mutatus et correctus, " cum Statuto prædicto in omnibus non concordat, re- " cipere, et placita de warrantiis illis tenere, hactenus " recusastis. Et quia correctio et mutatio Articuli " prædicti per prædictum patrem nostrum de sano con- " silio suo, zelo justitiæ maturandæ, ut credimus, facta " fuit, et quamplura recorda et processus in Curia " prædicti patris nostri et nostra, tam coram Justiciariis " ejusdem patris nostri quam nostris de Banco præ- " dicto, hactenus juxta formam mutationis et correc- " tionis illius deducta extiterunt; sicut per recorda " coram eisdem Justiciariis habita, et nobis per præ- " fatos Thesaurarium et Camerarios nostros, ad manda- " tum nostrum, cum transcripto prædicto missa, evidenter " apparet; quæ, si Articulus prædictus, sic correctus et " mutatus, in revolutionem deveniret, in dubium pone- " rentur—Nos, nolentes ea quæ dictus pater noster, de " consilio suo, pro utilitate populi sui ordinavit, et " judicia, juxta correctionem et mutationem prædictas, " in Curia sua reddita, irritari, sed potius ea, quatenus " rite facta fuerunt, conservari, transcriptum Articuli " prædicti, sic correcti et mutati, vobis mittimus, " sigillo nostro signatum; mandantes quod recorda " dictorum Majoris et Ballivorum de hujusmodi forin- " secis, ad warantum in Curia nostra civitatis præ- " dictæ vocatis, recipiatis, et hujusmodi forinsecos " coram vobis summoniri faciatis, et placita de waran- " tiis teneatis; et omnia alia et singula in Articulo " illo contenta exequamini et faciatis, juxta correctionem " et mutationem ejusdem; eo non obstante, quod " Articulus prædictus cum Statuto prædicto in omnibus " non concordat. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, " secundo die Maii, anno regni nostri nono."

Et Articulus, in forma litteræ patentis, Sigillo Regis signatus et duplicatus, in hæc verba :—" Edwardus, etc."

Ke le demandant eit Bref des Justices du Bank, au Maire et as Baillifs, quaunt la parole de la Garantie serra terminee devant eus, qil voisent avant en le chief plai.

Purveu est ensement, qe si homme enplede en la cite de Loundres vouche forein a garaunt, le Meire e les Baillifs ajornent les parties devaunt Justices du Baunke, a certein jour, e envoient la lour record. E les Justices facent somoundre le garaunt devaunt eux, e pledent la garauntie; e le Meir e les Baillifs endementers surseent a la parole qest devaunt eux, par bref, jesqes ataunt qe la parole de la garauntie soit terminee devaunt Justices du Baunke. E quaunt la parole serra terminee au Baunke, serra dit au garaunt qil voist en la cite et respoigne du chef plai. E le demaundaunt, par sa seute, eit bref des Justices du Baunke au Meire et as Baillifs, qil voisent avaunt en le plai. E si le demaundaunt recovre, viegne le tenaunt as Justices du Baunke, e eit bref au Meire e as Baillifs, qe si le tenaunt eit sa terre perdue, qil facent estendre la terre, e retornent lestente au Baunke a certein jour. Apres, seit maunde au Viscounte du pais, ou le garaunt fust somouns, qe il face avoir de la terre du garaunt a la vaillaunce. E sil avient qe le tenaunt face defaute au jour qe lui est done al Baunke, donke istra bref des Justices du Baunke au Meire e as Baillifs, de prendre le tenement demaunde en la main le Rey par le Petit *Cape*, e de somoundre le tenaunt qil soit al Hustenge a certein jour. Dounc les Justices serrount avisez a prendre jugement de cele defaute, sil ne la puisse saner. E sil la puisse saner, adonke seient les Justices de ceo certifiez par lour record. E les Justices par lour recorde pledent la garauntie.

Provision as to the future practice in such cases.

F. 92. b.

Articuli prædicti remanent alternatim penes Justiciarios et Majorem.

Copies of the said Article lodged with the Justices, and the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

Quorum quidem Articulorum, unus remanet penes Justiciarios cum brevi prædicto, aliusque penes Majorem et Vicecomites Londoniarum. Qui quidem Articulus et breve irrotulantur in Rotulis Justiciariorum de tribus septimanis Paschæ, anno Regis Edwardi prædicti nono, Rotulo cv[to]; et similiter, in Rotulis Cancellariæ eodem anno. Et postea, pro hiis qui processus suos in casu prædicto amiserant, perquisitum fuit breve quod sequitur, in hæc verba:—

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, Majori et Vicecomitibus directum, super Articulo prædicto.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London thereon.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus suis Londoniarum, " salutem. Cum in quodam Articulo Statuti Gloucestriæ, super forinsecis in civitate prædicta vocatis ad " warantum, per Dominum Edwardum, quondam Regem " Angliæ, patrem nostrum, anno regni sui nono, correcto, contineatur, quod si quis, implacitatus in civitate illa, vocaverit forinsecum ad warantum, Major et " Ballivi civitatis illius adjornent partes coram Justiciariis nostris de Banco ad certum diem, et recordum " suum ibidem mittant; et iidem Justiciarii warantum illum coram eis summoniri faciant et placitent " warantiam; et Major et Ballivi loquelæ illi coram " eis supersedeant, quousque placitum warantiæ prædictæ coram dictis Justiciariis terminetur; prout in " Articulo prædicto plenius continetur. Ac jam accepimus, quod pro eo quod prædicti Justiciarii nostri " recorda hujusmodi loquelarum, coram nobis habitarum, jam per duos annos et amplius, pro eo quod

"Articulus prædictus Statuto prædicto non concordat, "a vobis admittere, et ulterius in hac parte facere quod "in Articulo prædicto continetur, recusarunt, plures "loquelæ de hujusmodi warantiis sunt, tam in Banco "prædicto quam etiam coram vobis, sine die, ad grave "damnum petentium et juris eorum retardationem "manifestam.—Nos, volentes hujusmodi petentibus in "præmissis subvenire, et processus in hac parte habitos "juxta formam Articuli prædicti continuari, vobis man-"damus, quod omnes loquelas in quibus tenentes coram "vobis vocaverint forinsecos ad warantum, et quæ occa-"sione prædicta sunt, in Banco prædicto et coram vobis, "sine die, resummoniri faciatis coram vobis in Hustengo "nostro civitatis prædictæ, in eodem statu quo fuerunt "quando partes inde in dicto Banco adjornastis. Et "ulterius, recorda loquelarum hujusmodi Justiciariis "nostris prædictis, quibus jam mandavimus quod ea a "vobis recipiant, et ulterius faciant quod juxta Ar-"ticulum prædictum fuerit faciendum, mittatis; et par-"tibus certum diem coram ipsis Justiciariis præfigatis, "ad procedendum ibidem in eisdem juxta formam "Articuli supradicti. Teste meipso, apud Westmonas-"terium, xii° die Maii, anno regni nostri nono."

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis [1] Edwardi, missum Ballivis Nundinarum de Sancto Botulpho pro civibus Londoniarum. F. 93. a.

Writ of Edward I. to the Bailiffs of the Fair at St. Botulph's (Boston) confirmatory of the privi-

"Rex Ballivis Nundinarum de Sancto Botulpho, "salutem. Cum a progenitoribus nostris, quondam "Regibus Angliæ, per Chartas eorum concessum fuisset "civibus Londoniarum, quod nullus eorum placitet vel "implacitetur extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de

[1] Properly *Henrici*.

leges of the citizens of London.

" ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, " exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris; et quod de " placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint dis- " rationare, secundum antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem " civitatis; nosque concessiones omnes, libertates, quie- " tancias, et liberas consuetudines, in prædictis Chartis " contentas, præfatis civibus nostris et successoribus " suis, civibus ejusdem civitatis, pro nobis et hæredi- " bus nostris, jam de novo confirmaverimus, easque de " gratia nostra speciali innovaverimus et concesserimus, " eis in perpetuum obtinendas, prout in Charta nostra " prædicta plenius continetur; vobis præcipimus, quod " ipsos cives nostros libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis " consuetudinibus suis, in Nundinis prædictis uti et " gaudere permittatis, juxta tenorem Chartæ nostræ " prædictæ, ipsos contra tenorem ejusdem non moles- " tantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Teste meipso, apud " Kenelworthe, ii die Junii, anno regni nostri vicesimo- " nono."

Concessio facta Hugoni Pourte et sociis suis, ad calumniandum cives Londoniarum attachiatos in prædictis Nundinis.

Commission for enquiry into the cases of such citizens of London as should be attached or impleaded at the said Fair.

Die Jovis proxima post festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxix°, commissio facta fuit Hugoni Pourte, Johanni de Armenters, Johanni de Lincolnia, et Johanni de Burgforde, conjunctim et divisim, ad calumniandum et exigendum omnes cives Londoniarum, ex quacunque causa attachiati fuerint vel implacitati in Nundinis Sancti Botulphi, et ad plenum rectum omnibus de eis conquerentibus, secundum legem mercatoriam, faciendum. Et signata fuit Communi Sigillo.

Consimilis Commissio, facta Elyæ Russel et sociis suis.

Die Sabbati in Vigilia Sancti Laurentii, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi xxx°, consimilis commissio facta fuit Elyæ Russel, Johanni de Armenters, Hugoni Pourte, et Johanni de Burgforde, in Nundinis prædictis.[1] A similar Commission in the following year.

Breve Regis missum Senescallis et Ballivis de Nundinis Sancti Botulphi, pro civibus Londoniarum.

"Rex Senescallis et Ballivis Johannis, Ducis Brit-
" tanniæ, de Nundinis Sancti Botulphi, salutem. Cum
" nos omnes libertates, quietancias, et liberas consue-
" tudines civibus nostris Londoniarum, per Chartas
" progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ,
" concessas, eisdem civibus, per Chartam nostram confir-
" maverimus, eisque de gratia nostra speciali innovave-
" rimus, et concesserimus eas in perpetuum obtinendas,
" vobis præcipimus, quod ipsos cives libertatibus,
" quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus suis prædictis,
" in dictis Nundinis uti et gaudere, absque inquietatione
" aliqua, permittatis, juxta confirmationem, innova-
" tionem, et concessionem nostras prædictas, ipsos, contra
" tenorem earundem, non molestantes in aliquo seu
" gravantes. Teste meipso, apud Wymelingwelde, xiii°
" die Julii, anno regni nostri tricesimo-tertio."

Writ of Edward I. to the Stewards and Bailiffs of the Duke of Britanny, confirmatory of the privileges of the citizens of London at the Fair of St. Botulph's. F. 93. b.

Consimilis Commissio, facta Johanni de Bereforde, etc.

Die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Laurentii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiiii^{to}, sigillata fuit littera subsequens patens Communi

Commission for enquiry into the cases of such citizens of

[1] Here follow three precisely similar Commissions, granted in the three succeeding years of the same reign.

London as should be attached or impleaded at the said Fair.

Sigillo, sub tenore præcedenti; in qua constituerunt Johannem de Burforde, Stephanum de Abyndone, Ricardum de Meldeburne, Johannem le Mire, et Willelmum de Bydyke, custodes, etc., ut supra. Et consimile breve, ut præscribitur, directum fuit custodibus Nundinarum Sancti Botulphi, etc.[1]

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, Ballivis Sancti Botulphi.

Writ of Edward II. to the Bailiffs of John of Britanny, Earl of Richmond, confirmatory of the privileges of the citizens of London at the Fair of St. Botulph's.

" Rex Ballivis Johannis de Brittannia, Comitis Riche-" mundiæ, de Nundinis de Sancto Botulpho, salutem. " Cum celebris memoriæ Dominus Edwardus, quon-" dam Rex Angliæ, pater noster, per Chartam suam " omnes libertates, quietancias, et liberas consuetudines " civibus nostris Londoniarum, per Chartas aliorum pro-" genitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, prius " concessas, confirmaverit, easque de gratia sua speciali " innovaverit, et concesserit dictis civibus in perpetuum " obtinendas; quibus quidem libertatibus, quietanciis, " et liberis consuetudinibus, iidem cives a tempore " innovationis et concessionis prædictarum, usi sunt " rationabiliter, sicut dicunt; vobis mandamus, quod " ipsos cives libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis con-" suetudinibus suis prædictis, in dictis Nundinis uti " et gaudere permittatis, juxta innovationem et con-" cessionem prædictas, et prout ipsi ei hactenus a " tempore prædicto uti et gaudere consueverunt. Teste " meipso, apud Stanleye, xxii die Junii, anno regni " nostri primo."

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[1] Commissions here follow in similar language, bearing date the 35th of Edward I. and the 1st of Edward II. In the first, William Cosyn and William de Hedersete are substituted for le Mire and Bydyke; and in the second, the names are Richard de Wylehale, John de Bureforde, Richard de Meldebourne, William de Bydyke, William de Haningtone, and Symon de Corp.

Consimilis Commissio Johanni de Boreforde, etc.

F. 94. a.

Die Lunæ in crastino Sancti Laurentii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, tertio, facta fuit commissio, etc., Johanni de Boreforde, Willelmo Bydyke, Ricardo de Meldeburne, et Stephano Pencriche, civibus Londoniarum, etc., ut supra.

Commission for enquiry into the cases of such citizens of London as should be attached or impleaded at the said Fair.

Johannes, Dux Brittanniæ, mandavit Custodi et Communitati Civitatis Londoniarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi,—litteras suas, in hæc verba;—

"Johannes, Dux Brittanniæ et Comes Richemundiæ, "dilectis sibi in Christo, Radulpho de Sandwico, "Custodi civitatis Londoniarum, et ejusdem civitatis "communitati, salutem et amorem sincerum. Litteras "vestras recepimus, ex quarum tenore didicimus "quædam gravamina vobis, ut asserunt, illata a "nostris Senescallis et Ballivis, in nostris Nundinis "Sancti Botulphi; quæ nobis ex parte nostra Senes- "callus noster Richemundiæ, lator præsentium, ex- "posuit viva voce; cui super hiis nostram diximus "voluntatem, vobis ex parte nostra oretenus referendam; "scientes quod, quia vos semper dileximus, honorem "vestrum et commodum, secundum Deum et justitiam, "vellemus in omnibus observare. Datum in festo "Innocentium."

Letter of John, Duke of Brittany, to the Warden and Commonalty of London, in acknowledgment of their letter complaining of certain grievances inflicted on the citizens at the said Fair.

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, pro Custodibus Cambii, quod quieti sint de omnibus tallagiis.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. "Cum per litteras nostras patentes concesserimus

Writ of Edward I. to the Mayor and Sheriffs

of London, in reference to the privileges of the Wardens, moneyers, and officers of the King's Exchange, and their exemption from tallage.

"Custodibus Cambii nostri Londoniarum, operariis, "monetariis, et aliis ministris nostris, ad ea quæ "tangunt officium Cambii prædicti deputatis, quod, "quamdiu steterint in servitio nostro prædicto, hanc "habeant libertatem; videlicet, quod quieti sint de "omnibus tallagiis super eos assidendis, et quod non "ponantur in Assisis, Juratis, seu recognitionibus aliqui-"bus; et quod omnes hujusmodi ministri stent recto "coram præfatis Custodibus suis de omnimodis placitis "et querelis ipsos tangentibus, exceptis duntaxat "placitis quæ ad liberum tenementum et coronam "nostram specialiter pertinent.—Vobis mandamus, sicut "alias mandavimus, quod operarios et monetarios "nostros prædictos non molestetis in aliquo, seu "gravetis, contra tenorem litterarum nostrarum præ-"dictarum; vel causam nobis significetis, quare man-"dato nostro, alias vobis inde directo, minime pa-"ruistis. Teste meipso, apud Donipas, xiiii die Oc-"tobris, anno regni nostri vicesimo-nono."

Returnum.

Return thereto, signifying that the moneyers and others are taxed, not as such, but as enjoying the privileges of the freedom of the City.

Ad istud breve responsum fuit et retornatum in hunc modum:—

"Monetarii et alii ministri de Cambio Domini "Regis per nos non talliantur ratione officii sui, "sed tanquam concives nostri in mercandizando no-"biscum communicantes, pro quintadecima bonorum "et mercandizarum suarum, quæ faciunt tam infra "civitatem quam extra, ratione libertatis civitatis "prædictæ."

Aliud Breve pro Monetariis.

A second Writ of Edward I. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. "Cum per litteras nostras patentes, *etc.*" [*in the same words as above*] "specialiter pertinent. Per quod, vobis

" pluries præcepimus, quod operarios, monetarios, et
" ministros illos non molestaretis in aliquo, seu gra-
" varetis, contra tenorem litterarum nostrarum præ-
" dictarum, vel causam nobis significaretis quare
" mandatis nostris, alias vobis inde directis, minime
" paruistis; ac vos mandatis nostris prædictis parere,
" vel saltem causam, quare id facere noluistis vel non
" debuistis nobis significare, hactenus non curaveritis,
" in ipsorum operariorum, monetariorum, et minis-
" trorum prædictorum damnum immodicum et gravamen,
" ac mandatorum nostrorum prædictorum contemptum
" manifestum.—Vobis adhuc præcipimus, firmiter injun-
" gentes, quod ab hujusmodi molestiis et gravaminibus
" prædictis operariis, monetariis, et ministris inferendis
" desistatis, juxta tenorem mandatorum nostrorum,
" vobis prius inde directorum; vel vos ipsi sitis
" coram nobis in Octabis Sancti Hillarii, ubicumque
" tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ostensuri quare mandatis
" nostris prædictis, totiens vobis inde directis, parere
" contempsistis. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve, distric-
" tionem eis in hac parte factam interim relaxantes.
" Teste meipso, apud Lynliscu, xxi° die Novembris,
" anno regni nostri tricesimo."

insisting upon the privileges of the Wardens, moneyers, and officers of the King's Exchange, and their exemption from tallage.

F. 94. b.

Manucaptio Monetariorum, quod non sequerentur Breve Regis.

Die Mercurii proxima post festum Circumcisionis Domini, anno supradicto, in præsentia Dominorum Johannis le Blount, Majoris civitatis Londoniarum, Willelmi de Leyre, Walteri de Finchingfeud, Ricardi de Gloucestre, Johannis de Armenters, Salomonis le Cotillere, Simonis de Paris, Johannis de Dunstaple, Nicholai Pycot, cæterisque Aldermannis ac concivibus,

Compromise of the Moneyers with the Mayor and Aldermen of London, and mainprise by the Provost and principal moneyers.

et Johannis de Schadeworthe, tenentis locum Domini Johannis de Sendale, Custodis Cambii Regis Londoniarum, venit Dominus Radulphus de Sandwyco, Constabularius Turris Londoniarum, et manucepit quod Johannes de Kyngestone, Ranulphus de Cheleham, Johannes atte Doune, Willelmus de Chiggewelle, Henricus de Chiggewelle, et Ricardus de Gloucestre, [1] monetarius, nec aliquis de sociis suis, monetariis Cambii Domini Regis Angliæ, vel alius per eos, seu nomine suo, breve quod impetraverunt de venire faciendo Majorem et Vicecomites Londoniarum coram Rege, ubicumque, etc., in Octabis Sancti Hillarii proximo futuris, et ad respondendum quare ipsos distrinxerunt, exigendo ab eisdem auxilium pro quintadecima Domino Regi concessa, etc., contra formam Chartæ suæ, etc., non prosequentur ullo modo.

Et super hoc, præsentibus prædictis, præfatus Johannes de Kyngestone, Præpositus monetariorum, manibus suis dictum breve scidit, et adnihilavit, ne retornaretur, etc. Et deliberantur eis districtiones super eos inde factæ, eo quod prædicti Johannes de Kyngestone, Ranulphus de Cheleham, Johannes atte Doune, Willelmus de Chiggewelle, Henricus de Chiggewelle, et Ricardus de Gloucestre, monetarii, pro se et sociis suis, monetariis, manuceperunt et obligaverunt se et bona sua, etc., liberare et restituere de bonis suis ad valentiam quadraginta librarum in manus Majoris, Vicecomitum, et civium prædictorum, pro demanda super eos nunc facta, occasione prædicta, ad Carniprivium proximo futurum, etc., nisi interim, etc.; ita quod tunc sint in casu quo nunc, etc., ad placitandum vel satisfaciendum, etc. Postea venerunt, et satisfecerunt de portionibus ipsos contingentibus, prout patet in Rotulis Assisæ prædictæ, etc.

[1] Properly *monetarii*.

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis [1] Edwardi, quod Pollardus non valeat nisi Obolo. F. 96. a.

Writ of Edward I., enacting that at and after a certain date Pollards and Crocards shall pass respectively not as a penny in value, but one halfpenny.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Roi dEngleterre, " etc., as Viscountes de Loundres, salutz. Pur ceo qe " ordene est par nous e nostre Counsaill, au commun " profit de nous e de nostre reaume, qe la mauveise " moneie, qe hom apele 'crocard' e 'pollard,' e autre " tele male moneie, ne courge en nostre dit reiaume, " auxi com ad fait cea en ariere. E uncore eum acorde, " qe du jour de Noel prochein a venir en avaunt, " nul dener de tele manere de moneie ne courge, forsqe " pur maille, ceo est a savoir, deus pur un esterling. " Issint neqedent, qe les dettes qe sunt deues par con-" tract e covenaunt, fet avaunt le dit jour de Noel, " seient paye de autiele moneie e en taunt de noumbre " de deners com le covenaunt, e le contracte, e le achat " fu avaunt fait. E ausint soit de totes maneres des " darrees prises ou achatees en mesmes le temps.—Vous " comaundouns, qe totes les choses souzdites, de point " en point, destinctement facez crier, e apertement pu-" plier, e fermement garder, auxi bien en fraunchise " come de hors, parmy tote vostre baillie. E ceo en " nule manere ne lessez. Done a Beverle, le xxv jour " de Novembre, en lan de nostre regne vint e oytisme."

Breve ejusdem Regis de Prohibitione Monetæ retonsæ et contrafactæ. F. 96. a.

Writ of Edward I. to the Warden and Sheriffs of London, enjoining proclamation to be made

" Rex Custodi et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu-" tem. Quia mercatores alienigenæ, et etiam quidam " indigenæ regni nostri,de die in diem differunt in " idem regnum de partibus transmarinis monetam nos-" tram retonsam, et aliam de diversis cuneis contrafac-

[1] An error for "Henrici."

against clipped and counterfeit money, under certain penalties.

"tam monetæ nostræ commixtam, negotiantes et mer-"cantes de eadem moneta, in damnum nostri et totius "populi regni nostri non modicum, ac etiam in sub-"versionem totius monetæ nostræ.—Nos super hoc, "ne fortassis per tolerantiam longiorem periculum "immineat, remedium adhibere volentes, vobis man-"damus districte, quatinus in pleno Hustengo vestro, "et per totam civitatem prædictam, firmiter inhiberi "et publice proclamare faciatis, ne quis mercator ali-"enigena, seu etiam indigena, vel quicunque alius, "hujusmodi monetam nostram retonsam, seu etiam "aliam ab alienis cuneis contrafactam, de cætero in "regnum nostrum deferat, vel etiam ea in mercando

F. 96. b. "vel negotiando utatur. Quod si fecerint, prima vice "qua super hoc fuerint deprehensi, monetam illam "retonsam, vel etiam contrafactam, amittant. Et si "iidem in consimili delicto deprehensi fuerint, monetam "illam, et etiam alia bona sua secum inventa, amittant. "Et si tertia vice iidem delictum commiserint, et de-"prehensi fuerint, de corporibus suis et etiam omnibus "bonis suis et catallis[1] non totaliter incurrant. Alii "autem, qui mercatores non fuerint et monetam nos-"tram retonsam, vel etiam aliam hujusmodi contrafac-"tam, habuerint, statim eam perforent et ad Cambium "nostrum transmittant, de novo sub cuneo nostro cu-"dendam. Alioquin, in quorumcunque manus moneta "hujusmodi recepta fuerit, nobis sit penitus forisfacta. "Teste, Magistro W. de March', Thesaurario nostro, apud "Westmonasterium, iiii^to die Octobris, anno regni nostri "decimo-nono." Per breve de Magno Sigillo.

Proclamation in full Hustings made thereon.

Per quod breve, facta fuit proclamatio in pleno Hustengo Communium Placitorum, tentorum die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, anno supradicto, etc. Et est breve in custodia Willelmi de Betoyne, tunc Camerarii Londoniarum, etc.

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[1] This passage is apparently imperfect.

Breve ejusdem Regis de Proclamatione Pollardorum.

Writ of Edward I. enjoining proclamation to be made against the circulation of Pollards and Crocards, and against the withdrawal of provisions from the markets, by reason of the recent ordinance.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Rois dEngleterre,
" Seignor dIrlaunde, et Duc dAquitaine, au Meire
" e as Viscountes de Loundres, salutz. Pur ceo qe
" nous avouns entendu qe hom ne resceit mie en la dite
" ville le pollard ne le crocard pur maille de esterling,
" solonc lordenaunce qe nad gaires en estoit faite e
" criee, de par nous, parmy nostre realme; la quele
" chose nous tenouns estre faite a graunt despit et a
" graunt desobeisaunce de nous, nous maundouns, fer-
" mement enjoignauntz, qe par vous e par vos minis-
" tres facez crier e commaunder estreitement, de par
" nous, parmy la ville desusdite; e vous meismes
" preignez tieu garde e tieu counsaill, e si graunde
" diligence ymettez e mettre facez, qe la dite orde-
" naunce soit tenu e gardee en touz pointz, solom ceo
" qele fu faite; e qe nul ne viegne encountre, sur quanqe
" il nous purra forfaire. E pur ceo qe done nous est
" a entendre, qe les gentz de la comune de Loundres,
" ne de aillours, qui yvienent pur vivres vendre, nount
" volu obeyr as ordinaunces qe vous feistes crier e
" pupplier nagaires sur le marche de vivres; vous
" maundouns qe ceux qe vous troverez qi i averount
" este desobeisaunz, facez mettre par bone meinprise
" tauntqe nous en eiouns nostre volente dite; et mesme
" celes ordenaunces facez desormes derechief solempne-
" ment crier; e ceux qe vous troverez qe desoremes al
" encountre vendrount, facez prendre e bien garder,
" tauntqe vous en eiez autre maundement de nous.
" Dautre part, pur ceo qe les darrees ne se moustrent
" pur vendre en la dite ville, si com eles fesoient avaunt
" la dite ordenaunce, par quey les vivres ne se troevent
" mye a vendre, si com faire soleient, la quele chose
" tourne a graunt damage du pueple; vous maundouns
" e chargeouns derechief, qe par vous e vos souzmys

" facez taunt qe les darrees se moustrent e se ven-
" dent par renable marche, e pur tele moneye com
F. 97. a. " court en nostre reaume; e qe la monoye soit resceue
" solom lordinaunce avauntdite. E nous vous char-
" geouns tieu counsaill, e si diligeaument vostre entente,
" qe les choses avauntdites se facent saunz nule de-
" faute, si com vous touz volez mesmes sauver de gref
" damage. Done a Wyndesore, souz nostre Prive Seal,
" le xxviii jour de Janiver, lan de nostre regne vinte-
" oitisme."

Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, pro Escambio.

Writ of Edward I., enjoining that no Pollards, Crocards, or base money, shall be melted down or refined; but that they shall be brought to the King's Exchange at the Tower, there to be exchanged.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Rois dEngleterre,
" Seignour dIrlaunde, et Duc dAquitaine, au Meire e as
" Viscountes de la cite de Loundres, salutz. Nous vous
" maundouns qe vous facez solempnement crier e de-
" fendre, de par nous, en la dite cite, qe nul homme,
" marchaunt ne autre, de quel estat ne condicion qil
" soit, ne founde ne ne face foundre, ne affine ne ne
" face affiner, pollarz, crocarz, ne nule autre moneie
" countrefacee, sur quaunt qil nous porra forfaire. E
" qe ceux qe unt tieles moneies, e les voelent chaun-
" ger, voisent a nostre Chaunge de la Tour de Loun-
" dres, e iloekes preignent en eschaunge la value des
" moneies qil porterount. E si nul soit trove apres
" la crie faite, qi viegne al encountre, soit pris e
" sauvement garde, tauntqe nous eyouns nostre volente
" dite. E facez ensement crier, qe touz ceux qe ave-
" rount nule moneye foundue en plate ne affinee,
" avaunt qe la dite criee se face, e nel eient porte a
" nostre dite Chaunge pur chaunger, qil celes plates
" iportent pur chaunger dedenz le jour qe Johan de
" Sandale, Gardeyn de nos Chaunges de Loundres e
" de Caunterbire, vous dirra; car apres celui jour, nul

" plate qe soit en nostre reaume foundue ne serra a " nostre Chaunge resceve. Done soutz nostre Prive " Seal a Wyndesore, le xxix jour de Jenever, lan de " nostre regne vinte-utisme."

Littera Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, pro Refutatione Monetæ.

Letter of Edward I. to the Mayor and Sheriffs, enjoining the arrest of merchants and others guilty of enhancing provisions, and other goods.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, etc., au Meir e as " Viscountes de Loundres, saluz. Cum nous avouns " entenduz qe plusours genz de la cite de Loundres " e daillours, auxi bien marchaunz com autres qi i " repeirent, e vendent e unt vendu darrees en mesmes " la cite, puys le Noel prochein passe encea, unt " vendu et encore vendent, de jour en jour, mesmes " les darrees, auxi bien vivres come autres choses, e " plus cher e plus outraiousement qe faire ne deus- " sent ou soleient en nul temps; e nous dist hom, " qe tut ceo fount il par enchesoun de la dereine or- " dinaunce de la moneie, e qe cest outrage ne ceste " cherte ne lessent, ne lesser ne voelent, pur crie, defense, " ne pur comaundement qe hom lour face depar nous, " en despit de nous, e a gref damage des bones genz " du pueple de nostre reiaume, e tuz ceux qe les " choses achatent ou achater deivent, e countre lenten- " dement e la fourme del ordinaunce avauntdite: de " quei nous tenouns si mal paez com nous plus poons. " E pur ceo, vous maundouns e chargouns, fermement " enjoignaunz, en la foi qe vous nous devez, qe les " cors de touz ceux de vostre baillie qe marchaun- " dises ou autres darrees, queles qe eles soient, graundes " ou petites, vendent ou unt vendu en mesme la cite " puis le Noel, de quel office, estat, ou condicioun qil " seient, eiez devaunt nous a Westmouster, icest Dy- F. 97. b. " menche prochein a venir, a hure de terce a tut le " plus tart; pur oyr e pur recevoir sur ceo nostre

" comaundement e nostre volente. E fetes savoir a
" tuz les Audermanns de mesme la cite, qil isoient
" auxint. E eiez iluekes les nouns de touz vendours
" avauntdiz, ensemblement ove ceste bref. Done a
" Wyndesore, soutz nostre Prive Seal, le x[me] jour de
" Feverer, lan de nostre regne xxviii."

La Criee faite en la Cite de Londres la symaine de Noel, apres le defens de la malvaise moneie qe lem appele 'Pollard,' lan du regne le Roi Edward, fiz le Roi Henry, xxviii[me].

Proclamation made in the City of London, that the King's peace shall be preserved. The assize of bread, ale, and wine, shall be maintained.

Adeprimes, qe la pes nostre Seignour le Roi seit garde e meintenue, entre privez e estraunges. E qe lassise de payn, e de cervoise, e de vin, soit gardee e meintenu, ceo est asavoir, solom lassise qe avaunt ces hures ad estee criee.

That provisions shall not be enhanced, but shall be sold at certain rates.

E pur ceo qe genz qi vendent vitaille unt outraiousement enhaucez lour darrees, pur le defens de la moneie, a graunt damage du pueple, ordene est e purveu, pur commun profit, qe le carcois de boef, le meillour, soit vendu pur i marke; le carcois de vache pur x soutz, le meillour; le carcois de porke pur iiii soutz, le meillour; le carcois de moton pur ii soutz, le meillour; un chapoun pur iiii deners, le meillour; une geline pur iii deners, la meillure; un conynge pur v deners ove la pel, ou pur iiii deners saunz la pel; un c de oefs, par cxx, pur viii deners; une perdriz pur iii deners, la meillour; un plover pur ii deners, le meillour; viii alowes pur i dener; un mille de harang sor pur vi soutz, le meillour; i stokfishe pur i dener, le meillour; une morue pur vi deners, la meillure.

Supervisors to be appointed, of each trade, to see that these ordinances are duly obeyed.

E a cestes choses bien e leiaument garder e tenir, serrount esleuz de chescun mester iiii prodeshommes, ou vi, a sourver qe ceux qi doivent vitaille achater e unt lour darrees a la value del ordeinement del pris

desusdit; e qe les pointz seient gardez e meintenuz. Et si nul homme, de quel mestier qil soit, nule chose vende encountre cest ordeinement, seit commaunde a la prisoun. Et si nul, par enchesoun de ceste crie et ordinaunce se sustrest de soun mestier, de quel mestier qe ceo soit, e de ceo soit atteynt, perde sa fraunchise, et forsjure le mestier. E qe nul regrater ne acate vitaille avaunt qe les graunz seignours de la terre, e les bones genz de la ville, eient lour viaunde achate, ceo est asavoir, avaunt hure de prime sonee a Seint Poul.

Disobedience to be punished with imprisonment.

No one to withdraw from his trade under certain penalties.

No regrators to buy before the hour of prime.

Et ad prædicta Statuta conservanda, de quolibet officio electi sunt duo homines, et jurati quod bene et fideliter observabunt, et cuilibet conquerenti plenum rectum facient, videlicet, etc.

Conservators of these ordinances elected and sworn.

Forma [1] *Tallagii.*

F. 98. a.

Ceux qe sunt assignez a taxer et asser le quinzime des biens moebles des citeins de Londres en Loundres, et del suburbe de meisme la citee; la quele quinzime est graunte a nostre Seignour le Roi, en son Parlement qe estait somons a Weymouster le Dymenge prechein avaunt la Seint Michel, lan de son regne septisme; facent la taxacion des ditz biens, et faire la facent en la manere qe ensuit; ceo est asavoir, qe eux facent venir devaunt eux de chescune Garde de la dite citee, et de subburbe, les plus loiaus hommes et plus vaneez de meismes les lieux, au tel nombre dount ceux chefs taxours puissent suffisaument eslire quatre ou sis de chescune Garde, ou plus si meister soit, a lur descrecioun; par les queux la dite taxacioun, et ceo qe a ceo appent a faire, meuz purra estre fait et acumpli, a profit le Roi en manere deuwe.

Provisions to be made for collecting the King's fifteenths.

Four or six men, or more, to be chosen by the taxors from every Ward.

[1] Made in the 7th year of Edward II. See the new "*Fœdera*" (1816-25), Vol. ii. Part 1. page 238.

Oath to be made by the said men that they will make due enquiries as to the property in their respective Wards.

E quaunt il averont tieux esleuz, adonqes les facent jurer sur Sauntes Ewangilles, ceo est a savoir, ceux de chescune Garde par eux, queux issint jurrez loiaument et pleynement enquerrunt queux biens chescun de meismes les Gardes avoit le jour de Seint Michel lan du regne le Roi qi ore est septisme, en meson ou

F. 98. b.

dehors, ou quil feussent, sanz nul desport, sur greve forfeture. Et touz ceux biens, ou quil soient devenuz depens encea par vente ou en autre manere, loiaument taxeront solom lour verreye value, sauve les choses desouz forprises en ceste fourme; et les front enbrever et mettre en roule endentie tut pleynement, le plus enhaste quil purront, et liveret as chiefs taxours lune partie desouz lor seaux, et reprendre devers eux lautre partie desouz les seaux des chiefs taxours. Et quaunt les chiefs taxours averont receu en tiele manere les endentures de ceux qi serront jurez a taxer en la dite citee et la subburbe de ycele, meismes les chiefs taxours loiaument et peniblement examinent celes endentures. Et si eux entendent quil yait aucune defaute, eux tauntost ladrescent, issint qe rien ne soit concelee, ne pur doun ne pur regard de persone meyns taxe qe reson demaunde.

And will assess the same according to its value.

Which assessment they will brief and deliver to the taxors.

Duties of the chief taxors previous to the collection.

Et voet le Roi qe les chiefs taxours aillent de Garde en Garde, et de paroche en paroche, ou de mayson en maison, la ou mester serra, a surver et enquerre qe les souztaxours en meismes les lieux eyent pleynement taxe, et a eux presente les biens de chescun. Et si il troessent rien concele, meyntenaunt ladrescent, et facent a savoir au Tresorer et as Barons del Escheker les nouns de touz qi issint averont trespassez, et la manere de lour mesprise. E la taxacioun des biens des souztaxours des Gardes soit faite par les chiefs taxours, et par autres prodeshommes qeux eslirent a ceo faire, issint qe les biens de eux soient taxez bien et loiaument en meisme la manere qe des autres. La taxacion des biens as chiefs taxours et

Assessment of the property of the sub-taxors of the Ward to be made by the chief taxors.

du clerke soit reserve au Tresorer et as Barons del Escheker. E les chiefs taxours, si tost com il averont resceu [1] presentent des souztaxours, facent lever le quinzime al oeps le Roi, sanz delai, et sanz desport faire a nuli, en la fourme qe enjoynt lour est par commission. E facent faire deus roules de la dite taxacion, acordauntz en touz pointz, et retiegnent lun devers eux, pur lever la taxacion, et lautre eyent al Escheker nostre Seignour le Roi plus enhaste qe eux purront.

Assessment of the property of the chief taxors to be made by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Duties of the chief taxors as to the collection.

Et fait asavoir, qe en cest taxacion des biens, serront forspris robes as hommes et a leur femmes, et lour vessele dargent et darreym, dont eux sunt servis communement. Et des biens des meseaux, la ou il sunt governez par sovereyn meseal, ne soient taxez ne prisez. Et si il soient meseaux governez par meistre seyn, soient lour biens taxez com des autres. Et fait a remembrer, qe des biens des gentz qui ne ateignent a dis souz, ne soient rien demaunde ne levee. Et si les chiefs taxours, par lour descrecion, ou par avisement de ceux queux le Roi voudra assigner de surveer leur faitz, veyent qe bon seit a examiner les persones eyantz biens moebles taxables en la dite citee, et subburbe de ycele, severaument, par testes et par serment de chescun, a conustre la value de ses biens, adonqe soit fait en la manere la conussance qe serra trove renable; seit accepte, et solom ycele le quinzime touchaunt les moebles le conissour taxe et leve. Et sil aviegne qe aucun qe soit issint sermente, concele ses biens, et ceo puisse [2] est seu apertement et conu, celuy soit puny come appent, par la descrecion de ceux qe le Roi avera assigne a surveer le fait des chiefs taxours, com est desusdit.

Articles of property to be excepted in the assessment.

Property of lepers in certain instances not to be taxed, but to be taxed in others.

Persons worth less than ten shillings to be exempt.

Provisions for the examination of parties as to their property.

F. 99. a.

Punishment to be inflicted by the surveyors for making false returns.

[1] Qy, if not *presentement*.

[2] An error for *estre*.

F. 100. a. *Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, pro Alemannis.*

Writ of Edward I., forbidding the merchants of Germany under colour of the liberties granted to them, to avow the goods of strangers.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum nuper, ad emendationem totius regni nostri, vobis præceperimus quod aliquam bonam monetam, vel platas aliquas argenteas, extra dictum regnum per aliquos duci, seu aliquam malam monetam ad civitatem prædictam deferri minime permitteretis, sub gravi forisfactura in ordinatione vestra inde facta plenius contenta; et jam intelleximus quod mercatores de Alemannia, in civitate prædicta commorantes, sub colore quarundam libertatum et quietanciarum eis per nos et progenitores nostros concessarum, quosdam mercatores extraneos, ad civitatem prædictam cum fardellis et mercimoniis suis diversis venientes, noctanter et clam de die in domibus suis, tam super aquam quam alibi, in eadem civitate receptant, et mercimonia illa esse sua propria sæpius advocant, et ea, sine visu vestro et absque scrutinio aliquo inde per vos facto, venditioni exponunt; per quod, consuetudines nobis de mercimoniis in fardellis illis existentibus debitæ pluries subtrahuntur; et mala moneta, si in hujusmodi fardellis usque ad civitatem prædictam[1] deferreretur, posset per hujusmodi advocationem et receptationem ibidem concelari; de quo nobis et toto regno nostro, si permitteretur, manifestum præjudicium eveniret— Volentes hujusmodi malitiæ congruo remedio obviare, vobis præcipimus, quod prædictis mercatoribus Alemanniæ ex parte nostra faciatis firmiter inhiberi, ne aliqua mercimonia alia quam sua propria, sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfacere poterunt, advocent, seu clam vel palam receptent, neque aliqua hujusmodi fardella ad civitatem illam venientia dissolvant; nec mercimonia sua seu aliorum, in fardellis

[1] So in the original.

" illis inventa, venditioni exponant, quousque visum
" inde habueritis et scrutinium inde fieri feceritis, juxta
" ordinationem nostram prædictam. Teste meipso,
" apud Cantuariam, xxvi[to] die Maii, anno regni nostri
" vicesimo-septimo."

Littera de Perambulatione Forestæ. F. 108. a.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Roi dEngleterre, " Seignour dIrlande, e Ducs dAquitaine, a tote la " comunaute de la cite de Loundres, salutz. Nous " avoms entendu qe aucune gentz vont disantz qe " nous ne voloms garder ne tenir la Grant Chartre des " franchises dEngleterre, ne la Chartre dc la Foreste, " ne souffrir qe la Pouralee se face, solom ceo qe nous " avoms avant promis et grante; la quele chose nest " pas verite, aynz avoms bone volunte, e voloms, qe " eles soyent tenues, e qe la Pouralee se face en la " forme qe nous grantasmes nadgeres; la quele con- " tenoit qe ele se feist au plus tost qe nous peussoms " apres les bosoignes qe nous avoms afaire au message " lApostoille; les queles sunt ja acordees e jurees, " dune part et dautre, en bone maniere, la Dieu merci. " E pur ceo qe meisme le message deit venir en " Engleterre, e estre a Caunterbire le Samedi ou le " Dymenge proschein apres la feste Seint Swythan, " au plus tard, pur parfaire aucunes choses qe touchent " celes bosoignes, les queles choses ne se pount faire " santz nostre presence, e meistiers soit davoir pres " de nous au dist jour aucuns de ceux qe a la dite " Pouralee sunt assignez; par quoi ele ne se purroit " faire si hastivement; ne auxint pur la seson de " Augst, qe tantost survendra, il ne se purroient " entremettre, ne vous ny purrez entendre pur voz " bosoignes, qe ceo ne fust a grant damage dentre

Letter of Edward I., naming a day for Perambulation of the Forest.

" vous, a ceo qe nous semble. Si avoms ordyne, e " voloms, qe ceux qe nous avoms assigne a la dite " Pouralee faire, soyent a Norhamptone a ceste Seynt " Michel, au plus tard, ove plener poair, et tut prestz " daler meyntenant avant a la dite Pouralee faire. " Et sil aveigne qe nuls de eux soient en aucune " manyere destourbez, qil ne puessent estre, adonqes " nous mettroms autres en lour lieux, ensint qe la " bosoigne ne prendra plus graund delay qe jesqes a " cel terme. Kar nous vous mettoms celuy jour cer- " teyn, pur aler avaunt en ceste chose santz delay. " E avaunt ces houres le eussoms nous fait, ne feussent " aukunes gentz qe nous empresserent utraiousement, " e en noun due maniere. Dont nous vous prioms qe " vous tieux gentz ne creez sur le contraire de cestes " choses. Kar ceux qe portent celes noveles, ou qe dient " qe nous les fesoms pur les choses esloigner, sunt
108. b. " maliciouse gentz, qe desirent a mettre riote et debat " entre nous et nostre people, pur destorber la pees " e le bon estat de nous et de vous et de tout nostre " roialme. Kar sachez qe nostre volunte est, qe la " Pouralee se face de le devauntdit terme en avant, si " hastivement com ele se purra faire, santz nul delay. " Done a Lewes, le xxv jour de Juin, et an de nostre " regne vint et septisme."

F. 139. b. *Ceo est la Petition des Prelats, Contes, et Barons.*

Expostulatory Petition, addressed to King Edward II. by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons.

" A nostre Seignor le Roi, moustrent les grauntz " perilz et damages qe de jour en jour appierent, sil ne " soient hastiement adresces, en destructions des fraun- " chises de Seynt Eglise, e de la desheritance et des- " honour de vous et de vostre roial poair, et desheritance " de vostre corone, et damage de toutz ceux de vostre " roialme, riches et povres; des queux perilz et queux

" damages vous ne les bone gentz de vostre terre ne " poent eschaper, si plus hastive remedie, par avisement " des Prelatz, Contes, et Barons, et des plus sages de vostre " roialme, ne soit ordyne. Au comencement, la ou vous " estes governour de la terre, et a ceo jure, a meyntenir " la pees en vostre terre, vous estes, par nyent cove- " nable consail e malveys, mys en chescune terre en " graunt esclaundre; et si est la terre tote povre et " voide de tote manere de tresor, qe vous ne avez dont " vous poez vostre terre defendre, ne vostre hostel tenir, " mes par extorsions qe voz ministres fount des biens " de Seinte Eglise et de vostre povre people, santz rien " paier, contre la forme de la Graunt Chartre, la quele " il prient qe soit tenue et meyntenue en sa force. En- " sement, Sire, par la ou nostre Seignor le Roi, vostre " piere, qe Dieu assoille, vous lessa entiereine vostre " corone dEngleterre, Irlande, et de tut le plus dEscoce, " en bon pees, si avez, par consail nyent covenable et " malveis, votre terre dEscocce tote perdue, et vostre " corone grossement desmembre en Engleterre et en " Irlande, santz assent de vostre Barnage, e sanz " enchesons. Ensement, Sire, vous moustrent par la ou " la communaute de vostre terre vous donerent le " vintisme dener de lour biens, en ayde de vostre " guerre de Escoce, e le vintisme-quint pur estre de- " porte des prises et des grevances; les queus deners " sount tut le plus levez, et par noun-covenable consail " folement despenduz et gastez, et vostre guere nyent " avance, ne vostre people nyent alegge des prises ne des " grevances, mes plus grevez qe avaunt, de jour en jour. " Par quei, Sire, voz bone gentz vous prient umblement, " pur savacion de vous et de eux, e de la corone, la " quele il sunt tenuz a meyntir pur lour ligeance, " qe vous voillez assentir a eux, qe ceux perilz et " autres peussent estre oustez et redresces par ordynance " de vostre Barnage."

F. 140. a.

Ceo est la Lettre qe les Ordynours firent au Roi.

Declaratory letter by the Ordainers, that the concessions made by the King (Edward II.) shall not be turned to his prejudice or disadvantage, and that the same have been granted of the King's free will.

" A toutz ceux qe cestes lettres verrunt ou orrunt, " Robert, par la suffrance de Dieu, Ercevesqe de Caun- " tirbere, Primat de tote Engleterre, Rauf de Lon- " dres, Johan de Nicole, Simon de Sarum, Henri de " Wyncestre, Johan de Norwyche, Johan de Ba et de " Welles, Johan de Cicestre, Wauter de Wyrcestre, " Wauter de Excestre, et David de Seint Davy, Eves- " qes ; Gilbert de Clare de Gloucestre et de Hertforde, " Thomas de Lancastre, Henry de Lacy de Nicole, " Humfrey de Bohun de Hereforde et de Essexe, Johan " de Britaigne de Richemond, Aymer de Valence de " Panbroke, Guy de Beauchamp de Warewyke, et " Symon de Arondel, Contes ; Henry de Laci, Henry " de Perci, Hughe de Veer, Robert de Clifford, Robert " le filz Payn, Williem le Mareschal, Johan Lovel, " Rauf le filz Williem, Payn Tibetoft, Johan de Bute- " turte, Bartholomeu de Badesmere, Johan de Grey, et " Johan de Crombwelle, Barons, salutz en Dieu. Come " nostre Seignor, Monsire Edward, par la grace de " Dieu, Roi dEngleterre, Seignor dIrlande, et Ducs " dAquitaigne, al honour de Dieu, et pur le bien du " dist nostre Seignor le Roi e de son roialme, eit " graunte de sa franche volunte a nous et as autres " Prelatz, Countes, et Barons du dist roialme, qe nous " peussoms eslire certeyns persones de nous e des autres, " les queux il nous semblera suffisantz de appeler a " nous, durant le tiemps de nostre poair, ceo est a " savoir, jesqes a la feste de Seynt Michel proscheyn " avenir, e de la diste feste en un an proscheyn suant, " pur ordyner e establir lostel du dist nostre Seignor " le Roi e de son roialme desusdit, solom droit et " reson ; e qe ceux qe deyvent estre esluz, queux qil " soient, eient pleyn poer de ordyner le estat del

" hostel du dist nostre Seignor le Roi, et de son
" roialme desusdit, en tieu manere qe les ordynances
" soient faites, al honour de Dieu et al honour et F.140.b.
" profit de Seynte Eglise, et a honour du dist nostre
" Seignor le Roi, et a son profit et au profit de son
" people, solom droit et reson, e le serment qe le dist
" nostre Seignor le Roi fist a son coronement. Et a
" ceo, nostre dist Seignor le Roi eit volu qe les eslutz
" et toutz ceux qe sunt de sa seignorie e de sa lige-
" ance les ordynances qe faites serront par les Prelatz,
" Countes, et Barons, qe a ceo serront esluz, e autres
" par eux a ceo apellez, tiegnent et gardent en touz
" lour poyntz ; e qil se peussent a ceo assurer, lier, e
" entrejurer, sauntz chalenge de nostre dit Seignor le
" Roi ou des seons. E qe aventure aviegne qe partie
" de eux qe serront eslutz pur les dites ordynances
" faire, soient destourbez par mort, ou par maladie ou
" resonable encheson, qe Dieu defende, par quei il ne
" peussent les dites ordynances parfaire, qe adonqe
" bien list a eux qe serront presentz pur meisme les
" ordynances faire, solom ceo qil verront qe ceo soit
" plus al honour du dist nostre Seignor le Roi, e a
" profit de luy e de son poeple, sicom plus pleyne-
" ment est contenuz en les lettres overtes qe nostre
" dist Seignor le Roi nous ad fait sur les choses sus-
" dites. Nous grantoms et promettoms, pur nous et
" pur noz successors et noz heirs, qe le grant qe
" nostre dist Seignor ad fait en la manere desusdite
" ne soit autrefoiz tret en custome ne en usage, ne ne
" tourne en prejudice du dist nostre Seignor le Roi
" ne ses heirs, ne de nous, ne de noz successours, ne
" de noz eglises, ne de nos heirs, ne a damage de
" nulli, contre droit et reson, sicom est desusdit ; ne
" qe le graunt avauntdist peusse en autre manere
" estre entendue, fosqe proprement de sa curtoisie et
" de sa fraunche volunte. E qe le poair des ditz Or-
" dynours, quaunt as ordynances faire, ne dure outre

" le terme avantdist. En teismoynance de quele chose, " nus avoms mys nos seals a cestes lettres overtes, " Done, etc."

Ces sunt les Nouns des Ordynours.

Names of the Ordainers.

Le Ercevesqe de Cauntirbere,—Londres, Salesbure, Cicestre, Norwyche, Landa—Evesqes.

Gloucestre, Lancastre, Hereforde, Panbroke, Warewyke, Richemond, Arondel—Contes.

Hughe de Veer, Hughe le Courtenay, Williem Martyn, Robert le fiz Roger, Williem Mareschal, Robert de Clifforde—Barons.

Ceo est le Bref qe le Roi maunda as Mare, Viscontes, et Audermans de Londres, qil suffrirent les Ordeynours faire lour Ordynances denz la Cite.

Letter of Edward II. to the City authorities enjoining that the Ordainers shall make their ordinances, without molestation, in the City of London.

F. 141. a.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, Roi dEngleterre, " Seignor dIrlande, et Ducs dAquitaigne, as Meire, " Viscontes, et Audremans de Londres, salutz. Com " nous eyoms done poair a ascuns Prelatz, Countes, et " Barons, de ordyner lestat de nostre roialme, e eyoms " graunte, a lour requeste, qil peussent demorer en " nostre cite de Londres, pur faire y lour ordynaunces, " vous mandoms et chargeoms, fermement enjoygnantz, " qe vous facez garder bien, sauvement, et seurement, la " dite cite a nostre oeps ; e en tieu manere qe mal ne " damage ne soit fait as ditz Ordynours, ne as nuls " autres gentz demorantz en meisme la cite. Done a " Wyndesore, le xxix jour de May, lan de nostre " regne tierz."

Ceo est le Bref qe fust maunde a pupplier les [1]Ordynances.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus "Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Majori, et Viceco- "mitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Mittimus vobis, sub "sigillo nostro, quasdam ordinationes per venerabilem "patrem, Robertum, Cantuariæ Archiepiscopum, et "quosdam Episcopos, ac Comites et Barones de regno "nostro, ad ordinandum de statu hospitii nostri et regni "nostri prædicti virtute cujusdam commissionis nostræ "electos, factas et nobis ostensas; præcipientes, et fir- "miter injungentes, quod ordinationes illas in civitate "prædicta publicari, et eas ibidem in omnibus et sin- "gulis suis articulis, juxta tenorem eorundem, faciatis "inviolabiter observari. Et cum publicationem hujus- "modi feceritis, tunc ordinationes illas in aliquo mo- "nasterio, vel alio loco securo, in civitate prædicta, "ubi melius expedire videritis, sub sigillis vestris et "sigillis quatuor de probioribus hominibus civitatis illius "deponatis, ibidem perpetuo conservandas. Teste "meipso, apud Londonias, quinto die Octobris, anno "regni nostri quinto."

Royal Writ enjoining that proclamation shall be made of the said Ordinances in the City of London.

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[2]*Statutum de Conspiratoribus.* F. 151.* b.

Cum il seit apertement defendu par le Roy, en ces Estatutz, qe nul de la Curt le Roi, ne de autre Court, Justice, ne Clerke, ne Serjaunt, Countour, ne atturne, ne apprentiz, ne nul seneschal de haut homme ne de autre, ne baillif, ne nul autre homme de la terre, ne meynpreigne, ne meynteigne nul plai en nostre Curt, ne en autre, a chaumpart; ja pernent a cham-

Statute of 20 Edward I. against Champerty and maintenance.

[1] These *Ordinances*, which, in the text, follow the present Writ, are already printed in the "*Statutes of the Realm*" (1810), Vol. 1, pp. 157–167.

[2] A copy of this Statute is given in the "*Statutes of the Realm*" (1810), Vol. 1, p. 216; but it is very inaccurate.

part, e par autre bargayn, de totes gentz en toutes Courz; par unt le poeple ad este sovent maumene, desherite, e destruit par teus meyntenours, et par lour makemenz, par lour travaus, et par lour destourbaunces, qe teus ount fet al poeple, a graunt destruccioun e a graunt prejudice, le Roi a Berwyke, par assent des graunz Seignours de la terre, e par son Conseil, ordina et establi, qe qi serra atteint deshoremes de tieles enprises, suytes, e bargayns, eit la prisoune de iii aunz, e puis seit reint a la volunte le Roi. Done a Berewyke sur Twede, etc., lan du regne de Roi Edwarde vyntyme.

F. 155. a.

Breve super Statutum de [1] Proclamatione.

Writ of Edward I. enjoining that proclamation shall be made of the Statute as to persons to be put on Assizes and Juries.

"Rex Vicecomiti Lincolniæ, salutem. Quia ad communem utilitatem populi regni nostri, de communi "consilio ejusdem regni statuimus ne aliquis ponatur "in Assisis, Juratis, vel Recognitionibus aliquibus, "extra Comitatum, nisi terras et tenementa habeat "ad valentiam centum solidorum, ad minus, per an-"num; nec infra Comitatum, nisi terras et tenementa

F. 155. b.

"habeat ad valentiam xl solidorum, ad minus, per "annum, prout in Statuto illo quod tibi sub Sigillo "nostro mittimus, et quod in omnibus et singulis "articulis suis de cætero observari volumus, firmiter "et teneri, plenius continetur—Tibi præcipimus, "firmiter injungentes, quod Statutum illud in pleno "Comitatu tuo, et in civitatibus, burgis, villis merca-"toriis, et aliis locis publicis et solemnibus in balliva "tua, ubi necesse fuerit et expedire videris, legi et "publice proclamari, et in omnibus et singulis articu-"lis suis, quantum in te est, observari facias firmiter,

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[1] More correctly the "Statute of "persons to be put on Assizes and "Juries," 22 Edward I.

" et teneri. Et hoc, sicut grave damnum tuum vitare " volueris, nullo modo omittas. Teste meipso, apud " Turrim Londoniarum, xiii° die Decembris, anno regni " nostri xxii.°"

Statutum de Nova Custuma. F. 159. b.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi- " berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, " Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, et Jus- " ticiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, et omni- " bus aliis ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos præsentes " litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Circa bonum [1]statutum " omnium mercatorum subscriptorum regnorum, terra- " rum, et provinciarum, videlicet, Alemaniæ, Franciæ, " Hispanniæ, Portugaliæ, Navarriæ, Lumbardiæ, Tusciæ, " Provinciæ, Catelaniæ, et Ducatus nostri Aquitanniæ, " Tholosaniæ, Caturcini, Flandriæ, Brabanciæ, et " omnium aliarum terrarum et locorum extraneorum " [2] quocunque nomine censeantur, venientium in regnum " nostrum Angliæ, et ibidem conversantium, nos præ- " cipua cura sollicitat, qualiter sub nostro dominio, " tranquillitatis et plenæ securitatis munimine eisdem " mercatoribus futuris temporibus præparetur; ut " itaque vota ipsorum reddantur ad nostra et regni " nostri servitia promptiora, ipsorum petitionibus favo- " rabiliter annuentes, et pro statu eorundem plenius " assecurando, in forma quæ sequitur ordinantes, sub- " scripta dictis mercatoribus, pro nobis et hæredibus " nostris, in perpetuum duximus concedenda. Inprimis, " videlicet, quod omnes mercatores dictorum regnorum " et terrarum salvo et secure, sub tuitione et protectione " nostra, in dictum regnum nostrum Angliæ, et ubi- " cumque infra potestatem nostram alibi, veniant cum

Statute of Edward I. for the protection of foreign merchants.

Enumeration of their respective counties.

F. 160. a.

Such merchants to be exempt from Murage, Pontage, and Pannage (pavage).

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[1] Properly *statum*.

[2] Written *quorumcumque* in the original.

" mercandisis suis quibuscumque, de Muragio, Pontagio, " et [1] Pannagio liberi et quieti. Quodque infra [2] iidem " regnum et potestatem nostram in civitatibus, burgis, " et villis mercatoriis possint mercari, duntaxat in " grosso, tam cum indigenis seu incolis ejusdem regni " et potestatis nostræ prædictæ, quam cum alienigenis " extraneis, vel privatis: ita tamen, quod merces quæ " vulgariter 'merceriæ' vocantur, ac 'species,' mutatim " vendi possint, prout antea fieri consuevit. Et quod " omnes prædicti mercatores mercandisas suas, quas " ipsos ad prædictum regnum et potestatem nostram " adducere, seu infra idem regnum et potestatem nostram " emere, vel alias adquirere, contigerit, possint, quo " voluerint, tam infra regnum et potestatem nostram " prædictam quam extra, ducere seu portare facere, " præterquam ad terras manifestorum et notoriorum " hostium nostrorum et regni nostri, solvendo consue-" tudines quas debebunt; vinis duntaxat exceptis, quæ " de eodem regno seu potestate nostra, postquam infra " [2] iidem regnum seu potestatem nostram ducta fuerint, " sine voluntate nostra et licentia speciali, non liceat " eis educere quoquomodo factæ. Item, quod prædicti " mercatores in civitatibus, burgis, et villis prædictis, pro " voluntate sua hospitari valeant, seu morari, cum bonis " suis, ad gratum ipsorum quorum fuerint hospitia sive " domus.

To be at liberty to trade wholesale.

To be at liberty to export their merchandize.

Except to the territories of an enemy. The export of wines, when once imported, not to be allowed without especial licence.

Foreign merchants to be at liberty to lodge and dwell where they please.

" Item, quod quilibet contractus per ipsos mercatores " cum quibuscunque personis, undecunque fuerint, super " quocumque genere mercandisæ, initis, firmus sit et " stabilis; ita quod neuter prædictorum mercatorum " ab illo contractu possit discedere vel resilire, postquam " denarius Dei inter principales personas contrahentes " datus fuerit et receptus. Et si forsan super contractu " hujusmodi contentio oriatur, fiat inde probatio vel

All contracts between merchants to be binding after the God's penny has been paid.

In case of dispute, such contracts to be proved according to the usage of

[1] An error probably for *pavagio*. | [2] So in the original.

" inquisitio, secundum usus et consuetudines feriarum " et villarum mercatoriariarum ubi dictum contractum " fieri contigerit et iniri.

the fair or market-town where it is made.

" Item, promittimus præfatis mercatoribus, pro nobis " et hæredibus nostris, in perpetuum, concedentes quod " nullam prisam vel arestationem, seu dilationem, oc- " casione prisæ, de cætero, de mercimoniis, mercandisis, " seu aliis bonis suis, per nos, vel per alium seu alios, " pro aliqua necessitate vel casu, contra voluntatem " ipsorum mercatorum aliquatenus faciemus aut fieri " patiemur, nisi statim soluto pretio pro quo ipsi mer- " catores aliis hujusmodi mercimonia vendere possint, " vel eis alias satisfactio, ita quod reputent se contentos; " et quod super mercimonia, mercandisas, seu bona ipso- " rum, per nos, vel per ministros nostros, illa appreciatio " aut æstimatio imponetur.

No prise or seizure of their merchandize to be made in the King's name.

" Item, quod omnes ballivi et ministri feriarum, civi- " tatum, burgorum, et villarum mercatoriariarum, mer- " catoribus antedictis, conquerentibus coram eis, cele- " rem justitiam faciant de die in diem, sine dilatione, " secundum legem mercatoriam, de universis et singulis " quæ per eandem legem poterunt terminari. Et si " forte inveniatur defectus in aliquo ballivorum vel " ministrorum prædictorum, unde iidem mercatores, vel " eorum aliquis, dilationis incommoda sustinuerint, vel " sustinuerit, licet mercator versus partem in principali " recupaverit damna sua, nihilominus ballivus, vel mi- " nister alius, versus nos, prout delictum exigit, punia- " tur; et punitionem istam concedimus in favorem " mercatorum prædictorum, pro eorum justitia matu- " randa.

Speedy justice to be administered by the proper authorities according to the Law of Merchants.

In case of default on part of the said authorities due punishment to ensue and the merchant to be indemnified.

" Item, quod in omnibus generibus placitorum, salvo " casu criminis pro quo infligenda sit pœna mortis, " ubi mercator inplacitatus fuerit vel alium inplacita- " verit, cujuscumque conditionis idem inplacitatus ex- " titerit, extraneus vel privatus, in nundinis, civitati- " bus, sive burgis, ubi fuerit sufficiens copia mercato-

F. 160. b.

In all charges, except those of a capital nature, a foreign merchant to have, if possible, a moiety of the jury

composed of like foreign merchants.

" rum prædictarum terrarum, et Inquisitio fieri debeat, " sit medietas Inquisitionis de eisdem mercatoribus, et " medietas altera de aliis probis et legalibus hominibus " loci illius ubi placitum illud esse contigerit. Et si " de mercatoribus dictarum terrarum numerus non " inveniatur sufficiens, ponantur in Inquisitionibus illi " qui idonei inveniuntur ibidem, et residui, sicut de " aliis bonis hominibus et idoneis de locis ubi placi- " tum illud erit.

Provision for cases where such a moiety cannot be found.

Provision for the due weighing of merchandize at the King's balance.

" Item, volumus, ordinamus, et statuimus, quod in " qualibet villa mercatoria et feria regni nostri prædicti, " et alibi infra potestatem nostram, pondus nostrum " in certo loco ponatur, et ante ponderationem statera " in præsentia emptoris et venditoris vacua videatur; " et quod brachia sint æqualia, et ex tunc ponderator " ponderet in æquali. Et cum stateram posuerit in " æquali, statim ammoveat manus suas, ita quod re- " maneat in æquali. Quodque per totum regnum et " potestatem nostram unum sit pondus et una men- " sura; et signo standardi nostri signentur; et quod " quilibet possit habere stateram unius quarteroni et " infra, ubi contra dominum loci, aut libertatem per " nos seu antecessores nostros concessam, illud non " fuerit, sive contra villarum aut feriarum consuetudi- " nem hactenus observatam.

Provision for the uniformity of weights and measures.

In case the Mayor and Sheriffs of London do not hold Court from day to day, a competent judge to be substituted for them, to hear the plaints of foreign merchants.

" Item, volumus et concedimus, quod aliquis certus " homo, fidelis et discretus, Londoniis residens, assig- " netur Justiciariis mercatoribus memoratis; coram quo " valeant specialiter placitare et debita sua celeriter " recuperare, si Vicecomites et Major eis non fecerint " de die in diem celeris justitiæ complementum; et " inde fiat commissio, extra Chartam præsentem con- " cessam mercatoribus antedictis, scilicet de hiis quæ " sunt inter mercatores et mercatores secundum legem " mercatoriam deducenda.

Any future grant of liberties not

" Item, ordinavimus et statuimus, et ordinatio- " nem illam statutamque, pro nobis et hæredibus nos-

" tris in perpetuum volumus firmiter observari, quod " pro quacumque libertate quam nos, vel hæredes " nostri, de cætero concedimus, præfati mercatores sub- " scriptas libertates, vel earum [a]liquam, non amittant. to imply the loss to the foreign merchants of any of the present ones.

" Pro supradictis autem libertatibus et liberis con- " suetudinibus obtinendis, et prisis nostris remittendis, " iidem sæpedicti mercatores, universi et singuli, pro " se et omnibus aliis de partibus suis, nobis concorditer " et unanimiter conceperunt, quod de quolibet dolio " vini quod adducent vel adduci facient infra regnum " vel potestatem nostram, et unde marinariis fretum " solvere tenebuntur, solvent nobis et hæredibus nostris, " nomine custumæ, duos solidos ultra antiquas custumas " debitas, et inde marinariis solvi consuetas, nobis aut " aliis infra quadraginta dies postquam extra naves ad " terram posita fuerint dicta vina. The foreign merchants to pay to the King two shillings on each tun of wine, in addition to the former customs.

" Item, de quolibet sacco lanæ quem dicti mercato- " res, aut alii nomine ipsorum, ement, et de regno nostro " educent aut educi facient, solvent quadraginta de- " narios de incremento, ultra antiquam custumam di- " midiæ marcæ quæ prius fuerit persoluta. Et pro lasto " coriorum extra regnum et potestatem nostram veni- " endorum, dimidiam marcam supra idem quod ex " antiqua custuma antea solvebantur. Et similiter de " ccc pellibus lanutis extra regnum et potestatem nos- " tram ducendis, xl denarios ultra certum illud quod " de antiqua custuma prius fuerit datum. The merchants to pay to the King forty pence upon each sack of wool exported, in addition to the former custom of half a mark. On each last of hides half a mark additional. On each three hundred woolfels, forty pence additional.

" Item, ii solidi de quolibet scarleto et panno tincto " in grano. F. 161. a. Two shillings on each scarlet cloth or cloth dyed in grain;

" Item, xviii denarios de quolibet panno in quo pars " grani fuerit intermixta. eighteen pence on each cloth partly dyed in grain;

" Item, xii denarios de quolibet panno alio sine " grano. twelvepence on cloth not dyed in grain;

" Item, xii denarios de quolibet ceræ quintallo. twelvepence on each quintal of wax.

" Cumque de præfatis mercatoribus, nonnulli eorum " alias exerceant mercandisas, ut de averio ponderis " et de aliis rebus subtilibus, sicut de pannis tartenis

Merchants dealing in certain fine and other goods to pay an *ad valorem* custom on imports.

" de serico, de cindatis, et de cera et aliis diversis mer- " cibus; et de equis etiam et aliis animalibus, blado, " et aliis rebus, mercandisis multimodis, quæ ad certam " custumam facile poni non poterunt, iidem mercatores " concesserunt dare nobis et hæredibus nostris iii dena- " rios de qualibet libra argenti æstimationis seu valoris " rerum et mercandisarum ipsarum, in regnum et po- " testatem nostram prædictam, viginti dies postquam " hujusmodi res et mercandisæ infra regnum et potes- " tatem nostram prædictam adductæ, et ibidem exo- " neratæ seu venditæ, fuerint. Et similiter, iii denarios " de qualibet libra argenti in eductione quarumcunque " rerum et mercandisarum hujusmodi emptarum in " regno et potestate nostra prædictis, ultra custumas " antiquas nobis aut aliis ante datas, et super valore et " æstimatione rerum et mercandisarum hujusmodi; de " quibus iii denariis qui de qualibet libra argenti, sicut " prædicitur, sunt solvendi, credatur eis per litteras " quas de dominis aut sociis suis ostendere poterunt. " Et si litteras non habeant, stetur in hac parte ipsorum " mercatorum, si præsentes fuerint, vel valettorum suo- " rum, in eorundem mercatorum absentia, juramentis. " Liceat insuper sociis de Societate Mercatorum præ- " dictorum infra regnum et potestatem nostram prædic- " tas lanas vendere aliis sociis suis, et similiter emere " ab eisdem, absque custuma solvenda. Ita tamen, " quod dictæ lanæ ad tales manus non deveniant quod " de custuma, nobis debita, defraudemur.

And a like custom on exports, in addition to the former custom.

Credit for the same to be given on certain terms.

The Company of Merchants to be at liberty to buy and sell wool among themselves, free of custom.

Provision for free acquittance of the merchants on due payment of the custom being made.

"Et præterea, est sciendum, quod postquam sæpedicti " mercatores semel in uno loco infra regnum et potes- " tatem nostram custumam, nobis concessam superius, " pro mercandisis suis in forma solverint supradicta, " et suum habeant inde warantum, erunt liberi et " quieti in omnibus aliis locis infra regnum et potes- " tatem nostram prædictam de solutione dictæ custumæ " hujusmodi pro eisdem mercandisis seu mercimoniis, " per idem warantum; sive hujusmodi mercandisæ infra

" regnum et potestatem nostram remaneant, sive ex-
" terius deferantur; exceptis vinis, quæ de regno et
" potestate nostra prædictis [1] sine voluntate et licentia
" nostra, sicut prædictum est. Volumus etiam, ac pro
" nobis et hæredibus nostris concedimus, quod nulla
" exactio, prisa, vel præstatio, aut aliquod aliud onus
" super personas mercatorum prædictorum, mercandisas,
" seu bona eorundem, aliquatenus imponatur, contra
" formam expressam superius concessam. Hiis testibus,
" venerabilibus patribus, Roberto, Cantuariæ Archiepi-
" scopo, totius Angliæ Primate, Waltero Coventræ et
" Lychefeldæ Episcopo, Henrico de Lascy Comite Lyn-
" colniæ, Humfrido de Bohun Comite Herefordiæ et
" Essexiæ ac Constabulario Angliæ, Adamaro de Va-
" lentia, Galfrido de Goneville, Hugone le Despenser,
" Waltero de Bello Campo, Senescallo hospitii nostri,
" Roberto de Burys, et aliis. Datum per manum nos-
" tram apud Wyndesore, primo die Februarii, anno
" regni nostri tricesimo-primo."

No further exaction, prisage, or impost to be levied.

[*De Protectione non allocanda.*]

F. 161. b.

"Rex Vicecomiti Eboraci, salutem. Si Agnes, etc.,
" fecerit te securum etc., tunc attachies Theobaldum de
" W. per corpus suum ; ita quod eum habeas coram nobis
" a die Paschæ in xv dies, ubicumque tunc fuerimus
" in Anglia, ad respondendum tam nobis quam præfatæ
" Agneti, quare cum ipsa Agnes nuper implacitasset
" prædictum Theobaldum coram Justiciariis nostris de
" Banco, per breve nostrum, de tribus mesuagiis etc.,
" idem Theobaldus ad diem partibus illis per Justici-
" arios prædictos in Banco prædicto adjornatum, Cu-
" riam nostram ac breve, ac legem et consuetudinem
" regni nostri, manifeste illudendo, et prosecutionem

Writ of Edward I. to the Sheriff of York, enjoining him to arrest Theobald de W.

[1] The words *non liceat educere*, or words to a similar effect, are omitted here.

" præfatæ Agnetis in hac parte injuriare malitiose " machinando, quasdam litteras nostras de protectione " contingentes ipsum Theobaldum in obsequium nostrum " ad partes Scotiæ tunc profecturum, et ipsum quietum " esse de omnibus hujusmodi placitis, exceptis placitis " 'de Dote Unde nihil habet,' et 'Quare impedit,' et " Assisæ Novæ Disseisinæ, et Ultimæ Præsentationis, " coram præfatis Justiciariis nostris, ipso Theobaldo " tunc, et ante, et post, in Anglia continuo commorante, " per quod loquela illa coram prædictis Justiciariis " nostris sine die remansit, porrigi fecit; in nostri " contemptum, et deceptionem Curiæ nostræ prædictæ, " ac legis [et] consuetudinis prædictarum illusionem " manifestam; necnon et ipsius Agnetis dispendium " non modicum, et exhæredationem et periculum mani- " festum. Et habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud " Lanrecost, vi die Novembris, anno regni nostri " tricesimo-quarto."

F. 163. a.

[*Breve super Statutum de conjunctim Feoffatis.*]

Writ of Edward II. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London, enjoining that the Statute, "*De conjunctim Feoffatis*" shall be duly observed.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi- " berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Majori et Vicecomitibus " Londoniarum, salutem. Quia pro communitate civi- " tatis nostræ necessarium et utile fore reputamus, " quod Statutum 'de Conjunctim Feoffatis' dudum " apud [1] Karliolum, tempore Domini Edwardi, quondam " Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, de communi consilio " editum, et vobis, ut dicitur, sub Sigillo ipsius patris " nostri missum, in eadem civitate, sicut alibi in regno " nostro, firmiter et inviolabiliter observetur, vobis " mandamus, quod Statutum illud in omnibus suis " articulis in civitate prædicta firmiter observari faciatis,

[1] In the text of this Statute given in Vol. i., p. 147 of the "*Statutes of the Realm*" (1810), the Teste is given at Westminster.

" Et fines et redemptiones delinquentium contra for-
" mam Statuti prædicti, post tempus imprisonamenti,
" in Statuto illo contentum, finitum, ad opus nostrum
" capiatis, et extractas inde annuatim ad Scaccarium
" nostrum liberetis. Teste meipso, apud Westmonaste-
" rium, xxi die Januarii, anno regni nostri octavo."

[*Statutum de Presbyteris et Clericis.*] F. 163. b.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Vicecomitibus Londonia-
" rum, salutem. Supplicavit nos venerabilis pater R[i-
" cardus], Londoniarum Episcopus, quod cum in Magna
" Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ contineatur quod An-
" glicana Ecclesia libera sit, et habeat omnia jura sua
" integra et libertates suas illæsas; et ipsa Ecclesia,
" inter alias libertates suas, hanc libertatem habuerit
" ab antiquo, videlicet, quod nulli laici liceat presby-
" teros seu clericos capere nec imprisonare, sine man-
" dato nostro speciali, nisi fuerit pro aliquo quod con-
" tra pacem nostram seu prohibitionem nostram fuerit
" perpetratum; quidam homines, nonnulli de civitate
" prædicta, suæ mentis immemores, qui ad vigilandum
" nocte in civitate illa pro pace nostra observanda
" deputantur, hospitia, domos, et cameras capellanorum
" vi et armis ingrediuntur, et eisdem capellanis crimen
" fornicationis et adulterii (quorum correctio ad Forum
" Ecclesiasticum, et non ad Forum Laicum, manifeste
" dinoscitur pertinere,) frequenter ex invidia, odio, et
" malitia præconceptis, imponentes, ipsos capellanos a
" domibus et cameris suis, acsi fures et felones essent,
" extrahunt, capiunt, et ad Tonellum, quem Henricus
" le Waleys, nuper Major civitatis prædictæ, pro noctu
" vagantibus et discurrentibus in civitate illa, de
" quibus suspicio feloniæ aut mali habeatur, primo
" construxerat, adducunt; et eos ibidem detinent im-
" prisonatos, et alia enormia eis inferunt, in Ecclesiæ

Letter of Edward I. to the Sheriffs, enjoining that Chaplains and other ecclesiastics shall not in future be forcibly arrested on charges of fornication or adultery, or confined in the Tun.

" memoratæ scandalum, et libertatis ejusdem Ecclesiæ " læsionem manifestam, et grande opprobrium, dispen- " dium, et nocumentum capellanorum prædictorum, ac " contra pacem nostram; volumus congruum remedium " super hoc adhiberi.—Nos supplicatione ejusdem epi- " scopi condescendere volentes in hac parte, vobis præ- " cipimus, quod in pleno Hustengo nostro civitatis " nostræ prædictæ, et alibi per totam civitatem illam, " publice proclamari et ex parte nostra firmiter inhi- " beri faciatis, ne qui vigiles, aut alii laici, in eadem " civitate, sub forisfactura nostra viginti librarum, " hospitia, domos, aut cameras capellanorum, aut alia- " rum personarum ecclesiasticarum, pro fornicatione " vel adulterio, invadere vel insultare, aut ipsis ca- " pellanis alia enormia in [1] hospitibus, domibus, aut " cameris suis, ea occasione inferre aliquatenus præ- " sumant. Quod si inde secus evenerit, tam ipsi " Episcopo quam capellanis prædictis, si super hoc " conqueri voluerint, plenam et celerem justitiam inde " volumus exhiberi. Teste meipso, apud Karliolum, " xviii die Martii, anno regni nostri vicesimo-quinto."

[*De Proclamatione Statutorum.*]

Writ of Edward I. enjoining proclamation to be made of certain Statutes in the Court of Hustings.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi- " berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Majori et Vicecomitibus " Londoniarum, salutem. Cum nos quædam Statuta " pro communi utilitate populi regni nostri de con- " silio nostro jam ediderimus, prout in litteris nostris " patentibus inde confectis, quas vobis mittimus, in " civitate nostra prædicta ex nunc perpetuo remanen- " das, plenius continetur, vobis præcipimus, quod " litteras illas in Hustengo nostro civitatis prædictæ

[1] Properly *hospitiis*.

" legi et publice proclamari, ac dicta Statuta nostra " in civitate prædicta coram vobis faciatis de cætero " firmiter observari. Teste meipso, apud Westmonaste- " rium, xxvii die Maii, anno regni nostri tricesimo- " quarto."

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[1] *Modus faciendi Homagium et Fidelitatem.* F. 165. b.

Mode of doing homage and fealty by free tenants and by vileins to their lords.

Quant fraunke homme fra homage a son seignour de qil tient son chefe, myes il tendra ses meyns joyntes par entre les meyns son seignour, e dirra issi :—" Jeo " devienke vostre homme cest jour en avaunt de ter- " riene honour, e fei vous porterai del tenement qe " jeo cleym de tenir de vous en Engleterre; sauve la " fey ke jeo doy a nostre Seignour le Roy, e a mes " autres seignurages."

Quant franke homme fra feaute a son seignour, il tendra sa meyn destre outre le livre, e dirra issi :— " Ceo oyez vous, moun seignour, A., qe jeo, B., vous " serrai loial et feal, e fei vous porterai del fraunke " tenement ke jeo tienke de vous en Engleterre; e " loiaument vous fray les custumes e les services qe " fere vous dei as termes assignetz. Si me eit Dieus e " ses Ceyns,"—e beisera le livre.

Villein fra feaute issi :—" Ceo oietz vous, moun seig- " nour, A., qe jeo, B., de cest jour en avaunt, vouss errai " feal e loial, e fei vous porteray del tenement qe " jeo tienke de vous en villenage; e vous serrai jus- " tizable de corps e de chateux. Si me eit Deus e " ses Seyns,"—e beisera le livre.

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[1] A copy of this enactment is printed in the "*Statutes of the Realm*" (1810), Vol. i., p. 227, but the present text varies considerably from it, and is at once more full and more correct.

[*Le Feste de Pui.*]

F. 174 a. En le honour de Dieu, Madame Seinte Marie, touz Seinz, e toutes Seintes; e en le honour nostre Seignour le Roy e touz les Barons du pais; e por loial amour ensaucier. Et por ceo qe la ville de Lundres soit renomee de touz biens en tuz lieus; et por ceo qe jolietes, pais, honestez, douceur, deboneiretes, e bon amour, sanz infinite, soit maintenue. E pur ceo qe touz biens soient mis avaunt, e touz maus ariere.— Li amerous compaignoun qui sont demoraunt e repairaunt en la bone cite de Lundres ount ordinee, conferme, et establie une feste ke hom apele "Pui." Et por ceo qe la devaunt dite feste soit maintenue en pais e en amour, se doit chescoun obliger par sa fiaunce, fermement, come prodoms, qe tant com il i aura v compaignouns, il doit estre le sisme, e doit obeier a touz les comaundemens, bons et loiaus, dou Pui.

Grounds for establishing in London the Fete de Pui.

Each companion to make oath that, so long as there are five associates, he will be the sixth.

Et doit douner chescun homme entraunt en la compaignie vi deniers dentree, por remembraunce; e cil denier doivent aler au profit du Pui. Et cil qui voudra entrer en la confrarie dou Pui, il le doit maintenir e ensaucier a son pouer, par sa fiaunce loiaument. Et apres, chescuns compains, au jour dou siege, paiera xii deniers; e cil qui aura chauncun novele, sa chancon la quitera; e sor ce li prince doit purveier le manger, si bien com il afiert au Pui. Et si li prince ait mestier de aide, il doit prendre xii des compaignouns, des pluis suffisaunz demoraunz en la citee, por lui aider a conseiller en la jorne du manger, e en tute lanee apres ensuiaunt. Li autres prince apres, la jorne lautre annee ensuiaunt, doit eslire xi autres compaignouns, bons et suffisanz, pur tut bien faire au commun profit de la compaignie; e tuit li autre prince de an en an, tant com le Pui durra. E ses despenses cressent a la jornee, li compaignoun les

Fee payable on entrance.

Each companion to pay 12 pence at each sitting towards the expenses of the feast; but to be exempt if provided with a new song.

Twelve companions to be chosen, if necessary, to help the prince.

The surplus of expenses, if any, at the great feast, to be paid by

paierount communalment. E sil i avoit nul qui alast encountre, il serroit hoste hors de la compaignie. the companions equally.

Et le jour dou siege, ne doit nuls estre en la compaignie, manger, ne demorer, ne oier chaunter, sil ne soit de la compaignie. Et si nul des compaignouns i savoit nul homme ki ne fust du Pui, il le doit dire au prince, sor son serement; e li princes len doit faire aler ou devenir de la compaignie, sil soit suffisaunt. Et sil ne devenoit de la confrarie, on ne chaunteroit point tant com il i fust. Et sil estoit einsi qe li princes alast hors de la ville, il doit lesser un souffisaunt compaignoun en son lieu, le Dimenche devaunt la Pentecoste chescun an. Et a chescun siege, doit avoir novel prince; e le doit faire li viel prince, e li xii compaignoun esleu, au pluis, chescoun an. E li princes doit estre esleus tel come bons, et loiaus, e suffisaunz, par le serement de xi compaignouns, ou des xii, a leur escient, sur lour serement que li Pui en soit ensaucie, et meintenue, et sustenu. Et cil qi serra esleu a prince, nel puet refuser, sur son serement. Et quant le viel prince e si compaignoun devront faire novél prince, en plein manger, li viel prince et ses compaignouns irrount par la sale, outre en outre, chauntaunt; e portera le viel prince la coroune dou Pui sor son chief, e une coupe dorree en ses mains, pleine de vin. Et quant il averount ale en tour, le viel prince dorra a boivre celui quil aurount esleu, e li dorra la coroune; et cil serra prince.

None but members to be present at the sitting.

Substitute for the prince in case of absence.

Provision for the yearly election of a new prince.

Ceremonial at the election.

F. 174. b.

Et le viel prince e le novel doivent les chancons jugier, e les mielz entendanz des compaignouns dekes a xv au pluis. Et doivent jugier le meillour des chancons, a lour escient, sour lour serment kil nel leront por amour, por hayne, por doun, por promesse, por vynage, por lignage, ne pur nule aqueyntaunce, viele ne novele; ne pur chose nule qi soit. Et le meillour des chauncons doit estre corounee, e la coroune doit estre a celui qui corounez serra. Et apres, chescun

The old prince and the new one to decide upon the merits of the songs composed for the occasion.

The crown awarded to the best song.

Absent companions to pay the same as the present, if in the City at the time. Those out of the City, to pay fourpence. Companions going to live beyond sea, acquitted of their oath and all arrears. But bound to pay all arrears on their return to London. Ceremony on marriage of a companion, or on his becoming a priest.

des compaignouns qui nest au jour du siege avoec les compaignouns, est tenuz de paier xii deniers, ausibien com sil i fust, sil soit en la ville. Et sil soit en la ville, envoit xii deniers au prince; e om li envoiera pain, vin, et viaunde suffisaument. Et sil ia nul compaignoun qui soit au jour du siege hors de la ville, il doit paier iiii deniers au prince, por ceo ke om porveira por lui. Et sil ia nul compaignun qui sen voit de la la mier, e demore de la la mier sanz repasser, il est quites de son serement e des arrerages. Et sil est ensi quil reviegne a Loundres en nul tens, il est tenuz de paier les arrerages a celui qui prince serra en cel tens, sor son serement. Et sil i a nul des compaignouns qui se marie en la vile de Loundres, ou qe clers deviegne prestre, il le doit leisser savoir as compaignouns, et chescun i serra sur sun serement, sil na propre essoine. E leur deit li mariez douner chapiaus touz dune maniere; e deivent tuit li compaignoun aler avoec lespouse au moustier, et offrir, et revenir du mouster al hostel.

Ceremony on the death of a brother. Irreligious persons and bad subjects to be rejected.

Et sil ia nul des compaignouns de la confrarie qui voist de vie a mort, tuit li compaignoun i doivent estre, et porter le corps au mouster, par congie du lignage, et offrir. Et sil ia nul qui ne vult estre obeissaunt a la pais Dieu, ne a la pais nostre Seignour le Roi—qe Dieu gard—li commun des compaignouns ne voillent mie avoir lui ne ses fez, por quei la bone compaignie en soit rettee ne diffamee.

Peace to be made between the members by the prince.

Et sil i ait nul des compaignouns qui soit a mal talent de dit ne de fet, li prince e li xii compaignun doivent faire la pees a leur pouer, sauve la droiture le Roi e la citee de Lundres.

Provision for religious services recommended to be made by the more wealthy brethren.

Et si ensi soit qe nul de la compaignie voist de vie a mort, il deit laisser de ses biens pur Dieu et por aumosne a la confrarie du Pui, solon ceo qil en serra aisez, e quil quidera qe bien soit, par sa volunte, noun pas aforce, por estorer et pur chaunter messes pur lez morz, qe Dieux les assoille, e pur ceux qui

sont en vie, qe Dieux les mentiegne en bien et en bon estat. Et sil i avoit nul qui vousist douner du soen por avauncer la comfrarie, pur estorer un chapelein por chaunter pur les comfreres, et pur faire autres biens, si mestir estoit, solom ceo qe li prodhomme de la comfrarie esgarderoient, les riches solom ceo quil seroient, et les autres apres par lour volunte, saunz force, il feroient bien e aumosne; et chescun sen doit efforcier. E si i doit une chaundoile avoir chescun an, du pris de l livres de cire, portee qe li compaignoun dirount a Saint Martin le Graunt, en la Chapele de Nostre Dame, qe Dieux e Nostre Dame voille sauver et garder tute la compaignie ou quil soient. Et sachent tuit, qe Johan de Chesthounte, le tierz prince, douna la primere chaundoile. E doit chescun comfrere savoir, qe li jour du siege ke om chaunte est establi par le commun assentement des confreres. Tel estatut, e tiele ordinaunce, come devaunt est dite e devisee, chescon comfrere les doit maintenir a son pouer par sa fiaunce, saunz guile, saunz barat, e saunz tricherie. E deivent tuit li confrere aider, conforter, e conseiller lun et lautre en foi, et en loiaute, pais, amour, et concorde, come frere en Dieu et en bon amour; et Dieux endoint chescoun grace de fere et de perseverer en bien, sanz mal, saunz fausete, et sanz vileinie.

F. 175. a.

A candle of 50 pounds' weight to be given yearly at Saint Martin's le Grand.

John de Cheshunt the first who gave one.

The brethren mutually to support each other.

Por ceo qe la compaignie de la feste honoree du Pui est ordine et establie en le honour nostre Seignour Jhesu Crist, e en honour Nostre Dame Seinte Marie, sa beneite Mere, pur bon amour, joly desport, et curtais solas, joie et doucour, entre gent norir et enhauncer; e por ire et rancour, felonies, et tuz vices anientir, et pesaunces oblier, e le graunt honour et profit cele bone compaignie et la feste joyouse du Puy meintenir a touz jours; dont li gentil compaignoun du Pui de Lundres, pur lur fiaunces et loyautez, dont il se sunt entre aliez en sauvacion de lour almes tenir a lur poair, en affirmant les primers Estatuz du Pui, qe

The Society to observe the following Articles in addition to the first Statutes.

la bone compaignie ne defaille ne deschese, par amendement, on ces Articles, de souz escriz, trove e establi a tenir cum Estatuz a tuz jours.

A common box to be kept for the records of the Society. En primes, qe tut ly primer Estatut du Pui soient bien tenu, sanz nul point enfreindre, solom lur nature et lour primer ordinaunce. Quil ieit une commune huche de la compaignie du Pui, en la quele les remembraunces et les enprowemenz de la compaignie soient mis en sauve garde. The prince and two companions each to have a key. De la quele houche eit ly primes novel prince, chescun an apres qil serra eslu, une clef; e du compaignoun, par assent des compaignouns a cele garde eslu, chescun une clef. E qe cele huche estoyse en sauf lu, ou ly compaignoun ordeynerent dedenz la cite de Loundres. The outgoing prince to deliver his key to the new one. E qe li viel prince chescun an rende sa clef de cele huche au prince novel, quant il serra eslu.

Twelve members to be chosen to act as assessors to the prince. Ke xii des mieuz vaillaunz, suffisaunz, et reseiaunz en la cite de Lundres de la compaignie, qe sachent, voelent, et puissent, a les bosoignes du Pui entendre, soient nomez et eslu par assent des compaignouns, le jour du grant siege du Pui, pur la confraternite governer et consailler, en eide du prince; enci qe li princes rien ne F. 175. b. face qe touche la compaignie sanz la presence de ii ou de iii de cele dozime, qi puissent ses fetz tesmoigner. To continue such for life. E qe cil douze compaignoun soient une foiz eslu pur entendre as bosoignes du Pui, tres tut lur temps, tant come il voelent la compaignie du Pui dreitement tenir. Provision for filling their places when vacant. E si un de eux moerge, ou par aventure de forfeture de la pais nostre Seignour le Roy de Engletere—qi Dieus sauve et beneie—soit de la compaignie forjugez et ostez, tantost soit un autre eslu en son lieu, par assent des compaignouns. Their awards and ordinances to be observed by the members. E qe tuit li compaignoun, par lur fois qil ount plevies a la compaignie, tendrount les agars e les ordinaunces du prince, et des doze compaignouns, en droit des bosoignes qe porront a tote la compaignie profiter.

A clerk to be chosen, for trans- Dautre part, soit un clerc, sachaunt, et reseiaunt en Lundres, eslu par le compaignouns de servir la com-

paignie; e qe il voille et puisse estre entendaunt et obeissaunt au prince, as xii compaignouns, en touz poinz qe touchent la compaignie. E qe il face assavoir as compaignouns son ostel certain, ou le puissent trover totes houres qil averont de lui afere. E qil sache les osteus des compaignouns, qil les puisse garnir et prestement somoundre quele houre qe li princes et li xii compaignoun voillent et deyvent assemble fere pur la pru de la compaignie, solom le ordeynement de li primers Estatuz du Pui. E qe cil clers enroule les nouns de ceux qi frunt defaute a teles assembleez, et escrive le certain jour et le certaine encheson de la semble en un roule a ceo assigne.

acting the business of the Society.

His residence to be known to all, and the abodes of the members to be known to him.

The clerk's duties.

E qe pur les assembles pur mort, pur esposaille, ou pur avauncement des compaignouns du Puy, soient duement suyes e solempnement fetes, solom le ordinaunce des primers Estatuz. Kar la chose qe pluis ad descomforte et deffete la compaignie, cest ceo qe luy compaignoun ne sount a les somonses du commun clerke, ne as maundemenz les princes, venuz ne obeis, soulom qil sount oblige par lour fiaunces.

The summonses to assemble on certain occasions to be more carefully observed than hitherto.

E qe vi des xii compaignouns eslus, meintenaunt apres le graunt mangier de la feste, le jour du graunt siege, voisent seer de sur la counte des custages des purveiaunces de la feste du Puy, tant com om chaunte les roials chaunsouns, issi qe il facent assavoir a tote la compaignie qe illoek serra assemble, combien chescon compaignoun du Puy deit paier pur acomplir la summe despendue, outre le certain qil doit paier a la journee par le ordinaunce des primers Estatuz. E qe chescun compaignoun face gre de son afferaunt tantost illoeke, avaunt qil sen parte, par la fey qil est tenuz a la compaignie, saunz countredit; ou lendemein a pluis tart.

After each great sitting, the accounts to be examined, to ascertain the deficiency to be made up by joint contribution.

The subscription of each to be paid forthwith.

Estre ceo, qe li princes, e li xii compaignoun, e tuit lui autre du Puy, facent une generale assemble chescun an, matin lendemein de la graunt feste du Puy, a la

A Mass to be sung yearly at the Priory of St. Helen's for the

souls of the departed brethren. Priorie Seinte Eleine, e facent illoke chaunter une Messe solempne pur les almes des compaignouns morz en la confraternite du Puy, e pur les almes touz Cristienz; e qe il offrent a cele Messe ausi plenere-
F. 176. a. ment com il sont tenuz de offrir le jour de la graunt feste du Pui.

After Mass, the sum deficient for the expenses of the feast to be declared and to be made up by joint contribution.

Meintenaunt, apres la Messe, preignent li xii compaignouns la acounte de viel prince des custages et mises de la graunt feste du Pui. E si la summe des custages amounte a pluis qe la summe de la resceite le prince en totes choses, tant cum pluis amounte soit restoree au prince par la compaignie, solom le agard et le ordinaunce des xii compaignouns, saunz countredit. E sil amounte meins qe la summe de la resceite le prince, le saleire le clerc du Pui et totes autres choses paiez et acountez, soit le surpluis paie et restorre a la compaignie par le prince, e mis en commune huche, a lenprowement de la compaignie. E doit le commun clerke du Puy prendre chescun an pur son trival, de tote la compaignie, sur la acounte le viel prince, vint soutz desterlings.

But if a surplus is found, the same to be returned by the prince, and placed in the common box.

The common clerk to receive twenty shillings per annum.

Regulations as to members whose subscriptions are in arrear.

Apres ceo, soit fet un autre roule des nouns de tieux qi funt defaute a la graunt [feste] du Pui, e soient illoeke demandez. E sil i soient, paient les arrerages de lour defautes, solom le ordeinement des primers Estatuz du Pui. E sil ne viegnent mie, soient entre les defautes sur eux, chescun an jesqes au vii auns. E touz cil qui funt defaute a la semble de la graunt feste du Pui par vii anees ensemble, lun apres lautre, soient oste de la compaignie, e lur nouns mis hors du chef roule des nouns des loiaux compaignouns. E sachent tuit qe cil qe si vilainement sen deportent, fausent lour fiaunces. E si cil voillent a la compaignie resortir, il lur covient autre foiz tut de novel le Puy fiauncer.

Defaulters to be expelled.

Gifts and promises of gifts to be entered in a roll; the

E qe un roule soit fait des promesses e douns qe lui compaignoun du Puy front a la compaignie de lour bone volunte, et soit mis en houche. E a teles promesses

e ceux douns purchacer et rescevire, soient assigne ly duy gardain des clefs de la commune huche. E le transecrist de cel roule eient devers eux. same to be kept in the common box.

E qe ly commun clerke du Pui presente au prince, sur son acounte, son roule de defautes de ceux qi pas ne vindrent as assemblees par somounces cele anee. E soient illuke lour nouns reherces, et il meismes demaunde, chescun par lui, et a respoundre de celes defautes. E sil ne se sachent excuser par certaine resoun allouable, soient mis en le amendes pur chascune defaute iiii deniers, soulom le ordeinement des primers Estatuz. E qe cele amendes soient dette du a la compaignie; a la quele dette demaunder et purchacer de par la compaignie, eit chascun an li novel prince, e son certain attorne, accioun e pouer plener. Those absent at the assemblies, to be examined as to the cause thereof; and, in default of satisfactory reasons, to be fined.

E de ceste amendes soit fait un roule apertement escrit, et livere au novel prince, pur largent purchacer et lenprowement de la compaignie. E meisme le transecrist de cel roule, seale du seal celui prince et mis en la commune huche; qe par cel roule puisse estre charge un autre an, e rendre acounte de sa resceite as xii compaignouns le jour de la generale assemble, a lendemain de la feste du Puy. These fines to be enrolled; one copy to be given to the prince, the other to be placed in the common box. The prince to be accountable for the fines at the end of his year of office.

En droit des noveaus qi entrent en la compaignie, face ly princes chascun an faire novel roule, e le rende sus a son acounte, e respoigne des entres; e soit mis en commune houche. E a chef de vii aunz, soit le chef roule des nouns des compaignouns renovele, e les nouns de rescreus hostez, e forjugez de la compaignie. F. 176. b. A roll of new entries to be made each year. The chief roll to be renewed every seven years.

Autresi, qil ieit un chapelein chauntaunt tut les jours pur les vifs et les mortz en la compaignie; une chapele fundee en le honour Dieu e Nostre Dame, si tost com ly emprowement de la compaignie, al eide Dieu et bone genz, purront a ceo suffire. A chaplain to be appointed, to sing Masses for the members of the Society; also, a chapel to be founded as soon as the funds will permit.

E si lui compaignoun du Pui qui suffisanz sont de avoir, soient destreint de maladie, tant kil voillent lour testamenz faire, voit lui princes, ov ii des xii compaig- Sick members to be visited by the prince,

and reminded of their duty to the Society, and moved to leave something for the chaplain and chapel.

nouns ove lui, les malades visiter; e lur amentive de lur fois qil ount plevies a la compaignie, e les amoneste qil devisent aucune chose de lur a la chapele e le chapelein avauntdit parfurnir et sustenir. E chascuns de la compaignie le face en droit soy, sanz amonestement, en tieu caas a son pouair, qe cest grant aumosnes: et il est tenu de ceo faire par sa foy.

Future application of monies to the support of the chapel, chaplain, and the poorer members.

Dautre part, si tost com luy tresors du Pui purra a ceo suffire, soient achate tenemenz et rentes pur la chapele et le chapelein maintenir a touz jours, et pur les povres de la compaignie sustenir e relever de poverte, solom la fourme des primers Estatuz du Puy.

The members at all times and places to maintain a good spirit towards one another.

E qe tuit lui compaignoun de Puy soient bons natureus et loiaux, aidaunt et conseillaunt chascun le autre, quant il serra de ceo fere requis, en touz poinz et en touz lieus; ausi come confreres entrealiez par lour foiz, qe de ceo fere sont il tenuz; sauve en cas qe sont encountre la pees e la corune nostre Seignour le Roy.

The Statutes to be entered in a register, and a copy to be provided.

Estre ceo, qe trestut luy Estatut du Pui soient en registre en un livre, et mys en la commune houche: e qe le commun clerke du Pui eit le transecrist envers ly, ensi qe li compaignoun enpuissent avoir aveyement e le transecrit a lur custages.

All due encouragement to be given by the members to musical compositions.

E por ceo qe la feste roiale du Pui est maintenue e establie principaument pur un chaunsoun reale corouner; de ci cum ele est par chansoun honore e enhaunsiee, sont tuit luy gentil compaignoun du Pui par dreite raisoun tenuz des chauncons roiaus avauncer a lur pouair, et especiaument cele qe est coroune par assent des compaignouns le jour de la graunt feste du Pui — Par quei il est ici purvu en droit de celes chauncons, qe chascun prince novel, le jour qil portera la coroune, et governera la feste du Pui, e si tost com il avera fait pendre son blasoun de ces armes en la sale ou la feste du Pui serra tenue, qe maintenaunt face atacher de souz son blazon la chauncoun qe estoit corounee le jour qil fut eslu novel prince, apertement et droitement

The royal song of the year to be copied and suspended beneath the arms of the prince for the year.

F. 177 a.

escrite, saunz defaute. Kar nul chauntour par droit ne doit chauncoun reale chaunter, ne proffrir, a la feste du Pui, desqes a taunt qil veit la chauncoun corounee dreinement en lan prochainement passe devaunt honoure a son dreit, en le manere avauntdite.

E qe il ieit a les chauncouns juger eslu ii ou iii qi se conoisent en chaunt et en musike, pur les notes et les poinz del chaunt trier et examiner, auxi bien com la nature de la reson enditee. Kar saunz le chaunt ne doit om mie appeler une resoun endite chauncoun, ne chauncoun reale corounee ne doit estre saunz doucour de melodies chaunte.

Judges of the songs to be duly appointed.

E tuit soit ensi qe honeste pleisaunce de bone dame soit droite matire et principale enchesoun de chaunt roiale, e chauncoun roiale trover e fornir, ja tardais est il ici purvu qe nule dame ne autre femme ne doit estre a la graunt [siege] du Pui, par la resoun ke om doit de ceo ensaumple prendre, e droit aveyement, de honurer, cheir, et loer trestotes dames, totes houres en touz lieus, au taunt en lour absence come en lour presence. E ceo voet noreture e tote bone afferaunce.

No lady or other woman to be at the holding of the festival; it being the duty of the members to honour females as much in their absence as in their presence.

En droit des princes novelement esluz, qi se lessent morir dedenz lanee qil sont esluz, devaunt le jour de la graunt feste, est il ici ordine par les compaignouns, qe trestut li compaignoun soient as obsequies a soun entierement, par la somounse le commun clerke. La quele somounse luy xii compaignoun eslu frunt faire, com il est contenuz en les primers Estatuz du Pui, jesqes trestut lui compaignouns ke illoke serrount se assemblent illoke, tant com om chaunte la messe pur lalme le mort, pur eslire un novel prince; qele corps du prince mort ne seit enterre devaunt qe la compaignie eit eslu un novel prince pur le Pui, a sa stature tuz jours meintenir a soun pouer.

On death of a prince while in office, all the members to attend the obsequies, and to elect another prince before the body is interred.

E pur ceo qe lui prince du [Pui] qe ount est cea en ariere, se sont afforce del honour et le noblai de la feste fere et accrestre de an en an, chascun pluis qe autre, e a ces

The extravagant expenditure of the princes of the So-

ciety and its ill effects.

custages a graunt despenz e graunt mises; dunt aucun se sent greve, e lui autre plusours de la compaignie se sont retrest, par la resoun qil ne serreient mie suffisaunt a meintenir itiel noblai, si a honour de prince sen sount aventurusement eslu; la quele eleccioun nuls riches ne poveres de la compaignie ne deit ne ne poet countredire, deffere, ou refuser, par la foi; sont tuit li bon compaignoun du Pui assentu affere amesurement de si faitz outraious despens en ceste fourme.—

To be checked for the future.

The expenses of the great feast to be borne by all in common, that of costume excepted.

F. 177 b.

State costume of the prince.

Purvu est, qe trestuz les custages qe le prince mettra en la graunt feste honurablement maintenir, couge en commun entre trestote la compaignie, hors pris la queyntise le prince e de ceux qe queinter se voelent le jour du graunt siege, a lour propre custages. E doit lui princes a ses custages demeyne estre queinti de cote et surcote, saunz maunches, e mauntel de une suyte, des queles armes qil pleise, a sa volunte; ici qe a la eleccioun de novel prince, a l graunt feste du Pui, doyne son mantel e sa coroune a novel prince, si tost come il serra eslu.

The crown and mantle to be transferred to his successor.

The composer of the successful song to ride in procession through the City between the former prince and the new one.

Qe celui qi serra coroune de sa chaunsoun a la journee, puisse chevaucher par entre le viel prince e le novel a la chevauchee qe il frount parmi la citee apres manger, com puisse avoir conisaunce de lun prince e del autre prince par la suite des queyntise.

The room for the feast not to be hung with cloth of gold or silk, or tapestry. But decorated with leaves and strewed with rushes.

The seat of the singers to be covered with cloth of gold.

Endroit de la sale ou la festu du Pui serra serve, est assentu qe desore ne soit drap de or ne de saye pendu, ne la sale cortinee; sauve qe ele soit honestement florie des foillez, enjunchee, apparile des banquers, ausi come il appent a tele feste roiale; sauve qe li siege ou li chauntour chaunterount les chauncouns reals, soit covert de un drap de or.

The crown to be provided at the common charge, and one mark in value.

E qe la coroune du Pui soit trove du commun, de pris de un marke e nient meins.

E de service de la mangerie est ausi ordine, qe tuit lui compaignoun soient servi eiseement, ausi bien

lui pluis povres come li pluis riches, en ceste forme; cest assavoir, qil soient servi de bon pain, bone cerveise, et bon vyn; et puis qil soient servi de potage, e de un cours de grosse char; et puis apres, de dubble rost en un esquele, et furmage, saunz pluis. E qe apres qe lui compaignoun averount tut mange, ke nul des princes, ne viel ne novel, ne teigne soper cele journee, ne diner a lendemein. Mes tantost apres qil averount done la coroune a celui qi mieuz chauntera, mountent lour chivaux, et facent lour chevauchee par mi la citee, e puis conveuent lour novel prince a soun hostel, et illoke descendent trestuz, e facent illoke une daunce pur lel departir; et beyvent une foiz et sen revoysent chascun a soun ostel demeine tut a pe.

The dishes at the feast to be in conformity with certain rules.

Neither of the princes to give a supper after it, or a dinner next day.

Regulations for passing the remainder of the day.

Le relef qe demorra apres le manger, e tote la purveiaunce qe est fete pur la mangerie de la feste du Pui entere, e autre qe remeindra e qe pas ne est despendue, soit sauvement garde tresqes a lendemain, e a donke soit cel relef departi e done e les prisones de Newegate, as ospitaus povers, e as autres bosoignes de la citee, en aumosne pur tote la compaignie.

The residue left from the feast to be given to the prisoners at Newgate, and to the poor at the hospitals.

E pur ceo qil ad done une Chapele fundee e comencee en le honour Dieu et Nostre Dame pres de la Gihalle, pur tote la compaignie du Pui, la quele Chapele ne poet estre parfete saunz graunt aide des aumosnes des bone genz, est il ci ordine qe chascun de la compaignie doune du soen, et face ses aumosnes al overaine de cele Chapele fournir, cest assavoir, les pluis riches chascun Samedi un dener, et les autres chescun obole, ou ceo qe lui plerra, soulom ses aises et sa richesse. E a cest aumosne quillir, soient assignez un ou ii des xii compaignouns, ove le commun clerke du Pui. E qe un roule soit fait des nouns des compaignouns qe prometterount lour aumosnes enci doner par les Samadis a cele Chapele; e la summe quei, e com bien, chascun graunte pur doner, soit escrit, e la rescette qe lui quillour resceyverount auxi. E ceux qi ne porrount paier

Measures to be taken for collecting weekly alms for the foundation and support of the Chapel of Our Lady near Guildhall.

F. 178 a.

par les Samadis paient lour afferaunt a une foiz, e soit entre en roule.

For the convenience of merchants who are members, the day for holding the great feast in future to be altered.

E pur ceo qe la feste du Pui est mut honore par la venue des compaignouns, e tuit lui pluis de la compaignie sont marchauntz hauntaunz les feires; pur quei il ne poent venir au Pui au jour certain de la graunt feste au Pui assignez a Loundres; le quel jour ceo est duraunt la feire de Sainte Ive et autres feires; est il ici assentu par les compaignouns, qe desore soit la graunt feste du Pui come a Loundres, e le jour certain assigne a tuz jours, mais le Dimaigne prochain apres la feste de la Trinite; pur les marchaunz de la compaignie ayser.

The advantages to the Society, resulting from the observance of these Statutes.

Saunz ces Estatuz ci escriz navera jammes le gentil Pui de Loundres pouer de estre honoure ne meintenu a soun avenaunt en due manere. E si li Estatuz ne seient bien garde et renablenent tenu, tote la confraternite descherra saunz doute, en bref temps; qe Dieu defende par sa douce merci. Amen.

F. 179. b.

[*Nomina Beneficiorum Londoniarum.*]

Names of the City Benefices, 31 Edward I.

Sancti Andreæ super Cornhulle.—Sancti Andreæ de Holebourne.—Sancti Andreæ de Castro Baynardi.—Sancti Andreæ Hubert.—Sancti Antonii.—Sancti Augustini ad Portam.—Sancti Augustini Papay.—Sancti Alphegi.—Sancti Audoeni.—Sancti Albani.—Sanctæ Athelburgæ.—Sanctæ Agnetis.—Sancti Botulphi extra Bisschopesgate.—Sancti Botulphi apud Billinggesgate.—Sancti Botulphi de Alegate.—Sancti Botulphi de Aldresgate.—Sancti Benedicti ad Ripam Sancti Pauli.—Sancti Benedicti de Garschirche.—Sancti Benedicti Finke.—Sancti Benedicti Schorhogge.—Sancti Bartholomæi Parvi.—Sanctæ Brigidæ.—Sanctus Bartholomæus Magnus de Smethefelde.—Capella Beati Thomæ Mar-

tyris super Pontem.—Sancti Clementis de Estchepe.—Capella Episcopi juxta Sanctum Paulum.—Capellanus Domini Archidiaconi.—Sancti Dunstani de Weste.—Sancti Dunstani apud Turrim.—Sancti Dionysii.—Duo Capellani in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli.—Sancti Egidii extra Crepelgate.—Sancti Edmundi de Graschirche.—Sanctæ Fidis in Cryptis Sancti Pauli.—Sancti Gregorii juxta Sanctum Paulum.—Sancti Georgii de Estchepe.—Sanctæ Helenæ.—Hospitalis Beatæ Mariæ extra Bisschopesgate.—Sancti Johannis Zakariæ.—Sancti Jacobi de Garlechethe.—Sancti Johannis de Walebroke.—Sanctæ Katerinæ Trinitatis.—Sancti Laurentii in Candelwikstrete.—Sancti Leonardi in Venella Sancti Vedasti.—Sancti Laurentii in Judaismo.—Sancti Leonardi de Estchepe.—Sancti Leonardi de Schordiche.—Sancti Michaelis in Foro ad Bladum.—Sancti Michaelis ad Ripam Reginæ.—Sancti Michaelis de Woudestrete.—Sancti Michaelis de Bassieshawe.—Sancti Michaelis de Cornhulle.—Sancti Michaelis de Crokedelane.—Sancti Michaelis de Paternosterchirche.—Sancti Mariæ de Aldermannebiri.—Sanctæ Mariæ Wolnothe.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Ax.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Abbechirche.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Wolchirchawe.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Somersete.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Montenhaut.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Stanninglane.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Colchirche.—Sanctæ Mariæ atte Hille.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Eldemariechirche.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Bothawe.—Sanctæ Mariæ de Iseldone.—Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ de Veteri Piscaria.—Sanctæ Margaretæ ad Pontem.—Sanctæ Margaretæ de Lodebiri.—Sanctæ Margaretæ Patines.—Sanctæ Margaretæ Moysy de Fridaystrete.—Sancta Mildreda in Poletria, cum Capella de Conehop.—Sancta Mildreda in Bred- F. 180. a.
strate.—Sancti Martini Orgar in Candelwikstrete.—Sancti Martini de Ludgate.—Sancti Martini in Vinetria.—Sancti Martini de Pomerio.—Sancti Martini Otheswike.—Sancti Matthæi in Fridaystrete.—Sancti

Magni ad Pontem.—Sancti Michaelis extra Sanctæ Trinitatis.—Sancti Nicholai Aldrethegate ad Macellas.—Sancti Nicholai Coldabbey.—Sancti Nicholai Hacoun.—Sancti Nicholai Olof.—Novum Templum.—Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum de Fenchirche.—Omnium Sanctorum de Colmannechirche.—Omnium Sanctorum de Berkyngchirche.—Omnium Sanctorum de Honylane.—Omnium Sanctorum ad Fenum.—Omnium Sanctorum super Cellarium.—Omnium Sanctorum de Bredstrete.—Omnium Sanctorum de Garschirche.—Omnium Sanctorum de Staningchirche.—Sancti Olavi in Judæismo.—Sancti Olavi juxta Turrim.—Sancti Olavi de Mocwelle.—Omnium Sanctorum ad Murum.—Sancti Petri de Bredstrete.—Sancti Petri supra Tamisiam.—Sancti Petri de Cornhulle.—Sancti Petri in Foro de Westchep de Wodestrete.—Sancti Pancratii.—Sancti Stephani de Colemannestrete.—Sancti Swithini.—Sancti Sepulchri.—Sacrista Sancti Pauli.—Servientes Capituli.—Sancti Thomæ Apostoli.—Sanctæ Trinitatis Parvæ.—Sancti Vedasti.—Sanctæ Wereburgæ.—Sancti Christophori.

[*Taxatio Ecclesiarum.*]

Letter of the Collectors of the Papal tenths, directing assessment of the Benefices in the Diocese of London.

" R[icardus], Dei gratia, Episcopus, et Bartholomæus " de Ferentino, Canonicus, Londoniarum, Collectores " decimæ ad triennium in regno Angliæ per sanctissi- " mum Patrem, Dominum Bonifacium, Divina provi- " dentia Papam, VIII, in subsidium Romanæ Ecclesiæ " impositæ, religiosis viro, Priori, et Conventui Westmo- " nasterii, Londoniarum Dioceseos Collectoribus nostris, " salutem in Domino sempiternam. Auctoritate Aposto- " lica nobis commissa, quæ publica est et notoria, vobis " committimus, et mandamus districte et peremptorie, " vos monentes quatinus infra duodecimum diem post " Epiphaniam Domini proximo futuram, per vos, prout " melius et plenius sciverit et poterit, inquisita veritate " de plano, sine aliquo strepitu, secundum et singulorum

" beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque infra li-
" mitatam vobis dictæ decimæ collectæ constitutis, quæ
" taxata non reperiuntur in rotulis decimarum, sublato
" odio vel amore, pretio, vel precibus alicujus, ea juxta
" verum valorem ipsorum taxetis, dictam decimam, secun-
" dum taxationem hujusmodi, tam pro primo anno jam
" elapso quam pro duobus annis sequentibus, juxta man-
" datum nostrum alias vobis factum, levantes, et nomina
" eorum beneficiorum ordinate, cum taxationibus per
" nos, ut præmittitur, faciendis, in rotulis, sigillis vestris
" patentibus consignatis, nobis infra octo dies reddatis,
" vestris patentibus litteris harum tenorem habentibus F. 180. b.
" certiores. Quod si prædicta, vel eorum aliquod negle-
" xeritis, distuleritis, vel omiseritis adimplere, aut contra
" ea feceritis quoquo modo, extunc, prout promulgamus,
" excommunicationis sententiam in hiis scriptis, quam
" pœnam vos incurrere volumus ultra illam quam in
" divino judicio incurretis, si aliquem in prædictis gra-
" vaveritis vel revelaveritis, secundum vestram con-
" scientiam minus juste. Datum Londoniis, xv Kalendas
" Decembris, anno Domini m.ccc secundo."

Letter of the Prior of Westminster to the Official of the Archdeacon of London, enjoining speedy collection of the said tenths.

" Prior Westmonasterii, venerabilis patris, Domini
" Episcopi, et Magistri Bartholomæi de Ferentino,
" [1]Canonico Londoniarum, Collectorum decimæ in sub-
" sidium Curiæ Romanæ per Sanctissimum Patrem,
" Dominum Bonifacium, Divina providentia Papam,
" VIII, impositæ, Commissarius, discreto viro, Offi-
" ciali Domini Archidiaconi Londoniarum, salutem in
" Domino. Mandatum dictorum Dominorum, quod
" vobis mittimus inspiciendum, nobisque per latorem
" præsentium illico et fideliter remittendum, xv Kalendas
" Januarii recepimus; quod quidem mandatum in pro-
" pria persona, collectione dictæ decimæ et aliis causis
" legitimis præpeditis, exequi non possumus ut vale-

[1] Properly *Canonici*.

" mus; quare vobis, ipsius mandati auctoritate, vices " nostras in hac parte committimus, et districte præ- " cipiendo mandamus, quatinus idem mandatum in " omnibus et singulis suis articulis, secundum vim et " effectum ejusdem, diligenter exequamini, sub pœna " in eodem contenta; nosque infra sex dies post festum " Epiphaniæ Domini proximo futurum, post inquisitam " ipsius negotii veritatem, secundum tenorem ipsius " mandati distincte et aperte certificetis; citantes ni- " hilominus omnes rectores vel occupantes locum talium " beneficiorum, quod compareant coram nobis in Eccle- " sia nostra Conventuali Westmonasterii, in festo Mau- " ritii Abbatis, decimam suorum beneficiorum de primo " anno jam effluxo, et de anno præsenti, soluturi. Et " qualiter præsens mandatum nostrum fuerit executum, " nos infra terminum vobis superius limitatum per ves- " tras patentes litteras, harum tenorem continentes, " reddatis certiores. Datum apud Westmonasterium, " xiii° Kalendas Januarii, anno Domini,"—ut supra.

Return of the assessment by the Prior of Westminster to the Collectors of the Papal tenths.

" Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati, de valore omnium " beneficiorum, et singulorum, in Archidiaconatu Londo- " niensi existentium, exceptis hiis quæ alias in vestro " vidimus taxata Registro, tam per clericos quam per " laicos, ipsarum ecclesiarum parochianos, æstimationis " earumdem juratores, ut decuit, inquisivimus diligenter. " Quam Inquisitionem et taxationem beneficiorum hu- " jusmodi, Sigillo officii nostri inclusam, vobis in schedula " transmittimus, hiis appensa. Et si in certificando vos, " et citando Rectores et occupatores [1]benefactorum hujus- " modi ad diem et locum certos, terminum excesserimus " limitatum, non vos tædeat mora nostra, cum in ex- " ecutione tam proluxa temporis brevitas nos excuset; " dictos tamen Rectores citavimus, quod hac instanti " die Jovis in ecclesia, etc., Westmonasterii compare- " ant, etc."

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[1] Properly *beneficiorum*.

Istæ sunt de Advocatione Civitatis Londoniarum Episcopi. F. 181 a.

Advowsons belonging to the Bishop of London.

	taxatur	pensat
Ecclesia Sancti Andreæ de Cornhulle - - -	xx sol.	
Sancti Botulphi extra Bisschopesgate - - -		

Istæ sunt de Advocatione Canonicorum Sancti Pauli.

Advowsons belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's.

Ecclesia Sancti Antonini -	xl sol.	ii mar.
Sancti Augustini ad Portam -	xxiiii sol.	dimid. mar.
Sancti Benedicti ad Ripam -	dimid. mar.	xl sol.
Sancti Benedicti de Garschirche	xx sol.	dimid. mar.
Sancti Botulphi de Billynggesgate - - -	vii mar.	dimid. mar.
Sancti Egidii Extra Crepelgate	x mar.	x mar.
Sanctæ Fidis in Cryptis -		
Sancti Gregorii - -		
Sancti Johannis Zakariæ -	i mar.	xx sol.
Sanctæ Mariæ de Aldermanneburi - - -	ii mar.	i mar.
Sancti Martini Orgar - -	ii mar.	xiiii sol.
Sancti Michaelis in Foro ad Bladum - - -	c sol.	ii mar.
Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ in Melkstrete - - -	i mar.	lii sol.
Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ in Veteri Piscaria - -	x mar.	xx sol.
Sancti Michaelis ad Ripam Reginæ - - -	i mar.	ix mar.
Sancti Nicholai Bernard Olof -	i mar.	dimid. mar.
Sancti Olavi de Mokwelle -	xx sol.	
Sancti Petri de Bradestrate -	xx sol.	v sol.
Sancti Petri Parvi supra Tamisiam - - -	xx sol.	xii den.

	taxatur	pensat
Sancti Thomæ Apostoli -	ii mar.	i mar.
Sancti Edmundi de Garschirche vicissim, et de patronatu Canonicorum Sanctæ Trinitatis - - -	xl sol.	i mar. Priori Sanctæ Trinitatis.

De Advocatione Prioris et Conventus Sanctæ Trinitatis.

Advowsons belonging to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity.

Ecclesia Sancti Augustini Papai	dimid. mar.	ii sol.
Sancti Botulphi de Alegate -	x mar.	
Omnium Sanctorum de Fancherche - - -	xl sol.	ii sol.
Michaelis ante Portam Trinitatis - - -	i mar.	
Katerinæ Trinitatis - -		
Omnium Sanctorum super Murum - - -	i mar.	ii sol.

De Advocatione Abbatis et Conventus Westmonasterii.

F. 181. b. Advowsons belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.

Ecclesia Sanctæ Brigidæ -	x libr.	i mar.
Sancti Clementis de Estchepe	xx sol.	xxxii sol.
Jacobi de Garlekhethe -	vii mar.	xx sol.
Laurentii in Candelwykstrete -	v mar.	xx sol.
Margaretæ de Breggestrete -	iiii mar.	x sol. monachis, et Sancto Paulo iii sol.
Martini de Lodgate - -	xxiiii sol.	xv sol.
Matthæi in Fridaystrete -	xx sol.	x sol.
Magni ad Pontem, videlicet Monachis de Bermudeseye -	ii mar.	
Et Monachis Westmonasterii -	i mar.	

	taxatur	pensat
(Est de patronatu Westmonasterii et Monachorum Bermundeseye vicissim) -	xx mar.	

De Advocatione Prioris et Conventus Bermundeseye.

Sancti Andreæ de Holebourne	x mar.	iiii mar.
Sancti Georgii de Estchepe -	xxiiii sol.	iiii sol.

Advowsons belonging to the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey.

De Advocatione Decani Sancti Martini Magni.

Sanctæ Agnetis - -	x sol.	
Sancti Alphegi - -	xx sol.	ii mar.dimid.
Sancti Botulphi de Aldresgate		x mar.
Sanctæ Katerinæ de Colmancherche - - -	ii mar.	dimid. mar.
Nicholai ad Macellas - -	i mar.	lx sol.
Nicholai Coldabey - -	xx sol.	xx sol.
Leonardi in Venella Sancti Vedasti - - -	xx sol.	

Advowsons belonging to the Dean of St. Martin's le Grand.

De Advocatione Monialium de Berkynge.

Margaretæ de Lothebury -	ii mar.	
Omnium Sanctorum de Berkyngechirche - -	viii mar.	dimid. mar.

Advowsons belonging to the Nunnery of Barking.

De Advocatione Domini J. de Nevile.

Sancti Benedicti Fynke -	xx sol.	
Sancti Petri de Cornhulle -	xxiiii sol.	
Sanctæ Margaretæ Patynes -	xx sol.	
Sancti Olavi juxta Turrim -	iiii mar.	
Sancti Christophori - -	xx sol.	

Advowsons belonging to the Lord de Nevile.

De Advocatione Monialium Sanctæ Helenæ.—Ecclesiam Parochialem ejusdem habent eædem in proprios usus.

Advowsons belonging to the Nunnery of St. Helen's. F. 182 a.

		taxatur	pensat
Sanctæ Mariæ de Ax	- -	i mar.	
Sanctæ Mariæ Wolnoth	-	xx sol.	iiii mar.
Sancti Johannis de Walebroke		viii mar.	
Sanctæ Athelburgæ	- -	xl. sol.	paulo ii sol.

De Advocatione Canonicorum Beatæ Mariæ de Sutheworke.

Advowsons belonging to the Canons of St. Mary's Southwark.

[1]Sanctæ [1]Benedictæ Schorhogge-		ii mar.	ii sol.
Sanctæ Mariæ de Abbechirche		iiii mar.	iii mar.
Sanctæ Mildredæ in Poletria	-	i mar.	i mar.
Sanctæ Trinitatis Parvæ	-	dimid. mar.	xxiiii sol.
Sanctæ Mildredæ de Bredstrete		ii mar.	xx sol.

De Advocatione Monachorum Sancti Joannis Colecestriæ.

Advowsons belonging to the monks of St. John's Colchester.

Sanctæ Mariæ de Newechirche		xx sol.	xxiiii sol.
Sancti Stephani de Walebroke		x mar.	x sol.

De Advocatione Abbatis Sancti Albani.

Advowsons belonging to the Abbot of St. Alban's.

Sancti Michaelis de Hoggene-lane	- - -	i mar.	ii. besaunz
Sancti Petri in Westchepe	-	i mar.	ii besaunz

Item, de Advocatione diversorum Patronorum.

Advowsons belonging to various Patrons.

Ecclesia Sancti Donstani West—habent Conversi in proprios usus	- - -	xx sol.	

[1] Both words in the feminine.

	taxatur	pensat
Sancti Sepulchri—habent Canonici Sancti Bartholomæi de Smethefelde - -	xii mar. dimid.	
De patronatu earum Sancti Martini in Pomerio -	dimid. mar.	viii sol.
Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Yseldone—habent Moniales de Clerkenewelle - -		
Sancti Albani sunt Patroni Fratres Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi	v mar.	i mar.
Sancti Michaelis de Bassieshawe est Patronus—— - -	x mar.	ii sol. Barthol.
Omnium Sanctorum de Honilane est Patronus—— - -	xx sol.	
Ecclesiam Sancti Laurentii in Judaismo—habent in proprios usus Scholares de Baliolo apud Oxoniam -	xii mar.	
Sancti Stephani de Colmannestrete—est de Advocatione Monachorum de Botelee -	xl sol.	ii mar.
Sancti Bartholomæi Parvi est Patronus—— - -	ii mar.	ii sol. Canonicis de Sutheworke
Sancti Martini Oteswyche est Patronus - - -	dimid. mar.	
Sancti Andreæ de Castro Baynardi est Patronus Robertus filius Walteri - -	i mar.	
Sanctæ Mariæ de Somersete est Patronus—— - -	ii mar.	
De patronatu Margaretæ Moysi	xx sol.	
De patronatu Monachorum de Malmesburi, Sancti Nicholai Hacoun - - -	xx sol.	v sol.
De patronatu Monachorum de Evesham, Sancti Michaelis de Cornhulle - -	xl sol.	ii mar.

F. 182. b.

	taxatur	pensat
Sancti Andreæ de Estchepe est Patronus Aymerus de Valencia - - -	xl sol.	
Sanctæ Mariæ atte Hulle est Patronus—— - -	xl sol.	
Omnium Sanctorum de Staningechirche est Patronus J. de la Barre - -	ii mar.	
De patronatu Prioris Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem, Sancti Audoeni - -	dimid. mar.	
Sanctæ Mariæ de Staninglane, de patronatu Monialium de Clerkenewelle - -	i mar.	
Sanctæ Mariæ de Colcherche—habent in proprios usus Fratres Sancti Thomæ Acon -		
De patronatu Episcopi Herefordiæ, Sanctæ Mariæ Montenhaut - - -	dimid. mar.	
De patronatu Abbatis et Conventus Sancti Petri Gloverniæ, Sancti Martini in Vinetria -	xxx sol.	xl sol.
De patronatu Prioris et Conventus de Tortyngtone, Sancti Swythini - - -	v mar.	
De patronatu Domini Hugonis le Despenser Junioris, Omnium Sanctorum ad Fenum -	x mar.	xxx sol.
De patronatu Episcopi Wyntoniæ, Omnium Sanctorum super Cellarium - -		
[1] [Ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis infra Hospitale Sancti Bartholomæi in Westsmythefelde Londoniarum, pertinet Magistro et Fratribus ejusdem.]		

[1] Added in a much later hand.

Nomina Majorum et Vicecomitum Londoniarum ab anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto; quo anno fuit ultimum Iter Justiciariorum apud Turrim Londoniarum. F. 184. b.

Names of the Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Officials of the City of London from the 4th Edward I. to the 14th Edward II.

IIII^{to}
- Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major.*
- Johannes Horn, Radulphus le Blount } *Vicecomites.*
- Gregorius de Rokesle, *Camerarius.*

V^{to}
- Idem Gregorius, *Major.*
- Robertus de Arraz, Radulphus le Feure } *Vicecomites.*
- Idem Gregorius, *Camerarius.*

VI^{to}
- Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major.*
- Johannes Adrien, Junior, Walterus le Engleys } *Vicecomites.*
- Idem Gregorius, *Camerarius* (usque post festum Sancti Bartholomæi; et *Coronator.*)

Memorandum, quod Gregorius de Rokesle fuit *Camerarius* Londoniarum, et *Pincerna* Regis, a festo Sancti Gregorii, anno tertio, usque xiii diem Junii, anno sexto; antequam liberavit officium illud Matthæo de Columbariis, sicut continetur in Rotulo viii Regiorum Compotorum, in Compoto dicti Gregorii.

Matthæus de Columbariis fuit *Camerarius* et Pincerna Regis a v^{to} die Maii, anno sexto, per totam vitam suam, sicut continetur in Compoto suo, in Rotulo ix Regiorum Compotorum.

Idem Matthæus diem clausit extremum xix^{o} die Martii, anno xxix^{o}.

VII°
- Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major.*
- Robertus de Basinge, Willelmus le Mazeliner } *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*

(Et *Coronator* a festo Sancti Bartholomæi anno vi^{to} usque festum Sanctorum Innocentium anno vii^{o}. Quo die idem Matthæus substituit loco suo ad Coronam Johannem Horn.)

VIII°
Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major*.
Thomas Box, Radulphus de la More, *Vicecomites*.
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*.
Johannes Horn, *Coronator*.

IX°
Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major*.
Willelmus de Farndone, Nicholaus de Wyntone, *Vicecomites*.
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*
Johannes Horn, *Coronator*.

X°
Henricus le Waleys, *Major*.
Willelmus le Mazeliner, Ricardus de Chigewelle', *Vicecomites*.
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Coronator*.

XI°
Henricus le Waleys, *Major*.
Walterus le Blount, Anketinus de Bettevile, *Vicecomites*,
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Coronator*.

XII°
Henricus le Waleys, *Major*.
Jordanus Godchep, Martinus Box, *Vicecomites*.
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Coronator*.

XIII°
Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major* usque ad diem Veneris in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli; quo die capta fuit civitas in manum Regis.
Stephanus de Cornhulle, Robertus de Rokesle, *Vicecomites*.
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius*.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Coronator*.
Nicholaus de Wyntone, *Coronator* a die Veneris in Crastino Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ eodem anno, usque diem Martis proximum post Pascha anno xiiii^mo^.

XIIII° — Dominus Radulphus de Sandwyco factus fuit *Custos* Londoniarum. F. 185. a.
Walterus le Blount, Johannes Wade — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Willelmus Mazerier, *Coronator.*

XV — Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
Thomas Cros, Walterus Hauteyn — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Willelmus Mazerier, *Coronator.*

XVI — Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
Willelmus de Hereforde, Thomas de Stanes — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Willelmus Mazerier, *Coronator.*

XVII — Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
Willelmus de Betonia, Johannes de Cantuaria — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Willelmus Mazerier, *Coronator.*

XVIII — Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
Fulco de Sancto Edmundo, Salamon le Cotiller — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Willelmus Mazerier, *Coronator*—usque festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris, et post eum Johannes de Vinetria, etc.

XIX — Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
Thomas Romayn, Willelmus de Leyre — *Vicecomites.*
Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
Johannes de Vinetria, Clericus, *Coronator.*

XX
- Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
- Radulphus le Blount, Hamo Box, [1] *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johan de Vynetrie, Clerc, *Coronator.*

XXI
- Radulphus de Sandwyco, *Custos.*
- Henricus le Bule, Elyas Russel, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johan de la Vinetrie, *Coronator.*

XXII
- Johannes le Bretoun, Miles, *Custos.*
- Robertus de Rokesle, junior, Martinus de Ambresbery, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johan de la Vinetrie, *Coronator.*

XXIII
- Johannes le Bretoun, *Custos.*
- Henricus Box, Ricardus de Gloucestria, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de la Vinetrie, Clerc, *Coronator.*

XXIIII
- Johannes le Blount, *Custos.*
- Johannes de Dunstaple, Adam de Hallingbery, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de la Vinetrie, *Coronator.*

XXV
- Johannes le Blount, *Custos.*
- Thomas de Suthfolke, Adam de Fulham, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

F. 185. b. XXVI
- Johannes le Bretoun, *Custos.*
- Johannes de Storteforde, Willelmus de Storteforde, *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

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[1] In the original the word *Box* is written here by mistake.

XXVII
- Henricus le Galeys, *Major.*
- Richerus de Refham / Thomas Sely — *Vicecomites.*
- Matthæus de Columbariis, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

(Adam de Rokesle habuit officium *Pincernarii* a xvi die Aprilis, anno xxvii°).

XXVIII
- Elias Russel, *Major.*
- Johannes de Armenters / Henricus de Fyngrie — *Vicecomites.*
- Adam de Rokesle, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

XXIX
- Elias Russel, *Major.*
- Lucas de Haverynge / Ricardus de Caumpes — *Vicecomites.*
- Adam de Rokesle, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

XXX
- Johannes le Blount, *Major.*
- Robertus le Callere / Petrus de Bosenho — *Vicecomites.*
- Adam de Rokesle, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes de Vinetria, *Coronator.*

(Willelmus Trente habuit officium *Pincernarii* a xxv die Novembris, anno tricesimo).

XXXI
- Johannes le Blount, *Major.*
- Hugo Pourte / Symon de Parys — *Vicecomites.*
- Willelmus Trente, *Camerarius.*
- Johannes le Clerc, *Attornatus ad Coronatorem.*

XXXII
- Johannes le Blount, *Major.*
- Willelmus de Combermartyn / Johannes de Bureforde — *Vicecomites.*
- Willelmus Trente, *Camerarius.*

XXXIII	Johannes le Blount,	*Major.*
	Rogerus de Parys Johannes de Lincolnia	*Vicecomites.*
	Willelmus Trente,	*Camerarius.*
XXXIIII	Johannes le Blount,	*Major.*
	Willelmus Cosin. Reginaldus de Thunderle	*Vicecomites.*
	Wille'mus Trente,	*Camerarius.*
XXXV	Johannes le Blount,	*Major.*
	Galfridus de Conductu Symon Bolet	*Vicecomites.*
	Willelmus Trente,	*Camerarius.*

Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, primo.

I	Johannes le Blount,	*Major.*
	Nicholaus Pycot Nigellus Drury	*Vicecomites.*
	Henricus de Say,	*Camerarius.*
	Robertus de Gunthorp,	*Coronator.*
II	Nicholaus de Farndone,	*Major.*
	Willelmus de Basinge Jacobus le Botiller	*Vicecomites.*
	Henricus de Say,	*Camerarius.*
	Robertus de Gunthorp,	*Coronator.*
III	Thomas Romayn,	*Major.*
	Rogerus le Paumer Jacobus de Sancto Edmundo	*Vicecomites.*
	Walterus de Waldeshef,	*Camerarius.*
	Robertus de Gunthorp Johannes de Wengrave	*Coronatores.*
IV	Richerus de Refham,	*Major.*
	Simon Corp Petrus de Blakeneye	*Vicecomites.*
	Walterus Waldeshef,	*Camerarius.*
	Robertus de Gunthorp Johannes de Wengrave	*Coronatores.*

F. 130. a.

V.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Major.*
Simon de Mereworthe, Ricardus de Welleforde } *Vicecomites.*
Walterus de Waldeshef, *Camerarius.*
Robertus de Gunthorp, Johannes de Wengrave } *Coronatores.*

VI.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Major.*
Johannes Lambin, Ricardus de Welleforde } *Vicecomites.*
Walterus de Waldeshef, *Camerarius.*
Robertus de Gunthorp, Johannes de Wengrave } *Coronatores.*

VII.
Nicholaus de Farndone, *Major.*
Robertus Burdeyn, Hugo de Gartone } *Vicecomites.*
Walterus de Waldeshef, *Camerarius.*
Robertus de Gunthorp, Johannes de Wengrave } *Coronatores.*

VIII.
Johannes de Gissorcio, *Major.*
Stephanus de Abindone, Hamo de Chigewelle } *Vicecomites.*
Walterus de Waldeshef, *Camerarius.*
Robertus de Gunthorp, Johannes de Wengrave } *Coronatores.*

IX.
Stephanus de Abindone, *Major.*
Hamo Godchep, Willelmus de Bodele } *Vicecomites.*
Walterus de Waldeshef, *Camerarius.*
Robertus de Gunthorp, Johannes de Wengrave } *Coronatores.*

X.
Johannes de Wengrave, *Major.*
Radulphus le Balauncer, Willelmus de Caustone } *Vicecomites.*
Stephanus de Abindone, *Camerarius.*
Johannes de Wengrave, Johannes de Schireburne } *Coronatores.*

XI	Johannes de Wengrave, *Major*.	
	Johannes Priour Willelmus Furneys	*Vicecomites*.
	Stephanus de Abindone, *Camerarius*.	
	Johannes de Wengrave Johannes de Schireburne	*Coronatores*.
XII	Johannes de Wengrave, *Major*.	
	Johannes Pointel Johannes de Dallinge	*Vicecomites*.
	Stephanus de Abindone, *Camerarius*.	
	Johannes de Wengrave Johannes de Shirebourne	*Coronatores*.
XIII	Hamo de Chigewelle, *Major*.	
	Simon de Abindone Johannes de Prestone	*Vicecomites*.
	Stephanus de Abindone, *Camerarius*.	
	Johannes de Wengrave Johannes de Schirebourne	*Coronatores*.
XIIII	Nicholaus de Farndone, *Major*.	
	Willelmus Prodomme Regnaldus de Conductu	*Vicecomites*.
	Stephanus de Abindone, *Camerarius*.	
	Johannes de Schireburne Robertus de Barsham	*Coronatores*.

F. 186. b.

F. 187. a.

[1] [*Charta Willelmi Nothi, in lingua Saxonica.*]

Original Charter of William the Conqueror to the Citizens of London.

" Willem, Kyng, gret Willem Bisceop ⁊ Gofregð, " Porterefan, ⁊ ealle þa burhwarn binnen Londone, " Frencisce ⁊ Englisce, frendlice. ⁊ ic kiðe eop ꝥ ic " pille ꝥ get ben ealra þoera laga peorðe, þe git poerian " on Eadperdes doege, Kynges. ⁊ ic pille þat oelc child " be his fader yrifnume oefter his foeder doege. ⁊ " ich nelle ge þolian ꝥ oenig man eop prang beode. " God eop ge healde."

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[1] A copy of the original, which is still preserved at Guildhall, and which varies considerably from the present, will be found at the end of this Volume.

[*Transcriptum, Anglice.*]

Hoc est transcriptum Chartæ Regis Willelmi, Conquæstoris, facta civibus Londoniarum; quæ, ad modum suprascriptum in veteri lingua Saxonica, i. Anglica, mirabiliter quantum ad modernam scripturam, quæ taliter nunc scribitur; videlicet, anno Domini m.cccxiiii°.

"[1] Willem, Kyng, gret Willem Bisshop and Gofregd, "Portereve, and alle þa burhwarn binnen Londone, "Freincisce and Englisce, frendlice. And ich keþe "eow þat ich wille þat ge ben ealre þeoure lawe "weorthe, þe ȝit weren on Edwardes daye, Kyng. "And ich wille þat ich child be his fader yrifnome "after his fader daie. And ich nelle þolian þat eni "man ȝow eni wrang beode. God ȝow ge healde."

Translation of the same Charter into English of the year 1314.

Hoc est Transcriptum Chartæ Willelmi Nothi in Latinis.

"Willelmus, Rex, salutat Willelmum, Episcopum, et "Gofridum, Portgrevium, et omnem *burgware* infra "Londonias, Franciscos et Anglicos, amicabiliter. Et "ego vobis notum facio, quod ego volo quod vos sitis "omni lege illa digni, qua fuistis Edwardi diebus, "Regis. Et volo quod omnis puer sit patris sui hæres, "post diem patris sui. Et ego nolo pati quod aliquis "homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat. Deus vos "salvet."

Translation of the same Charter into Latin.

[*Charta Regis Henrici Secundi.*] F. 187. b.

[See page 31 *ante.*]

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[1] For another English translation, somewhat different from the present one, see p. 25, *ante*. The present copy is probably a transcript from that in "*Liber Horn*," folio 205 b.

F. 188. a.

[*Charta Regis Ricardi.*]

Charter of Richard I. to the Citizens of London.

" Ricardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, " Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis, " Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, salutem. Sciatis " nos concessisse civibus nostris Londoniarum, quod " nullus eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo placito, præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. " Concessimus etiam eis quietanciam murdri, infra urbem et in Portsoka; et quod nullus eorum faciat " duellum ; et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus " se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis; et quod infra muros civitatis nemo " capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli. Hoc etiam eis concessimus, quod omnes cives " Londoniarum sint quieti de theolonio et lestagio, per " totam Angliam et per portus maris ; et quod nullus " de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem " civitatis quam habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, " avi Henrici, patris nostri ; et quod in civitate in " nullo placito sit Miskenninga ; et quod Hustengum " semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur ; et quod terras " suas, et tenuras, et vadimonia, et debita omnia, juste " habeant, quicunque eis debeat ; et de terris suis et " tenuris, quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum eis teneatur " secundum consuetudinem civitatis ; et de omnibus " debitis suis quæ accommodata fuerint apud Londonias, " et de vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita apud Londonias teneantur. Et si quis, in tota Anglia, theolonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum " ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, Vicecomes " Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiat. " Concedimus etiam eis, quod habeant fugationes suas

" ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi " Henrici, patris nostri. Insuper etiam, ad emendati- " onem civitatis, eis concessimus, quod omnes sint quieti " de Brudtol, et de Childwite, et de Jeresgeve, et de " Scotale; ita quod Vicecomites nostri Londoniarum, vel " aliquis ballivus, Scotale non facia[n]t. Has prædictas " consuetudines eis concedimus, et omnes alias libertates " et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Re- " gis Henrici, avi Henrici, patris nostri, quando me- " liores vel liberiores habuerunt. Quare volumus, et " firmiter præcipimus, quod ipsi et hæredes eorum " hæc omnia prædicta hæreditarie habeant et teneant " de nobis et hæredibus nostris. Testibus, Huberto " Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Londoniensi, " Hugone Dunelmensi, Gileberto Roffensi, Hugone Lin- " colniensi, Episcopis; Ranulpho Comite Cestriæ, Ricardo " Comite de Clare, Willelmo Marescallo, Rogero Bigot, " Gaufrido filio Petri, Hugone Bardolfe, Willelmo " Breiwere, Willelmo de Warenne. Datum per manum " Willelmi, Eliensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud " Wyntoniam, xxiii die Aprilis, anno regni nostri " quinto."

[*Charta Regis Johannis.*]

Charter of King John to the Citizens of London.

" Johannes, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi- " berniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitanniæ, et Comes An- " degaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comi- " tibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpo- " sitis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. " Sciatis nos concessisse, et præsenti Charta nostra con- " firmasse, civibus Londoniarum, Vicecomitatum Lon- " doniarum et de Middelsexia, cum omnibus rebus et " consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Vice- " comitatum, infra civitatem et extra, per terras et per " aquas, habendum et tenendum eis et hæredibus suis,

" finabiliter de nobis et hæredibus nostris, reddendo " inde annuatim nobis et hæredibus nostris ccc libris " sterlingorum blancorum, duobus terminis anni, scilicet " ad Scaccarium Paschæ c et l libras, et ad Scacca- " rium Sancti Michaelis c et l libras; salvis civibus Lon- " doniarum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudi- " nibus suis. Et præterea concessimus civibus Lon- " doniarum, quod ipsi de seipsis faciant Vicecomites, " quoscunque voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint; " et eos quos fecerint Vicecomites, præsentent Justicia- " riis nostris, qui respondeant nobis, vel Justiciariis nos- " tris ad Scaccarium nostrum, de hiis quæ ad prædictum " Vicecomitatum pertinent, ex quibus nobis respondere " debent. Et nisi sufficienter responderint et satisfe-
F. 188. b. " cerint, cives Londoniarum respondeant et satisfaciant " de misericordia et firma; salvis eisdem civibus li- " bertatibus suis, sicut prædictum est, et salvis Vice- " comitibus eisdem libertatibus quas alii cives Lon- " doniarum habent. Ita scilicet, quod si illi qui " pro tempore fuerint Vicecomites constituti aliquod " delictum fecerint unde misericordiam pecuniæ de- " beant incurrere, non judicentur ad plus nisi ad " misericordiam xx librarum, et hoc sine damno " aliorum civium, si Vicecomites non sufficiant ad " misericordiarum suarum solutionem. Si vero ali- " quod delictum fecerint, per quod periculum vitæ " vel membrorum incurrere debeant, judicentur sicut " judicari debent, per legem civitatis. De hiis autem " quæ ad prædictum Comitatum pertinent, responde- " ant Vicecomites ad Scaccarium nostrum, coram Jus- " ticiariis nostris; salvis eisdem Vicecomitibus liber- " tatibus quas alii cives Londoniarum habent. Hanc " vero concessionem et confirmationem fecimus civibus " Londoniarum propter emendationem ejusdem civitatis, " et quia antiquitus consuevit esse ad firmam pro ccc " libris. Quare volumus, et firmiter præcipimus, quod " cives Londoniarum, et hæredes sui, prædictum Vice-

" comitatum Londoniarum et de Middelsexia, cum om-
" nibus ad prædictum Vicecomitatum pertinentibus,
" habeant et teneant de nobis et hæredibus nostris
" finabiliter et hæreditarie, libere et quiete, honorifice
" et integre, per prædictam firmam ccc librarum. Et
" prohibemus ne aliquis civibus Londoniarum aliquod
" gravamen, vel impedimentum, vel diminutionem de
" hiis quæ ad prædictum Vicecomitatum pertinent, vel
" pertinere solebant, facere præsumat. Volumus etiam,
" et præcipimus, quod si nos vel hæredes nostri, vel
" aliquis Justiciariorum nostrorum, aliquid dederimus vel
" concesserimus alicui de hiis quæ ad firmam prædicti
" Vicecomitatus pertinent, illud civibus Londoniarum
" in acquietatione firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium nostrum
" annuatim computetur. Testibus, E[ustachio] Eliensi,
" S[avarico] Bathoniensi, Episcopis; Willelmo Marescallo,
" Comite Pembrochiæ, Randulpho Comite Cestriæ, Wil-
" lelmo Comite Arundelliæ, Roberto filio Walteri, Wil-
" lelmo de Albinaco. Datum per manum H[uberti,]
" Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud
" Bonam Villam super Tokam, v^{to} die Julii, regni nostri
" anno primo."

[*Charta Regis Henrici Tertii.*]

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber- Charter of Henry III. to the Citizens of London.
" niæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
" Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justici-
" ariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, et omnibus
" ballivis et fideliis suis, salutem. Sciatis nos conces-
" sisse, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, civibus nostris
" Londoniarum, quos nuper post varias transgressiones
" et forisfacturas suas, et communitatis suæ, nobis factas,
" pro quibus de vita et membris, et aliis omnibus ad
" civitatem prædictam spectantibus, se nostræ voluntati
" supposuerunt, recepimus ad pacem et gratiam nos-
" tram, quod nullus eorum placitare cogatur extra

" muros civitatis prædictæ de re aliqua, exceptis de " tenuris exterioribus, et exceptis monetariis et minis- " tris nostris, et hiis exceptis quæ contra pacem nostram " fieri continget; quæ, secundum legem regni nostri " communem, terminari solent in partibus ubi trans- " gressiones illæ factæ fuissent; et exceptis placitis de " mercandisis, quæ, secundum legem mercatoriam, ter- " minari solent in burgis et feriis; ita tamen, quod " per quatuor vel per quinque de civibus Londoniarum " prædictis, qui præsentes fuerint in dictis burgis vel " feriis, terminentur querelæ illæ; salvis nobis amer- " ciamentis inde quocunque modo provenientibus, de " quibus nobis et hæredibus nostris, super gravem foris- " facturam nostram, fideliter respondebunt. Concessi- " mus etiam eisdem civibus nostris quietanciam murdri " infra civitatem prædictam, et in Portsokne; et quod " nullus civium ipsorum faciat duellum; et quod de " placitis ad coronam pertinentibus, de hiis maxime quæ " infra civitatem prædictam et ejus suburbium fieri " continget, se possint disrationare secundum antiquam " consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ. Eo tamen excepto, " quod super tumulos mortuorum, de eo quod dicturi " essent mortui si viverent non liceat præcise jurare; " sed loco mortuorum qui ante obitum suum electi " fuerint ad eos disrationandos qui de rebus ad coro- " nam spectantibus appellati fuerint vel rectati, alii liberi " et legales eligantur, qui idem sine dilatione faciant, " quod per defunctos memoratos, si viverent, fieri opor-
F. 189.a. " teret. Et etiam, quod infra muros civitatis, vel etiam " in Portsokne, nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel " per liberationem Marescalli. Concessimus insuper " eisdem civibus, quod per totam terram et potestatem " nostram, ubi venerint alibi cum rebus et mercandisis " suis, et etiam per omnes portus maris, tam citra " mare quam ultra, quieti sint de Theolonio, et Lastagio, " et omni alia consuetudine, excepta ubique debita et " antiqua prisa nostra vini, unius, videlicet, dolii ante

" malum et alterius retro malum, per xx solidos [1] pro
" dolio solvendos, in forma qua nos et antecessores nostri
" hujusmodi prisas habere consuevimus. Et si quis in
" aliqua terrarum nostrarum, citra mare vel ultra, sive in
" portubus maris, citra mare vel ultra, contra hanc con-
" cessionem, theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudi-
" nem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, excepta prisa
" prædicta, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, Vicecomites
" Londoniarum namium inde capiant apud Londonias.
" Concessimus etiam eisdem, quod in singulis septi-
" manis teneatur Hustengum, semel in hebdomada, et
" hoc tantummodo per unum diem; ita tamen, ut quæ
" illo die terminari non poterunt continuentur in cras-
" tinum, et non ultra. Et quod de terris suis et tenuris,
" infra civitatem ipsam, rectum eis teneatur secun-
" dum consuetudinem civitatis ejusdem; ita tamen,
" quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatos facere possint,
" tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in Curia
" nostra. Et quod [non] occasionentur propter Misken-
" nyngam in suis loquelis; videlicet, si non omnino
" bene narraverint. Et quod de omnibus debitis suis
" quæ accommodata fuerint apud Londonias, et de
" vadimoniis sibi ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur
" secundum consuetudinem justam et consuetam. In-
" super etiam, ad emendationem civitatis prædictæ, con-
" cedimus quod omnes sint quieti de Childwyte, et de
" Ȝeresgyve, et de Scotale, ita quod Vicecomites nostri
" Londoniarum, vel aliquis alius ballivus, Scotale non
" faciant. Et quod dicti cives terras suas et tenuras,
" vel vadimonia, juste habeant et teneant, et etiam
" debita sua, quicunque ea debeant. Et quod nullus
" mercator, vel alius, obviam eat mercatoribus veni-
" entibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis
" suis et victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum

[1] Written *per* in the original.

" vel revendendum, quousque ad dictam civitatem vene-
" rint et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint,
" super forisfacturam rei emptæ et pœnam carceris, a
" quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat. Et quod
" nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ cus-
" tumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur,
" sub forisfactura totius averii de quo secus fieri con-
" tinget. Et quod nullus mercator, extraneus vel alius,
" vendat vel emat aliquod averium quod ponderari
" debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram vel tronam
" nostram, sub forisfactura averii prædicti. Debita
" insuper, quæ, ex suis contractibus vel mutuis, eis
" debebuntur, ad eorum securitatem in nostro Scaccario,
" ad recognitionem eorum qui sibi in dictis debitis
" tenebuntur, faciant irrotulari ; ita tamen, quod nullum
" debitum irrotuletur per recognitionem alicujus qui
" non sit ibi notus, vel nisi constet de sua persona
" per testimonium sex vel quatuor legalium hominum,
" qui sint sufficientes ad respondendum tam de debito
" quam de damno quod habuerint aliqui per hujusmodi
" recognitionem, si eam falso fieri contingat sub nomine
" ipsorum. Et pro libra qualibet in dicto Scaccario
" irrotulanda, denarius unus solvatur ad opus nostrum,
" pro onere sustentationis eorum quos hujusmodi irrotu-
" lationem intendere oportebit. Has autem libertates
" et liberas consuetudines eis concessimus, habendas sibi
" et hæredibus eorum, quamdiu erga nos et hæredes
" nostros bene et fideliter se habuerint ; una cum aliis
" justis et rationalibus consuetudinibus suis, quas tem-
" poribus prædecessorum nostrorum et nostro hactenus
" habuerunt, tam de forma et modo placitandi de tenuris,
" debitis, et vadimoniis suis, quam de aliis quibus-
" cunque casibus et ipsos et civitatem ipsam tangen-
" tibus : dum tamen consuetudines illæ justitiæ et
" rectis legibus contrariæ non existant. Salvis in omni-
" bus libertatibus ecclesiæ Westmonasterii, Abbati et
" Monachis ejusdem loci per Chartas nostras et præde-

" cessorum nostrorum, Regum Angliæ, concessis. De
" Judæis autem nostris [1] nos et civitatem nostram præ-
" dictam tangentibus, [2] providebimus nos et hæredes F. 189. b.
" nostri, prout melius nobis videbimus expedire. Hiis
" testibus, Ricardo, Rege Alemanniæ, fratre nostro,
" Edwardo primogenito nostro, Edmundo filio nostro,
" Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Rogero de Clifforde, Rogero
" de Leiburne, Roberto Waleraunde, Roberto Aquillum,
" Magistro Godefrido Gyffarde, Cancellario nostro, Wal-
" tero de Mertone, Magistro Johanne de Cheshulle,
" Archidiacono Londoniarum, Johanne de la Lynde,
" Willelmo de Aette, et aliis. Datum per manum nos-
" tram, apud Westmonasterium, xxvi^{to} die Martii, anno
" regni nostri lii^{do}."

[*Charta Regis Henrici, filii Johannis, de Majoratu Londoniarum.*]

[See page 45 *ante.*]

Confirmatio Libertatum, Civibus Londoniarum facta per Dominum Regem Edwardum, filium Regis Edwardi, anno regni sui xii°.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber- Charter confirmatory of Edward II. to the Citizens of London.
" niæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ab-
" batibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis,
" Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, et omnibus bal-
" livis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus Chartam
" quam celebris memoriæ Dominus Edwardus, quondam

[1] After this word the following words are omitted,—'*et mercatoribus extraneis, atque aliis, a supradictis concessionibus nostris.*'

[2] The eight words that properly precede '*providebimus*' are here repeated by inadvertence, in the original.

" Rex Angliæ, pater noster, fecit civibus Londoniarum, " in hæc verba :—' Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, " ' Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Archiepisco- " ' pis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Ba- " ' ronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, mi- " ' nistris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus nostris, salu- " ' tem. Inspeximus Chartam quam celebris memoriæ " ' Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, pater " ' noster, fecit civibus Londoniarum, in hæc verba :— " ' Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, " ' Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, " ' Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, " ' Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, et " ' omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis " ' nos concessisse, et præsenti Charta nostra confir- " ' masse, civibus Londoniarum Vicecomitatum Londoni- " ' arum et Middelsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus [et] con- " ' suetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictum Viceco- " ' mitatum, infra civitatem et extra, per terras et per " ' aquas, habendum et tenendum eis et hæredibus suis " ' de nobis et hæredibus nostris, reddendo inde an- " ' nuatim nobis et hæredibus nostris ccc sterlingorum " ' blancorum, duobus terminis anni, scilicet, ad Scacca- " ' rium Paschæ cl libras, et ad Scaccarium Sancti " ' Michaelis cl libras ; salvis civibus Londoniarum " ' omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. " ' Et præterea, concessimus civibus Londoniarum, quod " ' ipsi de seipsis faciant Vicecomites quoscunque volue-
F. 190. a. " ' rint, et amoveant quando voluerint ; et eos quos " ' fecerint Vicecomites, præsentent Justiciariis nostris, " ' qui respondeant nobis, vel Justiciariis nostris ad " ' Scaccarium, de hiis quæ ad prædictum Vicecomita- " ' tum pertinent, ex quibus nobis respondere debent. " ' Et nisi sufficienter responderint et satisfecerint, " ' cives Londoniarum respondeant et satisfaciant de " ' misericordia et firma ; salvis libertatibus suis, sicut " ' prædictum [est], et salvis eisdem Vicecomitibus

" 'libertatibus quas alii cives Londoniarum habent. Ita
" 'scilicet, quod hii qui pro tempore fuerint Vicecomi-
" 'tes constituti, si aliquod delictum fecerint unde mise-
" 'ricordiam pecuniæ incurrere debeant, non judicentur
" 'ad plus nisi ad misericordiam xx librarum, et hoc sine
" 'damno aliorum civium, si Vicecomites non sufficiant
" 'ad misericordiarum suarum solutionem. Si vero
" 'aliquid delictum fecerint, per quod periculum vitæ
" 'vel membrorum incurrere debeant, judicentur se-
" 'cundum quod judicari debent, per legem civitatis.
" 'De hiis autem quæ ad Vicecomitatum prædictum
" 'pertinent, respondeant Vicecomites ad Scaccarium
" 'nostrum, coram Justiciariis nostris; salvis eisdem
" 'Vicecomitibus libertatibus quas alii cives Londoni-
" 'arum habent. Hanc vero concessionem et confir-
" 'mationem fecimus civibus Londoniarum, propter
" 'emendationem ejusdem civitatis, et quia antiquitus
" 'consuevit esse ad firmam pro ccc libris. Quare vo-
" 'lumus, et firmiter præcipimus, quod cives Londonia-
" 'rum et hæredes sui prædictum Vicecomitatum Lon-
" 'doniarum et Middelsexiæ, cum omnibus ad dictum
" 'Vicecomitatum pertinentibus, habeant et teneant de
" 'nobis et hæredibus nostris finaliter, et hæreditarie,
" 'et quiete, honorifice, et integre, per prædictam fir-
" 'mam ccc librarum, sicut Charta patris nostri Jo-
" 'hannis, illustris Regis Angliæ, quam inspeximus,
" 'testatur. Et prohibemus ne aliquis civibus Lon-
" 'doniarum aliquod gravamen, vel impedimentum, vel
" 'diminutionem, de hiis quæ ad prædictum Viceco-
" 'mitatum pertinent, vel pertinere solebant, facere
" 'præsumat. Volumus etiam, et præcipimus, quod si
" 'nos vel hæredes nostri, vel aliquis Justiciariorum
" 'nostrorum, aliquid dederimus vel concesserimus alicui
" 'de hiis quæ ad firmam prædicti Vicecomitatus per-
" 'tinent, illud civibus Londoniarum in acquietatione
" 'firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium nostrum annuatim com-
" 'putetur, sicut Charta Domini Johannis, Regis, patris

" 'nostri, quam inde habent, rationabiliter inde testatur.
" 'Testibus, Dominis Eustachio Londoniensi, Petro
" 'Wyntoniensi, Jocelino Bathoniensi, Ricardo Saris-
" 'biriensi, Episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, Comite
" 'Kanciæ, Justiciario nostro, Gilberto de Clare, Comite
" 'Gloverniæ et Hertfordiæ; Radulpho filio Nicholai,
" 'Ricardo Argenteim, Senescallis nostris. Datum per
" 'manum venerabilis patris nostri, Radulphi, Cices-
" 'trensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonas-
" 'terium, xviii die Februarii, anno regni nostri xi°.
" 'Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam Chartam, quam
" 'idem pater noster [fecit] pro communi utilitate civi-
" 'tatis suæ Londoniarum, et totius regni sui, in hæc
" 'verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus
" 'Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, Comes
" 'Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus,
" 'Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vice-
" 'comitibus, Senescallis, [1]Cancellariis, Constabulariis,
" 'ballivis, ministris suis, et omnibus fidelibus suis,
" 'salutem. Noverit [2]universitas vestra nos pro salute
" 'animæ nostræ, et pro salute animæ Johannis, Regis,
" 'patris nostri, et animarum antecessorum nostrorum,
" 'necnon et pro communi utilitate civitatis nostræ
" 'Londoniarum et totius regni nostri, concessisse et
" 'firmiter præcepisse, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in
" 'Thamisia et in Medeweie, ubicumque fuerint in
" 'Thamisia et in Medeweie, amoveantur; et ne de
" 'cætero Kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel
" 'Medeweie, super forisfactura x librarum sterling-
" 'orum. Quietum etiam clamavimus omne id quod
" 'Custodes Turris nostræ Londoniarum annuatim per-
" 'cipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis; quare volu-
" 'mus, et firmiter præcipimus, ne aliquis Custos præ-
" 'fatæ Turris, aliquo tempore post hoc, aliquid exigat
" 'ab aliquo, nec aliquam demandam aut gravamen, sive

[1] Qy if not *Castellanis*.

[2] Repeated by inadvertence.

" 'molestiam, alicui inferat, ratione prædictorum Kidel-
" 'lorum; satis enim nobis constat, et per fideles nostros
" 'nobis sufficienter datum est intelligi, quod maxi-
" 'mum detrimentum et incommodum prædictæ civi- F. 190. b.
" 'tati Londoniàrum, necnon et toto regno nostro,
" 'occasione prædictorum Kidellorum proveniebat.
" 'Quod, ut firmum et stabile perseveret in perpetuum,
" 'præsentis paginæ inscriptione, et Sigilli nostri
" 'appositione, communivimus, sicut Charta Domini
" 'Regis Johannis, patris nostri, quam Barones nostri
" 'Londoniarum inde habent, rationabiliter testatur.
" 'Testibus, Dominis Eustachio Londoniensi, Petro
" 'Wyntoniensi, Jocelino Bathoniensi, Ricardo Sarisbi-
" 'riensi, Episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, Comite Kanciæ
" 'et Justiciario nostro, Gilberto de Clare, Comite
" 'Gloverniæ et Hertfordiæ; Radulpho filio Nicholai,
" 'Ricardo Argenteim, Senescallis nostris. Datum per
" 'manum venerabilis patris nostri, Radulphi, Cices-
" 'trensis Episcopi, apud Westmonasterium, xviii die
" 'Februarii, anno regni nostri xi°. Inspeximus etiam
" 'Chartam, quam Dominus, pater noster, fecit civibus
" 'prædictis, in hæc verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex
" 'Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Normanniæ et
" 'Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis,
" 'Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baroni-
" 'bus, Justiciariis, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis,
" 'Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse
" 'civibus nostris Londoniarum, quod nullus eorum
" 'placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo
" 'placito, præter placitum de tenuris exterioribus, ex-
" 'ceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus
" 'etiam eis quietanciam murdri infra urbem et Por-
" 'tesokne; et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et
" 'quod de placitis ad coronam spectantibus se possint
" 'disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem
" 'civitatis; et quod infra muros civitatis, neque in
" 'Portesoka, nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per

" 'liberationem Marescalli. Hoc etiam eis concessimus, " 'quod omnes cives Londoniarum sint quieti de theo- " 'lonio, lastagio, et omni alia consuetudine, per omnes " 'terras nostras, citra mare et ultra, et per portus maris, " 'citra mare et ultra; et quod nullus de misericordia " 'pecuniæ judicetur nisi secundum legem civitatis, " 'quam habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Henrici " 'Regis, avi nostri; et quod in civitate in nullo pla- " 'cito sit Miskenninga; et quod Hustengum semel " 'tantum in hebdomada teneatur; et quod terras suas " 'et tenuras, et vadimonia, et debita omnia juste " 'habeant, quicunque eis debeat; et quod de terris " 'suis et tenuris, quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum " 'eis teneatur, secundum consuetudinem civitatis; " 'et quod de omnibus debitis quæ accommodata " 'fuerint apud Londonias, et de vadimoniis ibi- " 'dem factis, placita ibidem teneantur. Et si quis " 'in aliqua terrarum nostrarum, citra mare vel " 'ultra, sive in portubus maris, citra mare vel ultra, " 'theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab " 'hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, postquam ipse a " 'recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium " 'inde apud Londonias capiant. Concedimus etiam " 'eis, quod habeant fugationes suas ubicumque eas " 'habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Henrici Regis, " 'avi nostri. Insuper etiam, ad emendationem civi- " 'tatis, eis concessimus quod omnes sint quieti de " 'Brithtol, et de Childwite, et de Yeresgive, et de " 'Scotale, ita quod Vicecomes noster Londoniarum, vel " 'aliquis alius ballivus, Scotale non faciat. Has præ- " 'dictas consuetudines eis concessimus, et omnes alias " 'libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt " 'tempore Regis Henrici, avi Henrici Regis, avi nostri, " 'quando meliores et liberiores eas habuerunt; sicut " 'Charta Domini Johannis, Regis, patris nostri, quam " 'inde habent, rationabiliter testatur. Quare volu- " 'mus, et firmiter præcipimus, quod ipsi et hæredes

" 'eorum hæc omnia prædicta hæreditarie et integre
" 'habeant et teneant de nobis et hæredibus nostris.
" 'Hiis testibus, Dominis Eustachio Londoniensi, Joce-
" 'lino Bathoniensi, Ricardo Sarisbiriensi, et Petro
" 'Wyntoniensi, Episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, Comite
" 'Kanciæ, Justiciario nostro, Gilberto de Clare, Comite
" 'Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ; Radulpho filio Nicholai,
" 'Ricardo Argenteim, Senescallis nostris, et Henrico
" 'de Capella. Datum per manum venerabilis patris,
" 'Radulphi, Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri,
" 'apud Westmonasterium, xvi° die Martii, anno regni
" 'nostri xi°. Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam Char-
" 'tam, quam pater noster fecit Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
" 'Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militi-
" 'bus, et omnibus libere tenentibus de Comitatu Mid-
" 'delsexiæ, in hæc verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex
" 'Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aqui-
" 'tanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
" 'Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justicia-
" 'riis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, forestariis, F. 191. a.
" 'et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis
" 'nos concessisse, et hac Charta nostra confirmasse, pro
" 'nobis et hæredibus nostris, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
" 'Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militi-
" 'bus, et libere tenentibus et omnibus de Comitatu
" 'Middelsexiæ, quod tota Warenna de Stanes, cum
" 'pertinentiis suis, sit deawarennata et deafforestata
" 'in perpetuum; ita quod omnes prædicti, et eorum
" 'hæredes sive successores, omnem libertatem et im-
" 'munitatem Warennæ et Forestæ habeant in prædicta
" 'Warenna, infra quam omnes terras suas excolere et
" 'boscos suos essartare poterunt, et pro voluntate sua
" 'inde disponere, sine visu et contradictione forestari-
" 'orum vel [1] warennorum, et omnium ministrorum
" 'suorum; et infra quam nullus warennarius, vel fores-

[1] Properly "*warennariorum*."

" 'tarius, vel Justiciarius Forestæ nostræ, de terris vel
" 'boscis suis, nec de viridi vel de venatione, vel de
" 'inbladatione, se quicunque intromittat, nec ipsos,
" 'vel hæredes aut successores eorum, per aliquam
" 'summonitionem vel districtionem coram Justiciariis
" 'nostris de Foresta vel Warenna venire faciat, occasi-
" 'one terrarum et tenementorum suorum, contentorum
" 'infra partes illas ubi prius ibidem Warenna esse
" 'solebat. Sed sint ipsi, et hæredes eorum et succes-
" 'sores eorum, terræ et tenementa infra partes præ-
" 'dictas contenta, liberi et quieti de omnibus exactioni-
" 'bus et occasionibus, demandis, attachiamentis, et de
" 'omnibus quæ ad Warennam vel Forestam pertinent.
" 'Quare volumus, et firmiter præcipimus, quod omnes
" 'prædicti, infra prædictas partes terras et tenementa
" 'tenentes, et eorum hæredes et successores in per-
" 'petuum, prædictas libertates et quietancias habeant,
" 'et terræ et tenementa eorum prædicta deawarennata
" 'sint et deafforestata in perpetuum, et quieta ab
" 'omnibus quæ ad Warennam vel ad Forestam, vel ad
" 'warennarios sive forestarios, pertinent, sicut prædic-
" 'tum est. Hiis testibus, Huberto de Burgo, Comite
" 'Cantiæ, Justiciario Angliæ; Gilberto Comite Glou-
" 'cestriæ et Hertfordiæ, Willelmo Marescallo, Comite
" 'Pembrochiæ, Philippo de Albiniaco, Waltero de
" 'Evermue, Osberto Giffarde, Ricardo de Argenteim,
" 'Johanne filio Philippi, Ricardo filio Hugonis, et
" 'aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis Radulphi,
" 'Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Wode-
" 'stoke, xviii die Augusti, anno regni nostri xi°. In-
" 'speximus etiam quandam aliam Chartam, quam præ-
" 'dictus pater noster fecit Majori et civibus Londoni-
" 'arum, in hæc verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex
" 'Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et
" 'Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Epi-
" 'scopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus,
" 'Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, et

" 'omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis
" 'nos concessisse, et hac Charta nostra confirmasse, pro
" 'nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod Major et cives nostri
" 'Londoniarum habeant et teneant omnes libertates
" 'et liberas consuetudines suas, quas habuerunt tempore
" 'Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi nostri, et quas
" 'habent per Chartas antecessorum nostrorum, Regum
" 'Angliæ, sicut eas meliores et liberiores habuerunt;
" 'et quod eas habeant in perpetuum, et de cætero
" 'libere et plene utantur eisdem. Concedimus etiam
" 'eisdem civibus, quod quemlibet Majorem quem ele-
" 'gerint in civitate nostra Londoniarum, nobis aut
" 'hæredibus nostris non existentibus apud Westmonas-
" 'terium, præsentare possint annuatim Baronibus nos-
" 'tris de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major
" 'admittatur. Ita tamen, quod in proximo adventu
" 'nostro, sive hæredum nostrorum, usque Westmonas-
" 'terium vel Londonias, nobis, aut hæredibus nostris,
" 'repræsentetur, et in Majorem admittatur. Et volu-
" 'mus et præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris,
" 'quod de firma civitatis nostræ Londoniarum allo-
" 'centur Vicecomitibus nostris ejusdem civitatis,
" 'annuatim in compoto ad Scaccarium nostrum,
" 'septem libræ pro libertate Sancti Pauli Londoni-
" 'arum; et quod iidem cives per totam potestatem
" 'nostram, tam citra mare quam ultra, sint quieti
" 'de omni theolonio et consuetudine in perpetuum,
" 'sicut in Chartis prædictorum Regum continetur.
" 'Et prohibemus, super forisfacturam nostram, ne ali-
" 'quis, contra hanc libertatem et concessionem nostram,
" 'ipsos cives inquietare vel vexare de cætero præsumat.
" 'Hiis testibus, venerabili patre, P[etro] Herefordiensi
" 'Episcopo, Ricardo Comite Cornubiæ, fratre nostro, F. 191. b.
" 'Petro de Gabaud, Johanne Maunsel, Præposito Bever-
" 'laci, Magistro Willelmo de Kilkenni, Archidiacono
" 'Coventriæ, Bertrammo de Criole, Johanne de Lé-
" 'syntone, Johanne de Grei, Henrico de Wengham,

" 'Roberto Walraund, Willelmo de Grei, Nicholao de
" 'Sancto Mauro, Willelmo Gerom, et aliis. Datum per
" 'manum nostram, apud Windesore, xii die Junii,
" 'anno regni nostri xxxvii°. Inspeximus insuper quos-
" 'dam Articulos in quadam Charta, quam prædictus pa-
" 'ter noster xxvi^to^ die [1] Maii, anno regni sui lii^do^, fecit
" 'civibus prædictis, contentos similiter, in hæc verba:—
" 'Concessimus etiam eisdem civibus, quod de placitis
" 'ad coronam pertinentibus, de hiis maxime quæ infra
" 'civitatem prædictam et ejus suburbium fieri con-
" 'tinget, se possint disrationare secundum antiquam
" 'consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ. Hoc tamen ex-
" 'cepto, quod super tumulos mortuorum de eo quod
" 'dicturi essent mortui, si viverent, non liceat præcise
" 'jurare; sed loco mortuorum qui ante obitum suum
" 'electi fuerant ad eos disrationandos, qui de rebus
" 'ad coronam spectantibus appellati fuerint vel rectati,
" 'alii liberi et legales eligantur, qui idem sine dila-
" 'tione faciant quod per defunctos memoratos, si
" 'viverent, fieri oporteret. Et quod tam forinseci
" 'quam alii attornatos facere possint in Hustengo
" 'Londoniarum, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut
" 'alibi in Curia nostra. Et quod nullus mercator, vel
" 'alius, obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per
" 'terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis suis et
" 'victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum vel
" 'revendendum, quousque ad dictam civitatem venerint
" 'et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint;
" 'super forisfacturam rei emptæ et pœna carceris, a
" 'quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat. Et quod
" 'nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ cus-
" 'tumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur,
" 'super forisfacturam totius averii de quo secus fieri
" 'continget. Alios enim Articulos in eadem Charta

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[1] Properly "*Martii.*"

" 'contentos, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, ex certis
" 'causis, ad dictorum civium instantiam penitus ad-
" 'nullamus. Et nos omnes concessiones, libertates,
" 'quietancias, et liberas consuetudines, in prædictis
" 'primis quinque Chartis contentas, et etiam prædictos
" 'quatuor Articulos, in prædicta sexta Charta insertos,
" 'et superius specificatos, ratos habentes et gratos, eos
" 'pro nobis et hæredibus nostris præfatis civibus et
" 'successoribus suis, civibus ejusdem civitatis, confir-
" 'mamus, eosque, de gratia nostra speciali, innova-
" 'mus et concedimus eis in perpetuum [1] obtinendas.
" 'Salvis nobis et hæredibus nostris juribus ex con-
" 'cessione communi nobis postea adquisitis. Præ-
" 'terea, cum cives nostri prædicti, per Chartas pro-
" 'genitorum nostrorum, quemlibet Majorem quem
" 'elegerint in civitate prædicta, progenitoribus nostris
" 'prædictis, aut nobis, non existentibus apud West-
" 'monasterium, hactenus præsentare consueverunt an-
" 'nuatim Baronibus de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem tan-
" 'quam [Major] admitteretur; ita tamen, quod in
" 'proximo adventu progenitorum nostrorum prædic-
" 'torum, aut nostro, usque Westmonasterium vel
" 'Londonias, eisdem progenitoribus, aut nobis, præ-
" 'sentaretur, et in Majorem admitteretur; volentes
" 'eisdem civibus gratiam in hac parte facere uberi-
" 'orem, concedimus eis, pro nobis et hæredibus nos-
" 'tris, quod Major ejusdem civitatis, cum per ipsos
" 'cives electus fuerit, necnon et Vicecomites civitatis
" 'ejusdem, cum per ipsos similiter consueto termino
" 'electi fuerint, nobis et hæredibus nostris, aut
" 'Baronibus prædictis, apud Westmonasterium vel
" 'Londonias non existentibus, Constabulario Turris
" 'nostræ Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerit,
" 'extra portam dictæ Turris annuatim præsententur
" 'et admittantur, in forma qua ad dictum Scaccarium

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[1] So in the original.

" 'prius præsentari consueverant et admitti. Ita ta-
" 'men, quod in proximo adventu nostro, vel hæredum
" 'nostrorum, usque Westmonasterium vel Londonias,
" 'dictus Major nobis, aut hæredibus nostris prædictis, re-
" 'præsentetur, et in Majorem admittatur. Concessimus
" 'etiam, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, civibus nostris
" 'prædictis, quod ipsi, et eorum successores, cives ejus-
" 'dem civitatis, in perpetuum sint quieti de Pavagio,
" 'Pontagio, et Muragio, per totum regnum nostrum et
" 'totam terram et potestatem nostram; et quod Vice-
" 'comites ejusdem civitatis, quotienscumque contigerit
" 'ipsos pro delicto aliquo in Curia nostra amerciari,
" 'juxta modum et quantitatem delicti amercientur,
" 'sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno nostro pro delictis
F. 192. a. " 'consimilibus amerciantur. Quare volumus, et firmiter
" 'præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod
" 'prædicti cives, et successores sui prædicti, habeant
" 'omnes libertates, quietancias, et liberas consuetudines
" 'prædictas, et eis utantur juxta nostras confirmatio-
" 'nem et concessiones prædictas in perpetuum. Hiis tes-
" 'tibus, venerabilibus patribus, R[icardo] Londoniensi,
" 'W[altero] Coventriensi et Lichefeldensi, Episcopis;
" 'Roberto filio Walteri, H[ugone] de Ver, Johanne Tre-
" 'goz, Rogero le Brabazoun, Waltero de Bello Campo,
" 'Senescallis hospitii nostri; Johanne de Metingham,
" 'Johanne de Cobeham, Eustachio de Hacche, Willelmo
" 'le Broun, Petro de Thadyngtone, et aliis. Datum
" 'per manum nostram, apud Westmonasterium, xvii°
" 'die Aprilis, anno regni nostri xxvii°.'—Nos autem
" donationes, concessiones, confirmationes, et innovatio-
" nem, prædictas, ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis
" et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, civibus ci-
" vitatis prædictæ, et eorum hæredibus et successoribus,
" civibus civitatis illius, concedimus et confirmamus,
" sicut prædicta Charta dicti patris nostri rationabiliter
" testatur. Præterea, volentes eisdem civibus gratiam
" facere ampliorem pro remissione et perdonatione quas

" nobis fecerunt de mille marcis quas ab eis nuper in
" Garderobam nostram, per manus dilecti clerici nostri,
" Rogeri de Northborghe, Custodis ejusdem Garderobæ,
" pro expensis hospitii nostri mutuo recepimus, conces-
" simus eis, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, et hac
" Charta nostra confirmavimus, quod licet ipsi, vel
" eorum prædecessores, cives civitatis prædictæ, ali-
" quibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum con-
" suetudinum prædictarum, aliquo casu emergente,
" hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives, et
" eorum hæredes ac successores, cives civitatis illius,
" libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus
" illis, et earum qualibet, absque nostri, vel hæredum
" nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum,
" aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum quorum-
" cunque, de cætero plene gaudeant in perpetuum,
" et utantur. Insuper concessimus, pro nobis et hære-
" dibus nostris, et hac Charta nostra confirmavimus,
" præfatis civibus, quod nos vel hæredes nostri, pro
" aliquibus in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem
" emergentibus, infra civitatem illam non assignabimus
" Justiciarios nostros, alios quam Justiciarios itinerantes
" apud Turrim Londoniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi,
" et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Newegate deliberanda et
" erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londo-
" niarum corrigendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit;
" nisi aliqua in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem
" emergentia tangant nos vel hæredes nostros. Quare
" volumus, et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et hære-
" dibus nostris, quod prædicti cives, et eorum hæredes
" et successores prædicti, habeant omnes libertates,
" quietancias, et liberas consuetudines prædictas, et eis
" utantur in perpetuum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis
" testibus, venerabilibus patribus W[illelmo] Eboracensi
" Archiepiscopo, Angliæ Primate, J[ohanne] Eliensi Epi-
" scopo, Cancellario, J[ohanne] Norwicensi, et J[ohanne]
" Cicestrensi, Episcopis; Adomaro de Valentia, Comite

" Pembrochiæ, Johanne de Britannia, Comite Riche-
" mundiæ, Humfrido Bohun, Comite Herefordiæ et
" Essexiæ ; Hugone le Despenser, juniore, Bartholomæo
" de Badelesmere, Senescallis hospitii nostri, et aliis.
" Datum per manum nostram, apud Eboracum, octavo-
" decimo die Junii, anno regni nostri xii°."

Istos Articulos Communitas civitatis Londoniarum, cum magna instantia, perpetrarunt et obtinuerunt a Domino Rege Edwardo, filio Regis Edwardi; videlicet, circa festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni prædicti Regis Edwardi xii° finiente.

Articles conceded by Letters Patent of Edward II. to the citizens of London.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi-
" berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, omnibus ad quos præ-
" sentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod
" cum dilecti et fideles nostri, Major, Aldermanni, ac
" cæteri cives civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, nuper pro
" melioratione civitatis ejusdem, ac pro communi utili-
" tate habitantium in civitate illa et confluentium ad
" eandem, quædam inter se ordinassent et statuissent,
F. 192. b. " perpetuo observanda, et nobis cum instantia suppli-
" cassent ut ea acceptare curaremus et confirmare—Nos,
" inspectis quibusdam litteris Communi Sigillo civi-
" tatis illius, ac Sigillo officii Majoritatis ejusdem
" civitatis, super præmissis patenter signatis, et nobis
" exhibitis, quosdam Articulos a litteris prædictis elici,
" et eos in quibusdam corrigi, fecimus, prout inferius inse-
" runtur.—Videlicet, quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis
" prædictæ per cives ejusdem civitatis, juxta tenorem
" Chartarum progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum
" Angliæ, eis inde confectarum, eligantur, et non alio
" modo. Et quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio
" Majoritatis illius ultra unum annum simul non mo-
" retur. Et quod nullus Vicecomitum civitatis illius,

" qui pro tempore erunt, habeat nisi duos clericos et
" duos servientes, ratione officii illius; et quod tales
" clericos et servientes sibi suo periculo assumant, pro
" quibus voluerint respondere. Et quod Major civitatis
" prædictæ, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud offi-
" cium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Ma-
" joritatis ejusdem; nec sibi attrahat, seu coram ipso
" teneat, placitum Vicecomitale in Camera civitatis
" illius, nec alia placita quam illa quæ secundum anti-
" quam consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ tanquam Ma-
" jor tenere debet. Et quod Aldermanni civitatis illius
" de anno in annum, et præcipue die Sancti Gregorii
" Papæ, sint amobiles, et amoti anno sequenti non
" reeligantur; sed loco sic amotorum, alii eligantur per
" easdem Gardas de quibus sic amoti prius Aldermanni
" fuerunt. Et quod tallagia vel auxilia ad opus nos-
" trum, vel hæredum nostrorum, seu pro statu et com-
" modo civitatis prædictæ, ex nunc in eadem assidenda,
" postquam per homines Gardarum ad hoc electos seu
" deputatos assessa fuerint, per Majorem, Aldermannos,
" seu alios, non augmententur nec exaltentur, nisi de
" communi consensu Majoris et communitatis prædictæ
" civitatis: et quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis
" et auxiliis provenientes, in custodia quatuor pro-
" borum hominum, Communiariorum civitatis præ-
" dictæ, per communitatem ejusdem civitatis ad hoc
" eligendorum, liberentur, per testimonium eorundem
" quatuor hominum ulterius liberandi; ita quod
" iidem quatuor homines communitatem prædictam
" ad quod commodum et quos usus denarii illi deve-
" nerint, valeant informare. Et quod nullus alienigena
" in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi
" in Hustengo. Et quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus
" mercator, de certo mestero vel officio in libertatem
" civitatis prædictæ non admittatur, nisi per manu-
" captionem sex hominum proborum et sufficientium,
" de mestero vel officio de quo ille erit qui in liber-

" tatem sic est admittendus; qui quidem sex homines " manucapiant pro illo sic admittendo de conservando " civitatem prædictam indemnem in illa parte; et " eadem forma manucaptionis observetur de alienigenis " prædictis qui in libertatem civitatis prædictæ in " Hustengo admittendi sunt, si sint de aliquo certo " mestero vel officio; et si non sint de certo mestero, " tunc in libertatem civitatis ejusdem non admittentur " sine assensu communitatis civitatis illius; et illi " qui in libertatem civitatis illius, postquam regimen " regni nostri suscepimus, contra formas præscriptas " sunt admissi, et qui contra ipsorum juramentum in " hac parte præstitum, vel contra Statuta civitatis illius, " venerunt, et inde legitime convincantur, libertatem " amittant civitatis prædictæ; salvo semper, quod de " apprenticiis in eadem civitate observentur modus et " forma antiqui civitatis prædictæ. Et quod singulis " annis in civitate prædicta, quotiens opus fuerit, in- " quiratur si qui de libertate ejusdem civitatis de " bonis liorum, qui non sunt de eadem libertate, in " civitate illa mercandisas exerceant, bona illa advo- " cando propria sua esse, contra ipsorum juramentum " et contra libertatem civitatis prædictæ; et illi qui " inde legitime convicti fuerint, libertatem ejusdem " civitatis amittant. Et quod omnes et singuli in li- " bertate [1] civitatis prædictæ existentes, et libertatibus " ac liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem civitatis gaudere
F. 193. a. " volentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto et participes om- " nium onerum pro statu civitatis ejusdem et pro " libertate ejusdem manutenenda, juxta sacramentum " quod fecerunt quando ad libertatem illam admissi " fuerunt; et qui hoc noluerit, libertatem ejusdem " civitatis amittat. Et quod omnes et singuli de li- " bertate civitatis illius existentes et extra civitatem

[1] The word "*civitatem*" is inserted here by inadvertence.

" eandem manentes, ac per se vel per suos mercan-
" disas suas infra dictam civitatem exercentes, sint in
" Lotto et Scotto cum communariis ejusdem civitatis,
" pro mercandisis suis prædictis; vel alias a libertate
" sua amoveantur. Et quod Commune Sigillum civi-
" tatis prædictæ in custodia duorum Aldermannorum
" et duorum aliorum, Communariorum, per Commu-
" narios civitatis illius ad hoc eligendorum, remaneat;
" et quod Sigillum illud non negetur pauperibus nec
" divitibus, Communariis de civitate prædicta, cum in-
" diguerint, dummodo tamen rationabiliter probare
" poterunt causam suæ demandæ; et pro appositione
" Sigilli illius nihil capiatur. Et quod redditiones
" judiciorum in Curia civitatis illius, et præcipue post
" veredictum Inquisitionum captarum in casibus ubi
" Inquisitiones captæ fuerint, non retardentur, nisi
" difficultas intervenerit; et si difficultas intervenerit,
" propter hoc non remaneant ultra tertiam Curiam
" faciendæ. Et quod pondera et stateræ de mercandisis
" inter mercatores et mercatores ponderandis, de quibus
" exitus provenientes, et cognitio eorundem ad com-
" munitatem civitatis prædictæ pertinent, in custodia
" proborum et sufficientium hominum de eadem civi-
" tate, in officio illo expertorum et ad hoc per com-
" munitatem prædictam eligendorum, remaneant, ad
" voluntatem communitatis illius custodienda; et quod
" aliis quam sic eligendis nullatenus committantur.
" Et quod Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ, qui pro
" tempore fuerint, theolonium et alias custumas ad
" firmam suam pertinentes, ac alia officia publica ad
" ipsos spectantia et per alios exercenda, si ea com-
" mittere voluerint, hominibus sufficientibus pro qui-
" bus ipsi Vicecomites respondere voluerint, et non
" aliis, committant; et si quis, per prædictos Viceco-
" mites ad aliquid præmissorum deputatus, custumam
" indebitam capiat, vel aliter se gesserit in officio
" illo quam debeat, et ad sectam conquerentis inde

" committatur, ab officio illo amoveatur, et juxta
" ejus demerita puniatur. Et quod mercatores, qui non
" sunt de libertate civitatis prædictæ, aliqua vina seu
" alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem, seu suburbiis
" ejusdem, ad retalliam non vendant. Et quod abbroca-
" tores aliquarum mercandisarum in civitate prædicta
" de cætero non existant, nisi per mercatores de mes-
" teris in quibus ipsi abrocatores habeant officia sua
" exercere ad hoc electi .fuerint, et super hoc saltem
" coram Majore civitatis prædictæ præstiterint jura-
" mentum. Et quod communes hospitatores in civitate
" prædicta et suburbiis ejusdem, quamvis non sint de
" libertate civitatis illius, sint participes onerum dic-
" tam civitatem, pro statu ejusdem manutenendo, con-
" tingentium, quamdiu sic fuerint communes hospita-
" tores, sicut cæteri hujusmodi hospitatores in civitate
" et suburbiis prædictis, ratione hospitalitatum illarum,
" participabunt; salvo semper, quod mercatores de
" Vasconia et alii alienigenæ in dicta civitate ad in-
" vicem habitare et hospitare possint, prout hac-
" tenus facere consueverunt. Et quod custodia Pontis
" civitatis prædictæ, et redditus et proficua ad Pontem
" illum pertinentia, duobus probis et sufficientibus homi-
" nibus de civitate prædicta, aliis quam Aldermannis,
" ad hoc per communitatem civitatis illius eligendis,
" ad voluntatem ejusdem communitatis custodienda,
" et qui eidem communitati inde respondeant, et
" non aliis, committantur. Et quod nullus serviens
" Guyhaldæ civitatis prædictæ capiat feodum de com-
" munitate civitatis, aut executionem faciat, nisi unus
" per communitatem civitatis prædictæ ad hoc electus.
" Et quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Com-
" munis Serviens civitatis prædictæ, per communitatem
" civitatis ejusdem eligantur, et amoveantur pro volun-
" tate ejusdem communitatis. Et quod Major et Re-
" cordator civitatis prædictæ, ac prædicti Camerarius
F. 193. b. " et Communis Clericus, feodis suis, ratione officiorum

" suorum antiquitus statutis et solutis, sint contenti, " et alia feoda non capiant pro officiis supradictis. " Et quod bona Aldermannorum civitatis prædictæ in " auxiliis, tallagiis, et aliis contributionibus, dictam " civitatem contingentibus, per homines de Wardis in " quibus Aldermanni illi moram fecerint, taxentur, " sicut bona cæterorum civium de eisdem Gardis.— " Quos quidem Articulos, ut superius exprimuntur, et " contenta in eisdem, acceptamus, approbamus, et ra- " tificamus, et eos pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, " quantum in nobis est, præfatis civibus, hæredibus " et successoribus suis, concedimus et confirmamus, in " civitate et suburbiis prædictis, ad communem utilita- " tem in illis habitantium et confluentium, ad eadem " obtinenda et in perpetuum observanda. Præterea, vo- " lentes Majori, Aldermannis, et civibus civitatis præ- " dictæ, ad ipsorum requisitionem, gratiam facere amplio- " rem, concessimus eis, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, " quod Major, Aldermanni, cives, et communitas comu- " nariorum civitatis prædictæ, et eorum hæredes et suc- " cessores, pro necessitatibus seu utilitatibus ejusdem " civitatis, inter se de ipsorum communi assensu, super " bonis suis infra civitatem illam, tam super redditibus " quam aliis, et tam super mesteris quam alio modo " quo melius expedire viderint, tallagia assidere possint " et levare, sine occasione nostri vel hæredum nostro- " rum, seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque; et " quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes in " custodia quatuor proborum et legalium hominum " dictæ civitatis, per communitatem civitatis illius ad " hoc eligendorum, remaneant, et extra ipsorum cus- " todiam pro necessitatibus seu utilitatibus civitatis " prædictæ, et non aliter, expendantur. In cujus rei " testimonium, has Litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. " Teste meipso, apud Eboracum, [1]viii die Junii, anno " regni nostri xii°.

[1] Qy if not "xviii."

Charta Regis Henrici, filii Johannis, de Ripa Reginæ.
[See page 47 *ante*.]

[*Litteræ Patentes Regis Edwardi Primi.*]

F. 194. a. Letters Patent of Edward I., empowering the Mayor and citizens of London to build upon certain land, and to apply the rents to the maintenance of London Bridge.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., omnibus ad quos præ- "sentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Quia ex testi- "monio dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum, Radulphi "de Hengham et Willelmi de Brumptone, et aliorum "fidedignorum, intelleximus quod non est ad damnum "nostrum seu nocumentum civitatis nostræ Londo- "niarum si concedamus dilectis nobis Henrico le "Waleis, Majori, et communitati ejusdem civitatis, "quandam placeam, contiguam muro ecclesiæ de Wol- "lecherche, ex parte Boreali de Wollecherche; et quan- "dam aliam placeam vacuam, contiguam muro Cœme- "terii ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, ex parte Orientali inter "portam Sancti Augustini et Vicum de Westchepe, "cujus placeæ una medietas jacet in Parochia Sancti "Augustini, et alia medietas in Parochia Sancti Mi- "chaelis ad Bladum; et quandam aliam placeam va- "cuam, contiguam muro prædicti Cœmeterii ecclesiæ "Sancti Pauli, ex parte Boreali, inter magnam portam "ejusdem Cœmeterii, ex opposito prædictæ ecclesiæ "Sancti Michaelis; et quandam aliam portam in eodem "muro versus Occidentem, ex opposito venellæ de "Yvilane—ædificare et arentare possint, ad sustenta- "tationem Pontis Londoniarum — Concessimus, pro "nobis et hæredibus nostris, prædictis Henrico et "communitati, quod placeas prædictas ædificare et "arentare possint, prout commodo ipsorum et ejusdem "civitatis magis expedire viderint; et eas, sic ædificatas "et arentatas, tenere sibi et hæredibus suis in per- "petuum, ad sustentationem Pontis prædicti, sine oc- "casione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostro-

" rum quorumcunque. In cujus rei testimonium, has
" Litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso,
" apud Hertebire, xxiiii^{to} die Maii, anno regni nostri
" x°."

[*Litteræ Patentes Regis Edwardi Secundi.*]

Letters Patent of Edward II., confirmatory of the maintenance of Stocks Market, as a market for the sale of meat and fish; the rents arising therefrom to be applied to the repair and maintenance of London Bridge.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi-
" berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, omnibus ad quos præsen-
" tes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus scrip-
" tum Majoris, Aldermannorum, et communitatis Lon-
" doniarum, in hæc verba :—'Omnibus Christi fidelibus
" 'ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint, Hamo de
" 'Chigewelle, Major, Aldermanni, et tota communitas
" 'civitatis Londoniarum. Sciatis quod cum celebris
" 'memoriæ Dominus Edwardus, quondam Rex Angliæ,
" 'pater Domini nostri Regis nunc, anno regni sui x°,
" 'per Litteras suas Patentes concessisset, pro se et
" 'hæredibus suis, Henrico le Waleis, tunc Majori, et
" 'communitati civitatis prædictæ, quod ipsi quandam
" 'placeam contiguam muro Cœmeterii ecclesiæ de
" 'Wollecherche, ex parte Boreali ejusdem ecclesiæ,
" 'ædificare et arentare possent, ad sustentationem
" 'Pontis Londoniarum, prout pro commodo ipsorum
" 'et ejusdem civitatis magis viderent expedire ; et
" 'dictam placeam, sic ædificatam et arentatam, tenere
" 'possent sibi et hæredibus suis, ad sustentationem
" 'Pontis prædicti in perpetuum ; prout in litteris præ-
" 'dictis plenius continetur : ac præfatus Henricus,
" 'Major, et communitas civitatis prædictæ, pro com-
" 'muni proficuo civitatis illius, quandam domum super
" 'placeam prædictam ædificari et construi, et eam
" '"*les Stokkes*" appellari, fecissent, et eam pro carnibus
" 'et piscibus ibidem, quasi in loco in medio civitatis
" 'situato, vendendis, ordinassent, ac redditus de stallis
" 'ibidem provenientes ad sustentationem dicti Pontis

" 'assignassent in perpetuum ; et similiter concessissent
" 'et ordinassent, quod alibi in civitate prædicta quam
" 'in eadem domo et in loco prædicto, stalla carnificum
" 'sive piscenariorum esse non permitterent, exceptis
" 'videlicet Vico de Bruggestrete, de Estchepe, et Vico
" 'de Eldefishstrete, et Vico Carnificum Occidentalium
" 'in Parochia Sancti Nicholai, prout antiquitus fieri
" 'consuevit—prout in ordinatione et compositione, per
" 'præfatum Henricum et tunc communitatem civitatis
" 'prædictæ in hac parte factam, plenius vidimus con-
F. 194. b. " 'tineri. A quo tempore, carnifices et piscenarii carnes
" 'et pisces suos ibidem, et non in aliis locis contiguis
" 'et vicinis, exceptis vicis prædictis, vendiderunt, et
" 'redditus de stallis ibidem provenientes Custodibus
" 'Pontis prædicti, qui pro tempore fuissent, in auxi-
" 'lium sustentationis ejusdem Pontis, reddiderunt. At
" 'nos, præfati Major et Aldermanni, nuper ex querela
" 'Johannis Sterre et Rogeri atte Vigne, Custodum
" 'dicti Pontis, accipientes quod quidam carnifices et
" 'piscenarii civitatis prædictæ, qui ad locum prædictum
" 'stare et carnes et pisces suos ibidem vendere con-
" 'sueverunt, redditum prædictum subtrahere machi-
" 'nantes, alia stalla pro carnibus et piscibus suis ven-
" 'dendis in alto vico regio, et aliis locis contiguis et
" 'vicinis, extra domum prædictam, ut sic pro stallis in-
" 'fra domum illam existentibus nihil redderent, contra
" 'ordinationem prius in hac parte factam, auctoritate
" 'sua propria fecerunt, et carnes et pisces suas ibidem
" 'vendiderunt; per quod redditus prædictus, qui
" 'maxima pars sustentationis Pontis prædicti existit,
" 'subtrahebatur in immensum. Super quo, dicti Cus-
" 'todes nobis supplicarunt, remedium sibi per nos ad-
" 'hiberi ; et nos, considerationem habentes quod si
" 'hujusmodi venditiones ulterius tolerarentur, in Pontis
" 'prædicti et civitatis prædictæ, ac omnium per Pontem
" 'illum transeuntium, periculum et damnum cedere
" 'possent manifeste ; et etiam ad hoc, quod Dominus

" 'noster, Rex, nobis per breve suum dedit in mandatis,
" 'quod id quod in præmissis minus rite et contra præ-
" 'dictam ordinationem esset attemptatum corrigi et
" 'emendari, ac in statum pristinum reponi, faceremus
" 'indilate; et [1] volentes hujusmodi damnis et periculis
" 'præcavere, ac mandatis dicti Domini nostri Regis in
" 'omnibus obedire,—prædictos carnifices et piscenarios
" 'coram nobis evocari, et de eo quod ipsi carnes et
" 'pisces suos in aliis locis vicinis et contiguis, extra
" 'domum prædictam, contra ordinationem prædictam
" 'vendiderunt, alloqui fecimus; qui nihil in hac parte
" 'dixerint, nec dicere sciverint, per quod dicta ordina-
" 'tio debeat infirmari, sed petierunt quod ordinatio et
" 'compositio in hac parte prius facta in omnibus ob-
" 'servarentur. Nos igitur, inspecta ordinatione de
" 'hujusmodi venditionibus et consuetudinibus antiqua,
" 'et visa compositione prædicti Henrici le Waleis, tunc
" 'Majoris, de hujusmodi venditionibus per assensum
" 'totius communitatis facta et ordinata, ex communi
" 'assensu nostro et totius communitatis prædictæ, con-
" 'cordavimus et concessimus, quod prædicta ordinatio
" 'antiqua et compositio de hujusmodi venditionibus
" 'firma et stabilis permaneant temporibus futuris.
" 'Ita quod, si aliqui contra prædictam antiquam ordi-
" 'nationem et consuetudinem deliquerint seu con-
" 'travenerint, primo rem sic venditioni expositam
" 'amittant, et secundo amittant libertatem civitatis
" 'prædictæ, sicut secundum legem et consuetudinem
" 'ejusdem civitatis antiquitus fieri consuevit. Et quia
" 'utile perpendimus res absconditas, quæ eximiæ ve-
" 'tustatis latebant, conducere in lucem, ut per easdem
" 'fragilis memoria ad sensum revocetur, et delinquentes
" 'ab actibus malis sese facilius abstineant, ob perpetuam
" 'rei memoriam, Sigillo nostro prædictæ civitatis Com-
" 'muni præsentes duximus roborandas, sub custodia

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[1] Written '*vos*' in the original.

" 'prædictorum Custodum et aliorum Custodum succe-
" 'dentium, qui pro tempore fuerint, perpetuis tempori-
" 'bus conservandum. Datum in Gildaula Londonia-
" 'rum, coram Majore, Aldermannis, et communitate
" 'prædictis, die Sabbati proximo post festum Sancti
" 'Valentini, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis
" 'Edwardi, xvii°.' Nos autem ordinationem, composi-
" tionem, concordiam, et concessiones prædictas, et
" omnia alia in prædicto scripto contenta, rata haben-
" tes et grata, ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris,
" quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus,
" sicut prædictum scriptum rationabiliter testatur. In
" cujus rei testimonium, has Litteras nostras fieri feci-
" mus Patentes. Teste meipso, apud Turrim Londo-
" niarum, xvi° die Junii, anno regni nostri xvii°."

F. 200. b.

[[1] *Custumæ de Suthwerk.*]

Mandate of Henry III. enjoining enquiry by the Sheriff of Surrey as to the title to certain customs paid by the Vill of Southwark.

[" Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi-
" berniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ, Vicecomiti Surreiæ, salu-
" tem. Volentes super quibusdam consuetudinibus, quæ
" tibi reddi consueverunt in villa de Suthewerk, cer-
" tiorari, tibi præcipimus quod, assumpto tecum Escae-
" tore nostro ejusdem Comitatus, in pleno Comitatu tuo,
" per sacramentum, tam militum et aliorum proborum
" et legalium hominum de libertate tua quam aliorum
" de villa de Suthwerk, per quos rei veritas melius
" sciri poterit, diligenter inquiras cujusmodi sunt con-
" suetudines prædictæ, et quantum valeant per annum
" in omnibus exitibus, et utrum sint de corpore Comi-
" tatus ut de corona, ita quod inde separari non
" debent, necne; et utrum eas concedere non possumus,
" tenendas de nobis ad firmam, absque damno sive in-

[1] This is an insertion on a blank page, in a hand probably of the time of Henry VI.

" juria alicui facienda, necne; et quis consuetudines " illas tenet, et quomodo, et qua ratione; et Inquisi- " tionem inde, distincte et aperte factam, nobis sub " Sigillo tuo, et Sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, " sine dilatione mittas, et hoc breve. Teste meipso, " apud Wyndesore, xviii° die Aprilis, anno regni nostri " quinquagesimo."

[*Inquisitio inde.*]

Report of the Inquisition held thereon.

" Inquisitio capta per subscriptos, videlicet, per Pe- " trum Templere, Jacobum Hansarde, etc.—Qui dicunt, " super sacramentum suum, quod hæ sunt consuetu- " dines villæ de Suthwerk; scilicet, quod omnis carecta, " si fuerit locata de bladis vel aliis mercandisis, " carecta in exitu suo extra villam si fuerit discariata, " dabit ii denarios. Item, omnis equus locatus, de " diversis mercandisis cariatus, in suo introitu, cum " venerit infra villam, dabit obolum; et in suo exitu " extra villam, dabit obolum, nisi fuerit de libertate " aliqua. Item dicunt, quod de omnibus equis sum- " magia piscium deferentibus infra villam, tunc de " quolibet equo unus piscis capiatur; exceptis magnis " piscibus, videlicet, congris, dorreis, rayes, et darces " marinis, de quibus nihil capiatur. Et quilibet equus " de quo piscis capitur, si fuerit locatus, dabit in suo " exitu obolum. Item, si plaustrum locatum sit cum " mearemio, vel scirpis, vel quibuscunque aliis mer- " candisis, dabit iv denarios; et si cum scirpis, unum " bolt. Item, si carecta locata fuerit cum tabulis perti- " nentibus ad pistrinum, dabit obolum. Item, si carecta " locata fuerit cum mearemio, solvet obolum. Item, de " carecta cum tegulis, obolum. Item, de carecta cum " petris, obolum. Item, de extraneis mercatoribus, pro " mercandisis suis recipieti denarium obolum de libra. " Item, si homo locatus fuerit cum mercandisis, dabit " obolum. Item, de equis venientibus, videlicet harreis,

" de quolibet equo, obolum. Item, de equa cum pullo, " i denarium. Item, de bove, obolum. Item, de vacca " cum vitulo, i denarium. Item, de iiii porcis, i denarium. " Item, de iiii ovibus, i denarium, etc.

" Item, dicunt quod consuetudines prædictæ valeant " per annum, cum omnibus exitibus, placitis, et per- " quisitis, x librarum. Item, dicunt quod istæ consue- " tudines sunt de corpore Comitatus ut de corona, et " quod a corpore Comitatus separari non possunt. " Sed dicunt quod Dominus Rex illas consuetudines " dimittere potest cuicunque voluerit, ad firmam, salvis " Vicecomiti per annum x libris prædictis, solven- " dis eidem Vicecomiti per manus firmariorium qui " prædictas consuetudines tenuerunt, sicut alii fir- " marii semper solvere consueverunt. Et istud potest " Dominus Rex facere absque damno vel injuria alicui " faciendo. Item, dicunt quod Vicecomes in firma sua " Comitatus Surreiæ tenet prædictas consuetudines, " eo modo et ratione qua prius tenere consueverit. " Anno regni Regis Henrici quinquagesimo, etc."]

[*De Countours et Attournes.*]

F. 205. b. Rules for the better regulation of the Countors and Attorneys in the City Courts.

En temps [1] Gregoire, Meire de Loundres, en lan du regne le Roi Edward, utisme, pur ceo qe soventefoiz par ascunes qi countours se firent, qi lour mestier ne savoient, ne ne eurent apris; dount les prodeshommes de la cite bien se aperceurent qe par lour ignoraunce les enpledez et les enpledauntz lour plai et lour quereles, en Hustenge et en hostiel des Viscountes, perdirent, et ascunes desheritez pur lour fole guier; pur ceo qe chescun se fet countour a sa volunte, itel ascune foitz qi bone langage ne savoit parler, a graunt esclaun-

[1] Gregory Rokesley, Mayor, A.D. 1280.

dre des cours avauntdites qi les suffirent estre, et pledours, et attornez, et ensoignours, et ascune foitz en Court des Viscountes, accessors, et chescun autri juge, privement ou apertement; par quei, dreiture feut desturbe par eux—le Meire avauntdit, ove ses Aldermans, et autres prodeshommes de la cite, a la requeste des serjaunz et Countours qi lour mestier sevent, et qi de ceo ce sentirent durement grevez, ount establi qe desoremes ne soient tiels oiz qi ne sachent renablement lour mestier, et les bosoignes et les quereles des prodeshommes guier avenauntment; et qil soit desoremes resceu del Meire et des prodeshommes avauntditz; sauve nepurquaunt a chescun prodomme tiel counseil cum aver vodra, ou destraunge, ou de prive, tiel cum il vodra quere a ses bosoignes. Mes qe cest ordeinement et establicement se tiegnent quaunt a noz serjauntz, attournez, et assoignours, qi generalment hauntent noz Courtz, et entre nous demoerent continuelment. Et volunt, qe chescun eit soun estat, cest asavoir, qe countour ne soit attourne ne assoignour, ne assoignour countour ne atturne.

Le office de countour est tiel—En esteaunt pleder et counte counter, et les profres fere a la bare, saunz vileinie, et saunz reproeche et lede parole, et sauntz mesdire a nul homme, en ne taunt come la Court dure. Ne li serjaunt ne li atturne ne voisent pluis avaunt de la bare ou del sege la ou lour seer est; ne nul ne soit assessour, ne pres de le baillif sesse, as plez ne as jugementz rendre, si issi ne soit qe le soverein baillifs qe la Court tient a li ne le apele; et dunqes fra le serement qe nule partie sustendra. The office and duty of the Countors.

Ne nul countour, ne nul autre homme, les records ne les jugemenz ne countreplede ne countredie; mes si lour semble qe errour i soit, solum lei et usage de la cite facent la pleynte ou la demoustraunce al Meire, qi adrescera le errour, si nul y soit. Nul countour ne preigne plai pur parcener estre al plai, ne No one to contradict the records and judgments of the Court. F. 206. a.

prenge lower dambe pars en nule querele; mes bien et lealment face soun mestier. Nul countour ne autre les jugemenz del Hustenge ne countredie, ne ne voit procuraunt a defere les fetz et les agars de la comune. Et qe ceo frount, les countours jurrount.

Penalties to be inflicted for breach of the above rules.

Qui serra pres del juge saunz estre appelle, ou qi countrepledera les records et les jugementz, qui mesdirra autre, si en la Court le Viscounte, viii jourz soit suspendu, qe pur nuli ne countera, ou seit en la merci le Viscounte de demi marc. Si en le Hustenge, soit suspendu a iii Hustengz ou plus, solum le trespas. Qi prent de ambe pars et de ceo soit atteint, soit suspendu a iii aunz: ou qe prent, et puis let soun client, et se lie a lautre partie, et qi prent et faut a soun client, rende le duble, et countre li ne soit oi en cel plai. Qi va procuraunt a defere les agardz ou les jugementz de la comune, et soit de ceo atteint, soit a touz jourz suspendu, et come parjours tenu a touz jours. Et countour qi enprent plai pur partenir al demaunde, a touz jourz soit suspendu, si de ceo soit atteint. Mesme ceste peine eient lez attournez, cil vount countre ceste ordeinement, et de ceo soient atteint. Si les attournez, par lour defaute ou par lour negligence, perdent les quereles de ceux qi attornez i sount, eient la prisoun solum lestatut le Roi. Et qe nul qi est attorne ne soit assoignour, ne nul assoignour soit attourne, sur la peine avauntdite.

[*De Meffesours.*]

F. 217. b. Regulations for the punishment of those who practise

[1] Et ensement pur ceux qi se delitent de mesfere, vount aprendre de eskermir de bokeler deinz la cite, de noit et de jour, et pur ceo pluis senbaudissent de maufere,—

[1] This passage is omitted in the Regulations as given in *Liber Albus*, p. 276—after, "*recettours des felouns*," l. 28.

purveu est, qe nul tiegne escole, ne aprise, de eskymir de bokeler deinz la cite, de noit ne de jour. Et si nul le face, eit la prisoun xl jours. E qe il ne resceive apprentiz de jour, sil ne soit home de bone fame et conu; et sil face, et de ceo soit atteint, eit mesme la peine. buckler-exercise in the City.

Derrechef purveu est, qe chescun Alderman en soun Wardemot ententivement enquerge de meffesours repeirauntz en sa Garde. Et si nuls tieux soient trovez par presentement ou enditement de bone gentz de la Garde, et de male suspecioun, tauntost soient attachez par lour corps par les Audermans, si les Viscountes ou lour serjauntz ne soient en present. Mes si il soient presentz, eux le facent par comaundement le Alderman, et vienent devaunt le Gardein ou Meire, ou les Aldermans, et soient aresonez de ceo dount ils sount enditez, et sur eux presente. Et ceux qi acquiter ne se pount, soient puniz par enprisonement ou autre punissement, par lour descrecioun, et solum ceo qe le trespas demaunde. The Aldermen to take cognisance of offences committed in their respective Wards.

Et chescun Auderman tiegne soun Wardemot en touz les pointz solum ceo qe avaunt ses houres ount fet.

Et pur ceo qe tieux mesfesours, pur trespas, cum de baterie, saunc espandu, et autres mesfez encountre la pees le Roi, et par male suspecioun pris et arestuz, sovent sount deliveres trop legerement, par quei autres, meinz dotaunz tieux puniscementz, sei abaudissent en lour folies, et sovent mespernent countre la pees, par beaunce de cele esee deliveraunce; purveu est, qe nul en tiele manere enprisone ne soit deliveres par Viscounte, ne par ministre suz li, saunz agard du Gardeyn ou du Meire, qi pur temps serra, et des Audermans, si le trespas ne soit mult petit; et a dunqes, soit baille par bone mainprise de solemne gentz, justizables au Baillifs de la cite, qe il soit devaunt le Gardein ou Meire, et Audermans, a certain jour, a resceivere agard et jugement, solum soun trespas. Provision that such offences shall not be too lightly dealt with. F. 218. a

[*De lassise de Pain.*]

F. 219. a. Regulations for the Assise of bread, and the punishment of fraudulent bakers.

De Assise de pain, est ordeine qe lassise soit gardee, et lasai fete solum ceo qe il ad este avaunt ses houres. Et le pain soit seale et vendu en marche, solum lestablicement de la cite. Et si defaute soit trove en pain de pestour de la cite, a la primere defaute soit treine sus une claie de la Gihale jesqes al hostel meme celi pestour, parmi les plus grauntz rues, ov le faus pain pendaunt entre soun col. Et a la secunde foitz, soit treine de la Gihale par mi la graunt rue de Chepe, en la fourme avauntdite, jesqes al pilori; et soit mis sus le pilori, et la demoerge au meinz un houre de jour. Et a la tierce defaute ou il serra atteint, soit tote fournie de pain forfete au Roi; et de ceo respoignent les Viscountes, sur lour acountes. F. 219. b. Et a la quarte foitz qe il de ceo soint atteint, perdent la fournie du pain et forjurent le mestier a touz jourz en la cite.

Regulation for the punishment of fraudulent bakers not free of the City.

En droit de foreins pestours qe vendent pain en la cite, a tote les foitz qe defaute serra trove en ceu pain, soit tout le pain forfet au Roi. Et tieu pain forein, issi forfet, demoerge as Viscountes de la vile, a lour ferme, sicum avaunt ses houres ount fet.

[*De lassise de Pain et de Cervoise.*]

The Assise of wine in the City;

Lasise de vin soit gardee, sicome avaunt ses houres ad este ordene, par le misement du Gardein. Et si vin Renois soit abroche en la cite, soit lassise fete de tieu vin par le misement meme celi Gardein et des Viscountes.

and of ale.

Lassise de cervoise soit fete solum launciene Assise du realme en citez et en bourgz, et solum la vente del ble, par le misement del Gardein, et des Viscountes, et de Audermans.

Et si nul vende cervoise countre lassise, soit la cervoise forfete a la ferme des Viscountes, com avaunt ad este. Ne nul vende vin ne cervoise, forz par dreite mesures provez et ensealez du seal le Alderman de la Garde. Et si nul soit trove vendaunt par mesures deselez, soint al primer foitz amercie a xl deniers, et la mesure arse ou debrusee. Et a la secunde foitz, soit amercie a demi marc. Et a la tierce foiz, a xx soulz. Et a la quarte foitz, a tumberel, et forjure le mestier a touz jourz en la cite. Punishments for breach of the assize or for the use of defective measures.

En meme la manere soit fet de totes mesures de ble, depuis qe il serrount trovez fauses et desenselez. Regulation as to defective measures for corn.

Modus et Ordo novus Placitorum Coronæ apud Turrim Londoniarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xiiii°. Quæ quidem Placita inceperunt die Mercurii in crastino Sancti Hillarii, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi xiiii°; et duravit usque ad diem Sabbati, iiii die Julii proximo sequente, et anno prædicto finiente. Et fuerunt inter utrosque dies xxiiii septimanæ et tres dies. F. 224. b.

Placita Coronæ tenta apud Turrim Londoniarum coram Dominis, Hervico de [1] Stantone, Willelmo de Herle, Waltero de Friskeneie, et Johanne de Motforde; et illo cito amoto, Dominus Edmundus de Passelewe, loco ipsius, per breve Domini Regis substituitur. Pleas of the Crown, held at the Iter at the Tower of London, in the 14th year of Edward II.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Vicecomitibus Londonia-
" rum, salutem. Sumoniatis, per bonos sumonitores,
" Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, Comites,
" Barones, Milites, et omnes libere tenentes de civitate
" nostra Londoniarum; et de qualibet Garda ejusdem
" civitatis, xii legales homines, et Aldermannos, et
" omnes illos qui coram Justiciariis venire solent et

Writ, enjoining attendance on the Justices holding the said Pleas.

[1] Still remembered as the founder of St. Michael's Hall, Cambridge; the basis, in part, upon which Trinity College was afterwards founded.

" debent; quod sint apud Turrim nostram Londonia-" rum in crastino Sancti Hillarii, coram dilecto et fideli " nostro, Hervico de Stantone, et aliis fidelibus nostris, " quos tunc ibidem missuri sumus, audituri et facturi " præceptum nostrum. Faciatis etiam venire coram " eisdem fidelibus nostris omnia placita coronæ nostræ " quæ placitata non sunt, vel quæ emerserunt post-" quam Justiciarii ultimo itineraverunt in partibus " illis, et omnia placita et attachiamenta ad placita " illa pertinentia, et omnes assisas, et omnia placita

F. 235. a. " quæ posita sunt ad primam assisam coram Justicia-" riis, cum brevibus assisarum illarum et placitorum. " Ita quod assisæ illæ et placita, pro defectu vestri " vel summonitionis vestræ, non remaneant. Faciatis " etiam clamari et sciri per totam ballivam vestram, " quod omnes assisæ et omnia placita quæ fuerunt " atterminata et non finita, vel quæ fuerunt summo-" nita coram Justiciariis Domini Edwardi, quondam " Regis Angliæ, patris nostri, et nostris, apud West-" monasterium et Eboracum, vel coram Justiciariis " dicti patris nostri qui ultimo itineraverunt apud Tur-" rim prædictam, ad omnia placita, vel coram Justiciariis " nostris illuc missis ad assisas capiendas vel ad Gao-" lam deliberandum; quod tunc sint coram dictis fide-" libus nostris, apud Turrim prædictam, in eodem statu " quo tunc remanserunt per præceptum nostrum vel " dictorum Justiciariorum itinerantium, vel Justiciario-" rum dicti patris nostri, et nostrorum, de Banco. Su-" moniatis etiam, per bonos summonitores, omnes illos " qui Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, Camerarii, et " Coronatores, fuerunt ibidem, post ultimam Itinera-" tionem Justiciariorum apud Turrim prædictam; quod " tunc sint ibidem, coram præfatis fidelibus nostris, " cum brevibus de assisis et placitis quæ tempore suo " receperunt, ad respondendum de tempore suo, sicut " respondere debent, coram Justiciariis itinerantibus. " Præcipimus etiam vobis, quod per totam ballivam

" vestram in civitate prædicta, et suburbiis ejusdem,
" publice proclamari faciatis, quod omnes illi qui liber-
" tates aliquas per Chartas progenitorum nostrorum,
" Regum Angliæ, vel alio modo, habere clamant, sint
" coram præfatis fidelibus nostris ad diem prædictam,
" ad ostendendum cujusmodi libertates habere clamant,
" et quo waranto. Et vos ipsi tunc sitis ibidem
" personaliter, una cum aliis ballivis et ministris vestris,
" ad certorandum dictos fideles nostros super hiis et aliis
" negotium illud tangentibus. Præcipimus etiam vobis,
" quod publice proclamari faciatis, quod omnes conque-
" rentes, seu conqueri volentes, tam de ballivis nostris
" et ministris nostris quibuscunque, quam de ballivis et
" ministris aliorum et aliis quibuscunque, veniant coram
" dictis fidelibus nostris, ad prædictos diem et locum,
" ad quascunque querimonias ibidem ostendendas, et
" ad competentes emendas inde recipiendas, secundum
" legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, et juxta ordina-
" tionem per nos inde factam, et juxta tenorem Statu-
" torum nostrorum, et juxta Articulos eisdem fidelibus
" nostris inde traditos, et prout iidem fideles nostri
" vobis scire faciant ex parte nostra. Et habeatis ibi
" summonitionem et hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud
" Westmonasterium, xx die Novembris, anno regni
" nostri xiiii°." Per ipsum Regem et Consilium.

Postquam autem probi cives Londoniarum mandatum Domini Regis in hiis verbis recipiebant, et securi fuerunt de Itinere habendo, ad invicem communi assensu indies colloquebantur, et, modo et ordine Itinerum antiquorum inter cives sæpius perlectis et examinatis, bancum cum sedilibus fortiter per Rogerum de Frowike et Simonem Dabin, Aldermannos proximiores Turri, in Aula prædictæ Turris, ut consuetudo est, sumptibus propriis construxerunt. Ex tunc prædicti cives præparaverunt se erga Dominum

Proceedings of the citizens, on receipt of the said mandate.

Regem et Consilium suum, et de bono consilio oratorum se munierunt, non parcentes expensis, quia illud sæculum tunc exigebat; et amicitia inter eos, prout moris est, prædicata et aliquantulum reformata. Et breve Domini Regis Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, pro essoniis admittendis, directum, sub eo, qui sequitur, tenore:—

F. 225. b. Writ to the Constable of the Tower, enjoining that the citizens, in conformity with the alleged usage, shall be allowed to essoin.

"Rex dilecto et fideli suo, Johanni de Crombewelle, "Constabulario Turris suæ Londoniarum, et Camerario "suo civitatis ejusdem, salutem. Quia cives civitatis "nostræ prædictæ talem libertatem et consuetudinem "habere clamant, videlicet, quod omnes civitatis illius "qui se in Itinere apud Turrim prædictam essoniare "voluerint, in casibus in quibus essoniare potuerint, "secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ venire "poterunt coram vobis extra portam Turris prædictæ, "tertio die proximo ante primum diem Itineris præ-"dicti, et se ibidem essoniare; quibus quidem liber-"tatibus et consuetudinibus iidem cives et prædecessores "sui, cives civitatis illius, semper hactenus a tempore "quo non extat memoria, usi sunt, sicut dicunt—Vobis "mandamus, quod si constare vobis poterit ita esse, "tunc essonium civium prædictorum, qui se in forma "prædicta essoniare voluerint, admittatis, prout semper "in hujusmodi casu fieri consuevit. Teste meipso, "apud Merleberghe, iiii die Januarii, anno regni "nostri xiiii."

The ancient practice in essoining not observed; and serious mistakes arising therefrom.

Et nota, quod istud breve non fuit perpetratum secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, quia pauci intellexerunt antiquum modum placitorum Itineris. Et est modus talis:—Quod si replegiati usque ad Iter mortui fuerint ante proximum Iter, solebant vivi essoniare mortuos de morte. Verbi gratia—Godefridus Oliver, indictatus de morte Johannis de Chelchethe, et replegiatus usque ad proximum Iter Justiciariorum hic ad Turrim itinerantium, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum essoniatus est de morte per Reginaldum Wolleward. Et quia essoniatores, die Lunæ ante

primum diem Itineris, qui fuit die Mercurii, comparuerunt pro essoniis faciendis pro vivis, et non pro mortuis, Constabularius et Coronator noluerunt essonia recipere, eo quod dixerunt quod ille dies Lunæ fuit secunda dies ante primum diem Itineris; nec aliam causam dixerunt, quia non intellexerunt ad quem exitum tenderet. Unde, per Justiciarios, vel per aliquem alium, nihil interrogatum nec actum est.

Customary formalities on the opening of the Iter.

Et tandem, die Mercurii in crastino Sancti Hillarii, anno prædicti Regis xiiii°, probi Barones Londoniarum, apud Berkyngecherche congregati, miserunt sex de Baronibus Londoniarum, prout moris est, in Turrim Londoniarum ad Justiciarios Domini Regis welcomandos et salutandos; et ut peterent licentiam a Justiciariis Turrim prædictam intrare, salvo et secure, salvis libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis; qui et annuerunt. Sed tam cito Commissione eorum regia coram populo perlecta, proclamator ex parte Domini Johannis de Daggeworthe, Militis, demandavit Vicecomites Londoniarum multotiens. Postea venit Major, cum Aldermannis et civibus suis, et Vicecomitibus, cum multitudine hominum copiosa, Justiciarios Domini Regis salutandum.

Preliminary discussion as to compliance with the due formalities by the Sheriffs.

Tunc surrexit Galfridus le Scrop, orator Domini Regis, pro ipso in illo Itinere constitutus, cum aliis duobus, videlicet Gilberto de Tondebi et Johanne de Denham, dicens:—" Vicecomites, qui primi esse debent " in Itinere, prompti et parati in obsequium Regis et " Justiciariorum, solemniter vocati, non venerunt." Ideo petit quod libertas civitatis capiatur in manus Domini Regis. Major et cives dicunt, quod consuetudo civitatis antiqua est, primo mittere de probis hominibus civitatis de Berkyngecherche in Turrim, ad Justiciarios Domini Regis salutandos et licentiam petendam secure et salvo Turrim intrare, salvis omnibus libertatibus suis. " Et nos sumus nunc prompti et parati ad jussa regia " perimplenda." Justiciarii dixerunt:—" Vicecomites,

F. 236. a. "quia non paruistis, sitis ad judicium." Et tunc retornaverunt breve Domini Regis de Itinere, in hiis verbis :—

Return made by the Sheriffs of London.

"Sumoniri fecimus Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, Milites, et omnes libere tenentes in civitate Londoniarum, et omnes illos qui coram Justiciariis Itinerantibus venire solent et debent, ac etiam de qualibet Warda ejusdem civitatis xii legales homines, et Aldermannos Wardarum prædictarum, quod sint coram vobis ad diem et locum in brevi contentos, prout in eodem præcipitur; quorum nomina patent in diversis schedulis et panellis huic brevi consutis, una cum summonitoribus in qualibet Warda. Placita Coronæ quæ placitata non sunt, vel quæ emerserunt postquam Justiciarii ultimo itineraverunt apud Turrim Londoniarum, cum eorum attachiamentis, et quæ posita sunt ad primam Assisam, remanent penes Camerarium, Coronatores, et Vicecomites Londoniarum, qui superstites sunt, et hæredes et executores, et tenentes tenementorum, illorum qui mortui sunt; quos attachiavimus coram vobis, ut patet in schedulis et panellis huic brevi annexis. Non sunt aliquæ assisæ in civitate Londoniarum ad primam assisam positæ. Clamari et sciri fecimus per totam ballivam nostram, quod omnes assisæ et omnia placita quæ fuerunt atterminata et non finita, vel quæ fuerunt sumonita coram Justiciariis Domini Regis Edwardi, quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Domini Regis Edwardi nunc, apud Westmonasterium et Eboracum, vel alio modo juxta tenorem brevis, prout in brevi præcipitur.. Et similiter sumoniri fecimus omnes illos qui Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, Camerarii, et Coronatores fuerunt in civitate prædicta, et qui superstites sunt, post ultimum Iter Justiciariorum apud Turrim prædictam, quod sint coram vobis, prout interius præcipitur, et similiter patet in diversis schedulis et panellis. Fecimus etiam

" publice proclamari per totam ballivam nostram, quod " omnes illi qui libertates aliquas per Chartas progeni- " torum Domini Regis Edwardi nunc, vel alio modo, " habere clamant, sint coram vobis ad diem et locum " in brevi contentos, prout in brevi præcipitur. Nos, " Willelmus Prodomme et Reginaldus de Conductu, " Vicecomites Londoniarum, parati sumus coram vobis, " cum ballivis et ministris nostris, ad certorandum vos " super hiis quæ in brevi continentur. Fecimus etiam " publice proclamari, quod omnes conquerentes, seu con- " queri volentes, tam de ballivis et ministris Domini " Regis, Edwardi nunc, quam de ballivis et ministris " aliorum et aliis quibuscunque, veniant coram vobis " ad diem et locum in brevi contentos, prout in eodem " præcipitur."

Nomina Vicecomitum, Majorum, et Camerariorum, post ultimum Iter.

[1]IIII. Johannes Horn, Radulphus le Blound. Names of the Sheriffs, Mayors, and Chamberlains, since the last Iter.

Isto anno fuit ultimum Iter apud Turrim Londoniarum. Gregorius de Rokeslee, *Major*; et fuit *Camerarius* anno iiii, v, et vi, usque ad festum Sancti Dunstani.

V. Robertus de Arraz, Radulphus le Feuere.

VI. Johannes Adrian, junior, Walterus Lengleis.

Gregorius de Roquesle, *Major*, Matthæus de Columbers, *Camerarius*; et incepit circa festum Sancti Laurentii.

VII. Robertus de Basynges, Willelmus le Mazelyner.

VIII. Thomas Box, Radulphus de la More. F. 226. b.

Nemo respondet pro illis, nec Rotuli deliberantur; sed Johannes Prior, senior, et Johannes Priour, tenent tene-

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[1] These numbers bear reference to the years of the reign of Edward I.

menta Radulphi de la More. Pro Thoma Box nemo respondet, nec scitur adhuc quis tenet tenementa.

IX. Willelmus de Farndone, Nicholaus de Wyntone.

X. Willelmus le Mazelyner, Ricardus de Chigewelle.

Isto anno pistores Londoniarum primo fuerunt tractati super claias, per Henricum le Waleis, Majorem; et bladum primo ponderatum.

XI. Radulphus le Blound, Anketynus de Beteville.

Henricus le Waleys, *Major*. Stephanus de Cornhulle primo fuit electus *Vicecomes*, sed per preces Regis et Reginæ Anketinus de Beteville loco ejus est assumptus.

XII. Johannes Godchep, Martinus Box.

XIII. Stephanus de Cornhulle, Robertus de Rokesle.

Gregorius de Rokesle, *Major*, usque ad diem Veneris in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli; et eo die capta est civitas in manus Regis.

XIIII. Walterus le Blount, Johannes Wade.

XV. Thomas Croshe, Walterus Hauteyn.

XVI. Willelmus de Hereforde, Thomas de Stanes.

XVII. Willelmus de Betoigne, Johannes de Cantuaria.

Radulphus de Sandwico, *Custos*. Eodem anno, ante festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, prædictus Dominus Radulphus depositus de Constabularia Turris Londoniarum, et loco ejus Radulphus de Berners, Miles. Item, die Lunæ proximo post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, prædictus Radulphus de Berners amotus est a custodia civitatis Londoniarum, et loco ejus Dominus Johannes le Bretoun.

XVIII. Fulco de Sancto Edmundo, Salamon le Coteler.

XIX. Thomas Romayn, Willelmus de Leire.

Eodem anno, circa festum Sanctæ Margaretæ, amoti fuerunt Dominus Johannes le Bretoun a custodia Londoniarum, et Dominus Radulphus de Berners a Constabularia Turris; et locis ipsorum, iterum Radulphus de Sandwico *Custos* Civitatis et Constabularius Turris.

XX. Radulphus le Blound, Hamo Box.

XXI. Henricus Bole, Elias Russel.

Tempore istorum, captum est per eos Vicecomites theoloneum, et consuetudo, et stallagium de civibus, sicut de forinsecis. Isto anno Nicholaus de Farndone primo *Aldermannus*.

XXII. Robertus de Rokeslee, junior, corderius, Martinus de Aumbresberi.

Isto anno, in quindena Sancti Martini sedebant Justiciarii itinerantes extra Londonias, ad Crucem lapideam in domo Episcopi Coventriæ in Comitatu Middelsexiæ.

XXIII. Henricus Box, Petrus de Gloucestre.

XXIIII. Johannes de Dunstaple, Adam de Hallyngburi.

Johannes le Bretoun *Custos* Londoniarum constituitur pro Rege, amoto Radulpho de Sandwico; et in crastino Sancti Barnabæ redditæ fuerunt Londoniis omnes eorum libertates, excepto Majoratu.

XXV. Thomas de Suffolke, Adam de Fuleham.

XXVI. Johannes de Storteforde, Willelmus de Storteforde. F. 237. a.

XXVII. Richerus de Refham, Thomas Seli.

Henricus le Waleys *Major* citra quindenam Paschæ anno xxvi^{to} electus est, et a Rege receptus. Fuit autem *Major* ab eo tempore usque festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, et postea per unum annum proximo sequens.

XXVIII. Johannes de Armentiers, Henricus de Fyngrie.

XXIX. Lucas de Haverynge, Ricardus de Caumpes.

Elias Russel *Major* per duos annos.

XXX. Robertus le Callerere, Petrus de Bosenho.

XXXI. Hugo Pourte, Simon de Parys.

XXXII. Willelmus de Coumbemartyn, Johannes de Boreforde.

XXXIII. Rogerus de Parys, Johannes de Lincolne.

XXXIIII. Willelmus Cosyn, Reginaldus de Thunderlee.

XXXV. Galfridus de Conductu, Simon Bolet.

De Tempore Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi.

[1]I. Nicholaus Pycot, Nigellus Druri.

II. Willelmus de Basynges, Jacobus le Boteler.

Nicholaus de Farndone, *Major.*

III. Rogerus le Paumer, Jacobus de Sancto Edmundo.

Thomas Romayn, *Major.*

IIII. Simon de Corp, Petrus de Blakeneie.

Richerus de Refham, *Major.* Petrus de Blakeneie mortuus est in officio suo, et Johannes de Grauntebrigge loco suo.

V. Simon de Mereworthe, Ricardus de Weleforde.

Johan de Gisors, *Major.*

VI. Johannes Lambyn, Ricardus de Weleforde.

Qui mortuus fuit in officio, die Innocentium; et loco ejus Adam Ludekyn.

VII. Robertus Burdeyn, Hugo de Gartone.

Nicholaus de Farndone, *Major.*

VIII. Stephanus dAbyndone, Hamo de Chigewelle.

Johannes de Gisorz, *Major.*

IX. Hamo Godchep, Willelmus de Bodele.

Stephanus dAbyndone, *Major.*

X. Radulphus le Balauncer, Willelmus de Caustone.

XI. Johannes Priour, Willelmus de Furneis.

XII. Johannes Poyntel, Johannes de Dallynge.

Johannes de Wengrave, *Major* per tres annos.

XIII. Simon de Abyndone, Johannes de Preston.

Hamo de Chigewelle, *Major.*

XIIII. Willelmus Prodomme, Reginaldus de Conductu.

Gregorius de Rokeslee.	Nomina *Coronatorum.*
Matthæus de Columbers.	
Adam de Rokeslee.	
Willelmus Trente.	
Henricus de Say.	
Walterus Waldesefe.	
Stephanus dAbyndone.	

[1] These numbers bear reference to the years of the reign of Edward II.

Johannes Horn. Johannes de Gisor. Nicholaus de Wyntone. Willelmus le Mazeliner. Johannes Clericus in Vinetria. Robertus de Gunthorp. Johannes de Wengrave. Johannes de Shireburne. Robertus de Barsham.	Nomina *Subcoronatorum*.

Isto etiam primo die, Justiciarii præceperunt Vicecomitibus, postquam Major et cives assessi fuerant, venire infra barram et deponere virgas suas albas; et multis allegationibus per Justiciarios et Barones propositis de sacramento, tandem sic:— F. 227. b. Further proceedings on the first day of the Iter.

"Ceo oiez vous, Justices, qe jeo lealment frai le "office qe est appendaunt a la cite de Loundres, et a "moi, come a Viscounte, et voz conceux celerai. Et "ceo ne lerra, pur riche ne pur povere, ne pur haur, "qe lealment nel frai,—si Dieu moi aide, et ses Seinz." Oath administered to the Sheriffs and their clerks.

Deinde jurarunt clerici Vicecomitum.

Eodem die, Major et cives, ad barram stantes, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, a Justiciariis petentes quod habere possint de seipsis janitorem extra januam Turris, et quod janitor Regis sit infra januas; et ostiarium suum infra ostium aulæ ubi placitare debent, ad introducendum Barones et alios de civitate qui placitare debent, de quibus habeant notitiam; et ostiarius Domini Regis sit infra ostium: et quod habeant servientes suos, cum virgis suis: et quod nullus serviens Domini Regis se intromittat coram Justiciariis de aliquo quod ad officium servientis pertineat.—Justiciarii dicunt:—"Si constiterit nobis quod ita esse debeat, "rectum vobis faciemus." Petition by the Mayor and citizens that they may have their own porter, usher, and serjeants. Answer of the Judges thereto.

Eodem die proclamatum fuit, quod omnes qui fuerunt Coronatores, Vicecomites, vel Justiciarii de Gaola de Newgate deliberanda, vel alibi in civitate, ab ultimo Itinere usque ad hoc Iter, reddant Justiciariis Rotulos Proclamation that the Rolls of Coroners and others shall be given in on the morrow

suos in crastino, singuli de eorum tempore, in una baga, desuper scripta nomina reddentium Rotulos superstitum, vel eorum hæredum, seu eorum terras et tenementa tenentium; et hoc propter brevitatem illius diei. Proclamatum etiam fuit eodem die, quod omnes clamantes aliquas libertates tunc in scripturis redigerent, et clamarent illo die coram prædictis Justiciariis in illo Itinere. Contra hoc cives responderunt, quod antiqua consuetudo civitatis semper fuit, de non clamando in scriptis aliquas libertates vel consuetudines, sed ore tenus recordare; et, per illas leges et libertates quas compertum est eis uti ex antiquo, petierunt quod de cætero eisdem libertatibus gaudere possint, et non secundum Statutum de "Quo Waranto" operare. Judex dixit:—"In periculum vestrum sit."

Discussion as to the right of the citizens to claim their liberties orally.

Eodem die proclamatum fuit, quod nemo aliquid ab aliquo caperet pro hospitio locando, dum Iter sederet. Eodem die proclamatum fuit, quod victualia aliqua carius non venderentur causa Itineris; nec aliquis victualia ad civitatem per terram vel per aquam venientia, nec infra civitatem, forstallaret, sub pœna qua incumbit.

Proclamation against taking money for lodgings during the Iter; and against enhancing or forestalling victuals.

Eodem die, ultimo, xvii viri et duæ mulieres, replegiati usque ad Iter, comparuerunt coram prædictis Justiciariis; qui eis præceperunt, per eandem manucaptionem, quod illo die, post prandium, apud Newegate prisoni se redderent, et ut Vicecomites Londoniarum eos reciperent.

Committal to Newgate of certain persons replevied until the Iter.

Die Jovis, secundo die Itineris, venerunt Coronatores, Vicecomites, et Justiciarii de Gaola, reddentes Rotulos suos singulos, secundum præceptum Justiciariorum. Et Rotuli Justiciariorum, sigillati per Hervicum de Stauntone, Capitalem Justiciarium, deliberati fuerunt Coronatoribus vel Subcoronatoribus.—Et nota, quod Botellarius Domini Regis, et Camerarius Domini Regis, et Coronator, idem sunt.—Et Rotuli Vicecomitum demorarunt versus Justiciarios illo die. Et memorandum, quod omnes Vicecomites liberaverunt Rotulos suos, vel per se,

Second day of the Iter. Delivery of their Rolls by the Coroners and others.

King's Butler, Chamberlain, and Coroner the same person.

F. 228. a.

hæredes, et executores, vel eorum terras tenentes, exceptis Thoma Box et Radulpho de la More; pro quibus nemo respondit. Et tenementa Radulphi atte More tenent nunc Johannes Priour, senior, et Johannes Priour, junior.

Eodem die, Major Londoniarum petebat libertatem suam admitti de janitore, ostiario, et servientibus, ut supra. Ad hoc, Dominus Johannes de Daggewrthe, Miles, et Lora Peifrel, uxor ejusdem Johannis (per quam calumniavit jus suum essendi Marescallus in omnibus Itineribus per regnum Angliæ, et in Banco Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium), calumniaverunt jus Marescalli in eodem Itinere, narrando per verba Curiæ, per sanguinem ipsius Loræ usque ad illud tempus, etc. Justiciarii autem calumniantis utriusque partis loquelam suspenderunt, tradendo officium illud Johanni de Cromwelle, Constabulario prædictæ Turris, nomine Regis—sed non ei quasi Constabulario—quousque istius calumniæ diffinitio examinata fuerit.

Renewed petition by the Mayor as to the porter, usher, and serjeants. Claim made to act as Marshal on the Iter.

The office assigned temporarily to the Constable of the Tower in his private capacity.

Eodem die proclamatum fuit, ne aliquis attinctus super crimine falsæ confœderationis, chaumpertours, et falsarum querelarum defensionis, in illo Itinere veniret, sed ad hospitium suum commoraretur, nisi in illo Itinere aliquid placiti ad faciendum haberet, et ad hæc super hoc licentiam a Justiciariis peteret. Et memorandum, quod isto die Willelmus de Leyre fuit primo amerciatus in isto Itinere; quia comparuit isto die reddens Rotulos suos sine baga, antequam fuit demandatus; et postea illos reassumpsit, et cum de redditione dictorum interrogatus fuerit, non habuit illos paratos ad reddendum.—Ideo ad judicium de eo.

Proclamation made against the appearance of certain offenders.

Amercement of a past Sheriff for not having his Rolls in readiness.

Tertio autem die, videlicet die Veneris, Justiciarii fecerunt omnes bedellos civitatis jurare quod ipsi eligerent duos homines meliores de tota Garda sua, videlicet, quilibet ex parte sua, isto modo:—

Third day of the Iter. Oath administered to the bedels of the Wards.

"Ceo ꝺiez vous, Justices, qe nous lealment esliroms
"de nostre Garde ii prodeshommes qe mieuz sachent

" et voillent verite dire de ceo qe hom les demaundera " de part le Roi; qe ne soient appellez ne apellours, et " qe ne soient entaglez de plee de la coroune, ne " maintenurs de fauses quereles, ne de mauveis baret- " tours; ne qe ne soient de fauce aliaunce, ne esclaun- " dre de consperacie; et qe tieux [1]esliret,—si Dieux " [1]vous eid, et ses Seinz."

Claim of the Mayor and Aldermen to have delivered to them the Heads of the Iter, without a written undertaking to make true answer on their part.

Et super hoc, venerunt Major et Aldermanni, et calumniaverunt eisdem Capitula Itineris primitus liberari, super quibus respondere debent de placitis ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus; absque aliquo scripto quod iidem Major et Aldermanni facient de veritate dicenda. Et quod iidem, una cum discretioribus civitatis et legalioribus, [1]respondebit ad Capitula prædicta civitatem tangentia; et Vicecomites similiter, secundum tempus suum, ita quod veritatem dicent Domino Regi. Ita videlicet, quod si prædictus Major, qui respondere debet pro civitate, bene respondeat, omnes de communitate per responsionem suam, quoad hoc, sint quieti. Si autem male respondeat et convictus sit, vel cadat in aliquo communitatem civitatis tangente, tota civitas, pro quibus respondet, cadet.

Et nota, quod ista responsio sumpta fuit de Itinere tempore Regis Henrici, anno regni sui xxxv^{to}. Unde sequitur processus, sicut habetur in Rotulis Justiciariorum.

F. 228. b.

Clamium appositum oretenus per Nicholaum de Farndone, Majorem Civitatis Londoniarum, pro Communitate dictæ civitatis, de modo Articulorum in Itinere Justiciariorum liberandorum, et Responsionibus ad eosdem faciendis.

Particulars of the said claim, as

" Nicholaus de Farndone, Major civitatis Londonia- " rum, et Aldermanni ejusdem civitatis, venerunt coram

[1] So in the original.

" Justiciariis hic iiii^to die post prædictum crastinum " Sancti Hillarii, quo crastino Justiciarii hic sedere " inceperunt, et clamaverunt pro tota communitate " civitatis prædictæ, quod in singulis Itineribus Jus- " ticiariorum apud Turrim itinerantium, Capitula de " Articulis de hujusmodi Itineribus debent liberari " Majori et Aldermannis dictæ civitatis; super quibus " Articulis iidem Major et Aldermanni debent re- " spondere pro tota communitate prædicta de placitis " ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus; absque hoc, " quod dicti Major et Aldermanni sacramentum faciant " de veritate dicenda; ita quod Major et Aldermanni " veritatem dicent ad Articulos prædictos, et aliis ab " eis requirendis, in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, et " secundum fidelitatem quam ei fecerunt. Et quod si " Major civitatis prædictæ bene respondeat pro com- " munitate, quod omnes de civitate prædicta per bonam " responsionem Majoris, quoad hoc, sint quieti. Et si " Major male respondeat, et sit convictus, vel cadat in " aliquo communitatem civitatis tangente, tunc tota com- " munitas cadet. Et dicunt dicti Major et Aldermanni, " quod quilibet Vicecomes respondebit de tempore suo. *taken from the Judges' Rolls.*

" Et Justiciarii super hoc dixerunt, quod ad ipsorum " Justiciariorum pertinet officium inquirere de factis " ministrorum Domini Regis infra libertatem civitatis " Londoniarum, et de hujusmodi ministrorum trans- " gressionibus et delictis justitiam facere et exhibere; " et quod Majores, Aldermanni, et Vicecomites et alii " ministri, pro tuitione et defensione plebis in præ- " dictis civitate et libertate manentis, et aliorum, tam " alienigenarum quam indigenarum ad dictam civi- " tatem venientium, deputati sunt ministri Domini " Regis. Per quod, de factis et transgressionibus suis " propriis non debet inquiri per ipsos Majorem et Al- " dermannos. Item dixerunt Justiciarii ad hoc, quod " Major et Aldermanni clamant quod ipsi debent re- " spondere ad Articulos de Itinere Justiciariorum abs- *Answer of the Judges thereto.*

" que aliquo juramento seu sacramento inde faciendo, " et quod debet eorum credi et stari dictis tantum in " fide qua Domino Regi tenentur.—quod quidem cla- " mium est juri et rationi contrarium; præsertim cum " Dominus Rex in Coronatione sua juratus sit ad con- " servationem pacis et justitiam in regno suo singulis " faciendum; et ex hoc sequeretur quod dicti Major et " Aldermanni, quoad sacramentum faciendum, essent " ipso Domino Rege liberiores. Item dixerunt Justi- " ciarii, quod nulla Inquisitio habet fieri, secundum " legem et consuetudinem regni, nisi per homines jura- " tos, scilicet, nec super indictamentis seu præsentati- " onibus faciendis super aliquibus Articulis ad coronam " Domini Regis spectantibus, nec etiam ad acquietan- " dum sive condemnandum aliquem indictatum. Et " quod, ex causis prædictis et aliis rationibus, præ- " missa contra, hujusmodi clamium dictorum Majoris " et Aldermannorum, pro se et communitate prædicta " calumniatum, est legi, et consuetudini, et rationi " contrarium, et manifeste redundat in manutenentiam " et augmentationem feloniarum, deprædationum, et " latrociniorum et aliorum malorum perpetrandorum, " et læsionem coronæ Domini Regis; unde dictum cla- " mium, occasione libertatum seu consuetudinis, non " potest ipso jure tolerari, concedi, nec præscribi.

F. 229. a. Abandonment of their claim by the Mayor and Aldermen.

" Et Nicholaus de Farndone, Major civitatis prædictæ, " et Aldermanni, habita deliberatione sufficienti inter " ipsos Majorem et Aldermannos super isto clamio suo, " postmodum venerunt coram Justiciariis hic in plena " Curia, et dixerunt se nolle ulterius prosequi hujusmodi " clamium suum, quoad Articulos de Itinere Justicia- " riorum eis pro tota communitate prædicta liberandos. " Et quoad respondendum eisdem Articulis absque " sacramento faciendo, prout prius clamaverunt, iidem " Major et Aldermanni gratis reliquerunt. Et ideo " Justiciarii processerunt ad inquirendum super Arti- " culis de Itinere Justiciariorum, per Juratores de sin-

" gulis Wardis civitatis prædictæ, prout patet in placito " coronæ hic."

Et nota, quod Justiciarii primo cogerunt bedellos, per sacramentum eorum, eligere de singulis Wardis ii homines probiores, non indictatos nec de aliquo malo suspectos. Et illi Juratores elegerunt xiiii viros de Wardis suis, videlicet, ubi Warda fuit larga; et de aliis Wardis, voluntate Justiciariorum præcedente. Et de illis xvi viris, electi sunt xii viri, qui semper et cotidie parati fuerunt ad Turrim, dum Iter sedebat.

Selection of Jurors from the Wards, for attendance at the Iter.

Clamium Majoris et Aldermannorum civitatis Londoniarum, pro Communitate civitatis prædictæ, de Janitore, Ostiario, et Servientibus suis habendis in Itinere, Justiciariis hic itinerantibus.

"Nicholaus de Farndone, Major civitatis Londoniarum, " et Aldermanni ejusdem civitatis, clamant pro tota " communitate civitatis prædictæ, quod concessum est " Baronibus quod quam cito placita debent incipere " coram Justiciariis, apud Turrim Londoniarum hic " itinerantibus, quod iidem Major et communitas habeant " extra januas Turris janitorem suum; et janitor Domini " Regis sit infra januas: et quod habeant ostiarium " suum ante ostium aulæ, ubi placitare debent, " ad introducendum Barones et alios de civitate qui " placitare debent, et de quibus habet notitiam; et " ostiarius Domini Regis sit infra ostium: et quod " habeant servientes suos cum virgis: et quod nullus " serviens ex parte Domini Regis in aliquo se intro- " mittat coram Justiciariis, quod ad officium servien- " tium pertineat. Et dicunt, quod hujusmodi clamium " allocatum fuit Baronibus civitatis coram Magistro " Rogero de Seytone et sociis suis, Justiciariis ultimo " hic itinerantibus, in crastino Purificationis Beatæ " Mariæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Domini

Particulars of the claim of the Mayor and Aldermen to have their porter, usher, and serjeants during the Iter.

"Regis nunc, iiii^{to}, et similiter, coram Willelmo, Episcopo Sarisbiriensi, et sociis suis, Justiciariis hic itinerantibus, in crastino Sancti Michaelis, anno Domini Regis Henrici, avi Domini Regis nunc, xxxvi. Et postea, inspectis Rotulis de Itinere prædictis de annis regni Domini Regis Henrici xxxvi, et regni Domini Regis Edwardi, patris Regis nunc, iiii, compertum est irrotulari in utroque Itinere prædicto, quod concessum est Baronibus Londoniarum quod habeant janitorem suum, ostiarium, et servientes suos, cum virgis; et quod nullus serviens ex parte Domini Regis in aliquo se intromittat coram Justiciariis, quod ad officium servientis pertineat. Et super hoc, quæsitum est per Justiciarios a prædictis Majore et Aldermannis, si clamant aliquod proficuum per se vel janitorem, ostiarium, seu servientes suos prædictos, in hujusmodi Itinere Justiciariorum, ut de feodo Marescalli, ostiarii, seu clamatorum, vel aliorum ministrorum, coram Justiciariis itinerantibus hic: dicunt quod ipsi nullum proficuum clamant in hac parte, nisi tantum quod ipsi habeant janitorem, ostiarium, et servientes suos hic in forma prædicta, absque alio proficuo capiendo. Ideo habeant janitorem suum, ostiarium, et servientes suos hic in forma prænotata, absque aliquo proficuo capiendo, in forma et modo prædictis. Salvo jure Domini Regis et alterius cujuslibet."

Allowance of their claim to the Judges.

F. 229. b. Fourth day of the Iter. Proclamation as to the form of Bills of all complainants.

Eodem etiam quarto die Itineris, proclamatum fuit quod omnes conqueri volentes super Majores, Vicecomites, Coronatores, ballivos, vel aliquos alios ministros Domini Regis de civitate, deliberarent billas suas, in dorso illarum placitis de prosequendo scriptis, Radulpho de Bereforde, Capitali Clerico Itineris; et conqueri volentes super alias personas, inveniant Vicecomitibus placita de prosequendo, et celerem justitiam habebunt.

Persons appointed for

Eodem die præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod ipsi

eligerent pro Assisa vini et cervisiæ, et carnibus et poletria, sex probos et legales homines, non vitelarios. Et continuo fuerunt electi—videlicet, Richerus de Refham Miles, Johannes de Gizors, Hamo Godchep, Ricardus de Gloucestre, Johannes de Boreforde, et Ricardus Costantin. Omnes isti calumniaverunt de non jurare, dicentes quod hæc fuit antiqua libertas civitatis, quod [1]Aldermannis non debent jurare, salva fide qua tenentur Et super hoc, Ricardus Costantin protulit breve Domini Regis pro isto casu; sed nihil valuit quin omnes jurarunt super Assisam panis et cervisiæ, vini, carnis, et poletriæ, statuendam, prout sequitur:—

the Assise of wine, ale, meat, and poultry.

Their objection to make oath overruled.

" As Justices nostre Seignour le Roi, eirauntz a la " Tour de Loundres, presentent Richere de Refham, " etc., lasise qils ount fete et ordene sur les vitailles " vendables en la cite et en la fraunchise de Loundres " duraunt lEire, solum la fourme qils furent chargez " et serementez devaunt meme les Justices, en la " manere qe sen suit:—

The form of their oath.

" Cest asavoir, qe lasise de pain soit garde sur le " ' assai, auxi bien de denzeins come de foreins; et qe " ' ceo soit garde et examine par les Audermans " ' et par les Viscountes duraunt lEire, chescune se- " ' meyne. Et qe le meillur galoun de cervoise ne " ' soit plus cher vendu qe pur i denier, et lautre pur " ' obole et quart. Et qe en chescune Garde soient " ' ordenez par les avauntditz Meire, Aldermans, et " ' Viscountes, ii prodeshommes a garder ceste, qe ne " ' soient bladers ne brassours. Et qe le meillur galoun " ' de vin ne soit plus cher vendu qe pur iii deniers; " ' et le galoun de comun vin pur ii deniers; et qe " ' esluz soient et ordenez par les avauntditz Meire, " ' Audermans, et Viscountes, xii prodeshommes de " ' la dite cite, agarder ceste Assise, qe ne soient

Injunctions of the Justices for the observance of the Assise of bread during the Iter.

The Assize of ale.

The Assise of wine.

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[1] So in the original.

That each tun shall be duly marked.

" 'grossours de vin ne taverners. Et qe deux merks " 'soient ordenez par le dit Meire, Aldermans, et Vis- " 'countes, a mercher les toneux, cest asavoir, lun " 'merke pur le meillur vin, et lautre pur le comun " 'vin; et qe nul tonel soit mis abroche devaunt qe " 'il soit assaie et merche par les avauntditz gardeins, " 'qi a ceo serrount ordenez, Et qe chescun acatour " 'puisse ver trere le vin qil devera acater, et le " 'merke del tonel, issint qil puisse estre assertez del " 'foer; et qe cele vewe ne soit nie a nul acatour.

And each buyer shall of right see his wine drawn.

The Assize of butchers' meat.

" 'Et qe le meillour carcois de boef ne soit plus cher " 'vendu qe pur un marke; le milvein pur x soulz; " 'et les autres solum ceo qil sount, par les discre- " 'ciouns du mestier. Le carcois de vache, bovet, et " 'genisse, soit vendu pur viii soulz, et les autres " 'solum ceo qils sount, come est avaunt dit. Le " 'carcas de porke, le meillur pur xl deniers, le mil- " 'vein pur ii soulz vi deniers, et lautre pur ii soulz. " 'Le meillour carcois de motoun soit vendu pur xii " 'deniers, et le milvein pur viii deniers, et le tierz " 'a la value, come avaunt est dit. Et qe a ceste " 'Assise garder, soient ordenez par les avauntditz " 'Meire, Aldermans, et Vicountes, a chascune de " 'trois bocheries de la cite, iiii prodeshommes, qe ne " 'soient pas du mestier; issint qe deux de eux " 'soient al meinz a chascun assai fere, si touz iiii " 'ne puissent entendre a touz les foiz qe mestier " 'serra.

F. 230. a. Inspectors of the butchers' markets to be duly chosen.

The Assize of poultry.

Le meillur cigne soit vendu pur iii soulz vi " 'deniers, le milvein pur iii soulz, et lautre a sa " 'value, solom lordenaunce des gardeinz de la po- " 'letrie. Le bon fesaunt pur xii deniers. Le bon " 'herouncel pur xii deniers. Le bon butor pur xii " 'deniers. La bone corelue pur iiii deniers. La " 'meillur owe pur iiii deniers, et lautre a sa value, " 'come avaunt est dit. Le bon mallard de rivere " 'pur iii deniers. La bone perdrice pur ii deniers. " 'Le bon plover pur i denier obole. Le bon wide-

" 'coke pur i denier. Le bon tercel pur i denier.
" 'La char de bon conyn pur iiii deniers; lautre pur
" 'iii deniers. Le bon chapoun pur iii deniers; lautre
" 'pur ii deniers obole. La meillure geline pur ii
" 'deniers; lautre pur i denier obole. Le bon poucin
" 'pur i denier. Le cent des oefs, par cxx, pur vi
" 'deniers. Et a ceste Assise gardier, [1]soient ordenez
" 'par les avauntditz Meire, Aldermans, et Viscountes,
" 'vi prodeshommes de la cite, qe ne soient pas du
" 'mestier; issint qe les iii soient assignez a garder
" 'lassise a la Sale de Plom, entre les foreinz, et
" 'les autre iii soient a la Poletrie, pur garder lassise
" 'entre les denzeins.' "

Inspectors of the poultry-markets to be appointed at Leadenhall and the Poultry.

Et memorandum, quod ista proclamatio facta fuit per Vicecomites Londoniarum, per medium civitatis, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Hillarii, anno xiiii, videlicet, v^{to} die Itineris. Et precatum est vi ordinatoribus infrascriptis, quod ipsi, cum Vicecomitibus, compleant ordinationem vini quam citius poterunt.

Proclamation made thereupon by the Sheriffs.

Postea, die Sabbati, xi die Itineris, omnes poletarii Londoniarum attincti fuerunt ad respondendum de eo quod vendiderunt poletriam contra Assisam victualium, post proclamationem inde factam, et se retraxerunt vendendi, causa Assisæ, etc. Qui respondent, quod non sunt culpabiles, et inde ponunt se super patriam, etc. Et quia Aldermanni positi fuerunt in Inquisitione poletriæ ad sacramentum, Major et Aldermanni clamant quod non debent jurare, etc. Et Galfridus de Scrop interrogavit eos si vellent clamare in suo periculo, cum non contineatur in clamiis suis liberatis Justiciariis. Et Major et Aldermanni noluerunt clamare, sed petierunt a Justiciariis hoc sibi de gratia allocari. Qui non allocantes petitionem Majoris et Aldermannorum, fecerunt Aldermannos jurare, et alios cives in Inquisitione prædicta.

Accusation against the poulterers of breach of the Assize.

Objections by the Aldermen to make oath, as to the Inquisition upon the Assize of poultry.

Their objections overruled by the Justices.

Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod, quantum

Answer of the poul-

[1] This and the following word are repeated by inadvertence.

terers to the accusation. ad Assisam, non sunt culpabiles; sed se retraxerunt, etc. Ideo ad prisonam, etc. Sed de gratia Justiciariorum [1] est eis ut unusquisque manucaperet alterum, habendi coram Justiciariis, etc.; ita quod bene se habeant, et emant et vendant per Assisam. Et prædicti poletarii dicunt, quod poletria est adeo cara, tam super Upelaund quam infra civitatem; per quod, non possunt populo deservire in suo officio per Assisam istam, et petunt gratiam a Justiciariis, quod Assisa, quantum ad officium suum, ponatur in statu quod possint deservire populo, etc. Et Justiciarii hoc concedunt usque ad Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ proximo [2] futurum; et post Purificationem teneatur prima Assisa, etc. Et per assessores et assensum poletariorum emendata fuit Assisa, ut subsequitur.—

The dearness of poultry alleged.

The prayer of the poulterers granted in part.

Amended Assize for poultry.

"Cigne meillur pur iii soulz vi deniers. Le meillour "cheverel pur xiiii deniers. Butor, fesaunt, et heiroun, "le meillour pur xiiii deniers. Item, perdriz meillour "pur ii deniers obole. Chapoun meillur pur iii deniers "obole. Item, i geline meillour pur ii deniers obole. "Item, xvi oefs pur i denier. Item, i plover meillur "pur ii deniers. Item, i tercel pur i denier obole. Un "widecoke pur i denier quart. Un corelu pur v deniers. "Un malard de rivere pur iii deniers obole."

F. 230. b.

Election of Inspectors of the Assize.

Eodem die, electi fuerunt probi homines de qualibet Warda ad custodiendum Assisam prædictam; et injunctum fuit eis, ut unusquisque videret ubi vinum suum traheretur, et quod facerent scrutinium de vinis Vasconum putridis; sed aliud non facerent, nisi venderent ad retalliam. Et quod nullus exeat extra villam ad forstallandum victualia, etc. Et quod nullus cocus seu regrator victualium emat victualia ante primam pulsatam, etc.

Extraordinary dearness of poultry.

Postea, fuit magna karistia in civitate, eo quod poletarii non potuerunt in villis campestribus volatilia emere

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[1] A word is evidently wanting here. | [2] So in the original.

pro tali pretio supradicto; et ideo impetraverunt a Domino Rege gratiam super hiis uberiorem, in hæc verba :—

Grace ultimately conceded by the King to all victuallers, in consequence of the dearth.

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc. Licet nuper, prætextu " Itineris prædicti, feceritis publice proclamari, quod " victualia pro certo pretio, per vos statuto, in civitate " Londoniarum et suburbiis ejusdem, durante eodem " Itinere, venderentur, prout vestro incumbebat officio, " et in aliis Itineribus in Comitatibus regni nostri " fieri consuevit; quia tamen ad civitatem, ratione " præsentiæ nostræ quam placearum nostrarum, tunc " ibidem residentium magnatum et aliorum magna " confluit multitudo, ac, prætextu proclamationis præ- " dictæ, ut intelleximus, plures se retrahunt, qui hu- " jusmodi victualia ad eandem civitatem alias deferre " vellent ad vendendum; in tantum, quod Major de- " fectus victualium, ea occasione, hiis diebus ibidem " repererit—Nos, desiderantes quod victualia ad eandem " civitatem pro communi utilitate in magna habuntia " deferantur, volumus et ordinamus hac vice, de gratia " nostra speciali, quod, non obstante proclamatione " prædicta, mercatores et alii victualia in eadem ci- " vitate et suburbiis ejusdem, absque forstallamento, " vendant pro rationabili pretio, prout antea facere " consueverunt. Et ideo, vobis mandamus quod hanc " ordinationem nostram publice proclamari et obser- " vari faciatis. Teste meipso, etc."

Further proceedings on the fourth day of the Iter. Claim of certain liberties by the Mayor and citizens.

Eodem die Sabbati, Major et cives in scriptis deliberaverunt clamationes libertatum eorum, videlicet, quas habuerunt per Chartas regias, et nihilominus petentes antiquas consuetudines suas quas in scriptis non potuerunt sursum reddere, eo quod, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, solebant, quando oppositi fuerunt de aliqua quæstione civitatem tangente, oretenus clamare suas consuetudines, et sic eis allocari. Et super hoc petierunt habendi janitores et servientes suos, prout sæpius petierunt. Et super hoc, Galfridus le Scrop

Answer thereto in the King's behalf.

pro Rege calumniavit, dicens:—"Desicut proclamatum "fuit primo die Itineris, quod quicunque clamare vellet "libertates, eodem die eas debuisset in scriptis Jus- "ticiariis deliberare; at vos nunc in isto quarto "die in scriptis nimis tarde, in Regis contemptum, "deliberastis; peto quod libertas civitatis capiatur in "manus Regis."

Sed tamen deliberatæ fuerunt coram Justiciariis clamationes libertatum, serie sequenti.—

F. 231. a. Claim of Liberties, delivered by the citizens.

"Communitas Londoniarum sumonita fuit ad re- "spondendum Domino Regi de placito, quo waranto "clamat habere libertates, quietancias, et consuetudines "subscriptas—videlicet, eligere singulis annis de seipsis

As to the Mayoralty.

"Majorem ad regimen civitatis prædictæ: et quod "idem Major in officiis Majoritatis illius ultra unum "annum simul non moretur: Et quod idem Major, "dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium spec- "tans ad civitatem illam quam officium Majoritatis "illius; nec sibi attrahat, nec coram ipso teneat, pla- "citum Vicecomitale in Camera civitatis prædictæ; "nec alia placita quam illa quæ secundum antiquam "consuetudinem civitatis illius, tanquam Major, tenere "debet: et, Rege aut Baronibus suis de Scaccario "apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias non existen- "tibus, præsentare quemlibet Majorem quem elegerint "Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, qui pro tempore "fuerit, et hoc extra portam dictæ Turris; et sic ad- "mitti in forma qua ad dictum Scaccarium præsen- "tari consueverit; ita quod in proximo adventu Regis "vel hæredum suorum usque Westmonasterium vel "Londonias, dictus Major Regi aut hæredibus suis "repræsentetur, et in Majorem admittatur.

As to the Shrievalty.

Et etiam, "habere et tenere Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Mid- "delsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus ad "Vicecomites illos pertinentibus, infra civitatem et "extra, per terram vel per aquam, per certam firmam "Regi annuatim inde reddendam; salvis Baronibus

" dictæ civitatis omnibus libertatibus et liberis
" consuetudinibus suis: et etiam quod de seipsa
" faciat Vicecomites quoscunque voluerit, et ammo-
" veat quando voluerit; et eos quos fecerit Vice-
" comites, Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonas-
" terium præsentet; et quod si Rex vel hæredes sui,
" seu Barones prædicti, apud Westmonasterium vel
" Londonias non fuerint, quod præsentet dictos Vice-
" comites præfato Constabulario extra portam dictæ
" Turris, et sic admitti: et quod iidem Vicecomites
" in Curia Regis juxta modum et quantitatem delicti
" amercientur, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno Regis
" pro delictis consimilibus amerciati fuerint: et quod
" si iidem Vicecomites aliquod delictum fecerint, per
" quod periculum vitæ et membrorum incurrere debeant,
" quod judicentur, sicut judicari debent, per legem
" civitatis: et quod si Rex, vel hæredes sui, alicui
" dederint vel concesserint aliquid de hiis quæ ad
" firmam prædictorum Vicecomitum pertinent, quod
" illud civibus Londoniarum in acquietancia firmæ suæ
" ad Scaccarium Regis annuatim computetur: et quod
" iidem Vicecomites habeant custodiam omnium pri-
" sonum suorum in Itinere prædicto. Et etiam, quod
" nullus civium civitatis prædictæ placitet extra mu-
" ros civitatis illius de ullo placito, præterquam de pla-
" citis de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et
" ministris Regis: et habere quietanciam murdri infra
" civitatem et Portsokam: et quod nullus eorum faciat
" duellum: et quod de placitis ad coronam Regis per-
" tinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam
" consuetudinem civitatis; hoc tamen excepto, quod
" super tumulos mortuorum de eo quod dicturi essent
" mortui, si viverent, non liceat præcise jurare; sed
" loco mortuorum qui ante obitum suum electi fue-
" rant ad eos disrationandos, qui de rebus ad coronam
" spectantibus appellati fuerint vel rectati, alii liberi
" et legales homines eligantur, qui idem sine dilatione

As to privileges of the citizens in pleading, and other relations, towards the Crown.

" faciant quod per defunctos memoratos, si viverent, " fieri opporteret: et quod infra muros civitatis, ne- " que in Portesoka, nemo capiat hospitium per vim " vel per liberationem Marescalli: et quod nullus de " misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem " civitatis quam habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi " Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis nunc: et " etiam habere Hustengum et tenere, in civitate præ- " dicta: et terras suas, et tenuras, et vadimonia, et debita " omnia juste habere, quicunque ea debeat. Et quod de

F. 231. b. " terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum " eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis: et " quod de omnibus debitis suis quæ accommodata fue- " rint apud Londonias, et de vadimoniis ibidem factis, " placita ibidem teneantur: et etiam, quod si quis in " aliqua terra Regis, citra mare vel ultra, in portubus " maris, citra mare vel ultra, theolonium vel aliquam " aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ce- " perit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, quod Viceco- " mites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias " capiant: et quod cives prædicti habeant fugationes " suas ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore prædicti Re- " gis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi " Regis nunc: et [1]quod omnes cives sint quieti de " Bredthol, et Childwyte, et de ȝeresgeve, et de Scotale, " ita quod Vicecomites Londoniarum, vel alius ballivus, " Scotale non faciat. Et in tertia [2]Charta ejusdem " Regis Henrici continetur, quod idem Dominus Hen- " ricus, Rex, xii° die Junii, anno regni sui xxxvii,

As to privileges of the citizens in reference to lands, tenures, debts, and customs.

As to privileges granted by a third Charter of King Henry III., in reference to the Mayoralty.

[1] A note (partly cut away) in a hand of the 15th century, directs the omission of this and the four following words, and the insertion in their place of the following:— "*habeant omnes libertates* [*et liberas*] "*consuetudines suas quas tempore* "*ejusdem Regis Henrici,* [*avi Regis*] "*Henrici, avi Regis Henrici,* [*avi*] "*Regis nunc, quando meliores* [*et* "*liberiores*] *habuerunt. Et quod* "*sint* [*quieti*] *de omni theolonio et* "[*consuetu*]*dine, et de Pannagio,* "*Pontagio, Muragio, et de Bredthol.*"

[2] The word "*cartia*" occurs here, evidently by mistake.

" concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod prædicti
" Major et cives habeant et teneant omnes libertates
" suas et liberas consuetudines suas, quas habuerunt
" tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis
" Henrici, avi Regis nunc, sicut eas meliores et libe-
" riores habuerunt, et quod eas habeant in perpetuum,
" et de cætero libere et plene utantur eisdem. Et
" concessit eisdem civibus, quod quemlibet Majorem,
" quem elegerint in civitate Londoniarum, Rege et
" hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonas-
" terium, præsentare [1] possint annuatim Baronibus Re-
" gis de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem admittatur. Ita tamen,
" quod in proximo adventu Regis, sive hæredum suo-
" rum, usque Westmonasterium vel Londonias, Regi
" aut hæredibus suis repræsentetur, et in Majorem
" admittatur. Et in quarta Charta Domini Regis
" Henrici, avi Domini Regis nunc, continetur, quod
" idem Dominus, Henricus Rex, xx° die Martii, anno
" regni sui lii, concessit civibus suis Londoniarum,
" quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus, de hiis
" maxime quæ infra civitatem prædictam et ejus sub-
" urbium fieri contingent.[2] Et quod forinseci, quam alii,
" attornatum facere possunt in Hustengo, tam agendo
" quam defendendo, sicut alibi in Curiis Regis. Et
" quod si aliquis in aliqua terra Regis, citra mare
" vel ultra, [sive] in portubus maris, citra mare vel
" ultra, theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem
" ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, postquam ipse
" a recto defuerit, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum na-
" mium inde apud Londonias capiant. Et quod habeant
" fugationes suas, ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore
" prædicti Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis
" Henrici, avi Regis nunc, quando meliores et liberiores
" eas habuerunt. Et quod sint quieti de omni theolo-

As to privileges granted by a fourth Charter of King Henry III.

In reference to pleadings.

Exemption from toll.

The hunting grounds of the citizens.

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[1] Apparently "*possit*" in the original.

[2] The following words are omitted:—"*se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis.*"

Exemption from customs and toll.

The liability of all citizens to Lot and Scot.

The exclusion of nonfreemen from trading as retailers.

The holding of Queen Hythe.

F. 232. a.

The illegality of forestalling.

Exclusive jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre and for Gaol

" nii consuetudine, et de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, " et de Bredthol, Chi[l]dwite, ȝeresgyve, et de Scotale, " ita quod Vicecomites Londoniarum, vel aliquis alius " Ballivus, Scotale non faciant. Et quod omnes et sin- " guli de civitate prædicta, libertatibus et liberis con- " suetudinibus gaudere volentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto, " et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis, juxta " sacramentum suum quod fecerunt quando ad liber- " tatem civitatis prædictæ admissi fuerunt; et qui hoc " noluerit, libertatem ejusdem civitatis amittat. Et " quod illi qui extra libertatem civitatis prædictæ " sunt manentes, ac per se vel per suos mercandisas " suas infra dictam civitatem exercentes, sint in Scotto " et Lotto cum comunariis civitatis prædictæ pro " mercandisis suis prædictis, vel quod alias a libertate " sua amoveantur. Et quod mercatores qui non sunt " de libertate civitatis prædictæ vina aliqua, seu alia " mercimonia, infra eandem civitatem seu suburbia " ejusdem ad retalliam non vendant. Et etiam habere " Ripam Reginæ, cum omnibus libertatibus et con- " suetudinibus omnibus, et omnibus rebus ad ea spec- " tantibus, per certam firmam Regi per annum sol- " vendam. Et quod omnes libertates et omnes liberæ " consuetudines suæ, in civitate prædicta hactenus " usitatæ, sibi reserventur illæsæ, et allocentur. Et " quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat merca- " toribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum " mercandisis suis et victualibus versus civitatem præ- " dictam, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad " dictam civitatem venerint et mercimonia sua ibidem " venditioni exposuerint; sub forisfactura rei emptæ et " pœna carceris, a quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat. " Et quod nullus exponat mercimonia venditioni quæ " custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, " sub forisfactura totius averii de quo secus fieri con- " tinget. Et quod nulli Justiciarii, ex parte Regis vel " hæredum suorum, pro aliquibus in civitate prædicta " vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, assignentur, alii

Delivery, in matters affecting the City and suburbs.

" quam Justiciarii itinerantes apud Turrim pro hujus-
" modi Itineribus, et pro Gaola de Newegate delibe-
" randa, et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Mag-
" num corrigendis; nisi hujusmodi emergentia tangant
" Regem vel hæredes suos. Et quod prædicti cives,

Assessment and levy by the citizens of their own taxes.

" et eorum hæredes et successores, pro necessitatibus
" seu utilitatibus ejusdem civitatis, inter se, de ipsorum
" communi consensu, super bonis suis infra civitatem
" prædictam, tam super redditibus quam aliis, et tam
" super mesteris quam alio in quo expedire viderint,
" tallagia assidere possint et levare sine occasione Regis,
" vel hæredum suorum seu ministrorum Regis quorum-
" cunque. Et quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis prove-

Custody of the monies so raised.

" nientes in custodia iiii proborum et legalium hominum
" dictæ civitatis, per communitatem civitatis illius ad
" hoc eligendorum, remaneant, et extra ipsorum custodiam
" pro necessitatibus seu utilitatibus civitatis, et non
" aliter, expendantur. Et quod tallagia vel auxilia ad

Tallages or aids, when once assessed, not to be increased without assent of the citizens.

" opus Regis vel hæredum suorum, vel pro statu et
" commodo civitatis prædictæ, in eadem assidenda, post-
" quam per homines Gardarum, ad hoc electos seu
" deputatos, assessa fuerint, per Majorem, Aldermannos,
" seu alios, non augmententur seu exaltentur, nisi de
" communi consensu Majoris et communitatis civitatis
" prædictæ. Et etiam, quod Major et Aldermanni de-

Right of the Mayor and Aldermen to record their customs orally before the Judges.

" bent oretenus recordare omnes consuetudines suas an-
" tiquas, quotiescumque et quandocumque aliquid in actu
" seu quæstione cadat coram quibuscunque Justiciariis,
" quod tangat consuetudines suas prædictas; et quod
" hoc eis allocetur. Et quod, quoad prænotatam liber-

Alleged privilege in reference to pleadings as to lands situate within the City.

" tatem, videlicet, quod de terris et tenuris ipsorum
" civium quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur
" secundum consuetudinem civitatis, quam libertatem
" superius clamaverunt, consuetudo talis fuit, quod de
" nullo tenemento quod sit infra libertatem civitatis
" Londoniarum debent respondere coram Justiciariis
" apud Turrim Londoniarum, nisi loquela prius fuerit

" in Hustengo, et postea fuerit posita coram eisdem Jus-
" ticiariis, eo quod ille qui implacitatus sit aliquem forin-
" secum, nihil habentem infra libertatem civitatis, vo-
" caverit ad warrantum; exceptis disseisinis factis post
" summonitionem Itineris. Et etiam, quod loquelæ in
" Curiis Londoniarum inceptæ, et ibi pendentes, ibidem
" debent terminari, absque eo quod alibi ponantur coram
" aliquibus Justiciariis Regis; nisi per responsionem par-
" tium in placitando aliquid allegetur, unde Curia cog-
" noscere non poterit nec placitum illud terminare."

Causes commenced in a City Court, there to be determined.

Appearance of the Commonalty of the City, and claim by them of all the aforesaid Liberties, with certain exceptions; profert being duly made in proof of their claim.

Et communitas venit, et quoad omnes Articulos in prædicto brevi contentos, exceptis illis Articulis—quod Vicecomites Londoniarum habeant custodiam omnium prisonum suorum in Itinere; et quod Major et Aldermanni debent oretenus recordare omnes antiquas consuetudines suas, etc.; et quod de nullo tenemento quod sit infra libertatem civitatis Londoniarum debent respondere coram Justiciariis apud Turrim Londoniarum, nisi loquela fuerit prius in Hustengo, et postea fuerit coram eisdem Justiciariis, eo quod ille qui implacitatus sit aliquem forinsecum, nihil habentem infra libertatem civitatis, vocaverit ad warrantum; exceptis disseisinis fac- F. 232. b. tis post summonitionem Itineris; et etiam quod loquelæ in Curia Londoniarum inceptæ, et ibi pendentes, ibidem debent terminari, absque eo quod alibi ponantur coram aliquibus Justiciariis Regis; nisi per responsionem partium aliquid allegetur, unde Curia cognoscere nec placitum illud terminare poterit—dicit, quod ipsa clamat omnes libertates, quietancias, et consuetudines, in omnibus Articulis in dicto brevi contentos, exceptis etc., per Chartam Domini Regis nunc et per Chartas progenitorum, quondam Regum Angliæ,—videlicet, de seipsis eligere Majorem, per Chartam Domini Johannis, quondam Regis Angliæ, proavi Domini Regis nunc, quam proferunt, in qua continetur quod idem Dominus Johannes, Rex, concessit Baronibus suis de civitate Londoniarum, quod eligant Majorem de seipsis singulis

Charter of King John.

annis, ad regimen civitatis prædictæ, cujus quidem Chartæ data est ix° die Maii, anno regni sui xvi°.—Et quoad hoc, quod idem Major in officio Majoritatis illius ultra unum annum simul non moretur; et quod, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium, etc.; nec sibi attrahat, etc.: et quoad hoc, quod clamant quod omnes et singuli in civitate prædicta, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis gaudere volentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto, etc.; et quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate, etc., vina aliqua, etc., ad retalliam non vendant, etc.; et quod prædicti cives, et eorum hæredes et successores, pro negotiis seu utilitatibus ejusdem civitatis inter se, etc., tallagium assidere possint et levare, etc.; et quod tallagia vel auxilia ad opus Regis vel hæredum suorum, vel pro statu et commodo civitatis prædictæ, in eadem assidenda, postquam per homines Gardarum assessa fuerint, per Majorem, Aldermannos, seu alios, non augmententur nec exaltentur, etc.;—profert Litteras Domini Regis nunc Patentes, in quibus continetur quod idem Dominus Rex nunc concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio Majoritatis illius ultra unum annum simul non moretur; et idem Major, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Majoritatis illius, nec sibi attrahat, nec coram ipso teneat, placitum Vicecomitale in Camera civitatis prædictæ, nec alia placita quam illa quæ, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis illius, tanquam Major tenere debet; et quod tallagia vel auxilia ad opus Domini Regis vel hæredum suorum, vel, pro statu et commodo civitatis prædictæ, in eadem assidenda, postquam per homines Gardarum, ad hoc electos seu deputatos, assessa fuerint, per Majorem, Aldermannos, seu alios, non augmententur nec exaltentur, nisi de communi consensu Majoris et communitatis civitatis prædictæ; et quod omnes et singuli de civitate prædicta, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus civitatis prædictæ gaudere volentes, sint

Letters Patent of Edward II.

in Lotto et Scotto, et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis ejusdem, juxta sacramentum quod fecerunt quando ad libertatem illam admissi fuerunt; et qui hoc noluerit, libertatem ejusdem civitatis amittat; et quod illi qui extra libertatem civitatis prædictæ sunt manentes, et per se vel per suos mercandisas suas in civitate prædicta exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto cum comunariis ejusdem civitatis pro mercandisis suis prædictis, vel alias a libertate sua amoveantur; et quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate civitatis vina aliqua seu aliqua mercimonia infra eandem civitatem seu suburbia ejusdem ad retalliam non vendant; et quod prædicti cives, et eorum hæredes et successores, pro necessitatibus seu utilitatibus ejusdem civitatis inter se, de eorum communi assensu, super bonis suis infra civitatem illam, tam super redditibus quam aliis, et tam super mesteris quam alio modo quo expedire viderint, tallagia assidere possint et levare, sine occasione Domini Regis vel hæredum suorum, vel minis-
F. 233. a. trorum suorum quorumcunque; et quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes in custodia iiii^or proborum et legalium hominum dictæ civitatis, per communitatem civitatis illius ad hoc eligendorum, remaneant, et extra ipsorum custodiam pro necessitatibus seu utilitatibus civitatis, et non aliter, expendantur; cujus quidem Chartæ data est viii^o die Junii, anno regni sui xii^o.—Et quoad hoc, quod ipsi clamant præsentare quemlibet Majorem quem elegerint Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerit, extra portam dictæ Turris, Rege aut Baronibus suis de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias non existentibus, etc.; et etiam, habere et tenere Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus ad Vicecomitatus illos pertinentes, etc.; et etiam, quod de seipsa faciat Vicecomites quoscunque voluerit, et amoveat, etc., et eos quos fecerit Vicecomites, Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium præsen-

tare, etc,; et quod iidem Vicecomites in Curia Regis juxta modum et quantitatem delicti amercientur, etc.; et quod si iidem Vicecomites aliquod delictum fecerint, per quod periculum vitæ vel membrorum incurrere debeant, etc.; et quod si Rex vel hæredes sui dederint alicui, vel concesserint, aliquid de hiis quæ ad firmam prædictorum Vicecomitum pertinent, quod illud civibus Londoniarum in acquietatione firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium Regis annuatim computetur: et quoad hoc, quod clamant quod nullus civium civitatis prædictæ placitet extra muros civitatis de ullo placito, præterquam de placitis de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris Regis; et habere quietanciam murdri infra civitatem et Portesokam; et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam Regis pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, etc.; et quod infra muros civitatis, neque in Portesoka, nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli; et quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis, etc.; et etiam habere Hustengum et tenere in civitate prædicta; et terras suas et tenuras, vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habeat, quicunque ea debeat; et quod de terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum eis teneatur, etc.; et quod in civitate illa in nullo placito sit Miskenninga; et quod de omnibus debitis suis quæ accommodata fuerint apud Londonias, et de vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur; et quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatos facere possint, etc.; et etiam, quod si aliquis in aliqua terra Regis, citra mare vel ultra, in portubus maris, etc., theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, etc.; et quod habeant fugationes suas, etc.; et quod habeant omnes alias libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, quas habuerunt tempore prædicti Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, avi Regis nunc; et quod sint quieti de omni theolonio et

consuetudine, et de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, et de Brudthol, et Childwite, et de ȝeresgive, et de Scotale, etc.; et quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, etc.; et quod nullus exponat venditioni mercimonia quæ custumam debeant, quousque custuma debita levetur, etc.; et quod nulli Justiciarii ex parte Regis, vel hæredum suorum, pro aliquibus in civitate prædicta vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus assignentur, alii quam Justiciarii itinerantes, etc., et pro Gaola de Neugate deliberanda, et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum corrigendis, nisi hujusmodi emergentia tangant Regem vel hæredes suos — eadem communitas profert Chartam Domini Regis nunc, recitantem et confirmantem iiii Chartas Domini Henrici, Regis, avi sui; in quarum prima Charta continetur quod idem Dominus Henricus, xviii die Februarii, anno regni sui x°, concessit [1][*etc.*] Et quod in secunda Charta ejusdem Henrici, avi Regis nunc, continetur quod idem Dominus Henricus, Rex, xvi° die Martii, anno regni sui xi°, concessit [2][*etc.*] Et in tertia Charta ejusdem Regis Henrici continetur quod idem Dominus Henricus, Rex, xii die Junii, anno regni sui xxxvii, concessit [3] [*etc.*] Et in quarta Charta Domini Regis Henrici, avi Regis nunc, continetur quod idem Dominus Henricus, Rex, [4]xx° die Martii, anno regni sui lii, concessit civibus [*etc.*] Et concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod Major ejusdem civitatis, cum per ipsos cives electus fuerit, et similiter Vicecomites, cum per ipsos consueto termino

Charter of Edward II., reciting four Charters of Henry III.;

F. 233. b.

F. 234. a.

And granting further liberties;

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[1] The Charter here recited, and which belongs to the *eleventh* of Henry III., has been set forth in full in ff. 189 b. and 190. a. See p. 256, *ante*.

[2] The Charter here recited has been set forth in full in f. 190. b. See p. 259, *ante*.

[3] The Charter here in part recited has been set forth in full in f. 191. a. See pp. 262, 263, *ante*.

[4] Properly "xxvi^to^." The Charter here in part recited has been set forth in full in ff. 188. b., 189. a. See pp. 251 and 264, *ante*.

fuerint electi, Rege et hæredibus suis, aut Baronibus suis de Scaccario, apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias non existentibus, Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerit, extra portam dictæ Turris annuatim præsententur et admittantur, in forma qua ad dictum Scaccarium præsentari consueverant et admitti. Ita tamen, quod in proximo adventu ipsius Regis, vel hæredum suorum, usque Westmonasterium vel Londonias, dictus Major Domino Regi, aut hæredibus suis prædictis, præsentetur, et in Majorem admittatur. Et concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, civibus suis prædictis, quod ipsi, et eorum successores, cives ejusdem civitatis, in perpetuum, sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, per totum regnum suum et totam terram ac potestatem suam; et quod Vicecomites ejusdem civitatis, quotienscunque contigerit ipsos pro delicto aliquo in Curia Regis amerciari, juxta modum et quantitatem delicti amercientur, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno Regis pro delictis consimilibus amerciantur. Et similiter, in eadem Charta Domini Regis nunc, recitante prædictas iiii Chartas, etc., continetur quod idem Dominus nunc donationes, concessiones, et confirmationes prædictas, ratas habens et gratas, eas, pro se et hæredibus suis, civibus civitatis prædictæ, et eorum hæredibus et successoribus, concessit et confirmavit: et quod idem Dominus Rex nunc, volens eisdem civibus gratiam facere ampliorem, concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod licet ipsi, vel eorum antecessores, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consuetudinum prædictarum, aliquo casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives, et eorum hæredes et successores, cives civitatis illius, libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque impedimento Regis et hæredum suorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum Domini Regis quorumcunque, plene de cætero gaudeant

And ratifying and confirming all the gifts, grants, and confirmations before recited.

in perpetuum, et utantur. Et concessit idem Dominus Rex nunc, pro se et hæredibus suis, præfatis civibus, quod idem Rex, vel hæredes sui, pro aliquibus in eadem civitate et suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, infra civitatem illam non assignabunt Justiciarios suos, alios quam Justiciarios itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarum pro hujusmodi Itineribus, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de
F. 234. b. Neugate deliberanda, et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum corrigendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit: cujus quidem Chartæ ipsius Domini Regis nunc, de confirmatione, data est apud Eboracum, [1] viii die Junii, anno regni sui xii°.—Et quoad hoc, quod clamant habere Ripam Reginæ, cum omnibus liber-
Charter of Henry III., as to Queen Hythe. tatibus, etc., dicunt quod Dominus Henricus, Rex, avus Domini Regis nunc, [2] xxvi^to^ die Januarii anno regni sui xxvi^to^, inspexit quandam Conventionem factam inter Ricardum, Comitem Cornubiæ, fratrem suum, ex parte una, et comunam civitatis Londoniarum, ex parte altera, per quam idem Comes, pro se et hæredibus suis, concessit cuidam Johanni de Gisorz, Majori Londoniarum, et ejusdem civitatis communitati, quod iidem Major et communitas, et omnes Majores post ipsum, et tota comuna ejusdem civitatis, habeant et teneant Ripam Reginæ civitati Londoniarum, cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et aliis rebus ad eam spectantibus, ad feodi firmam, pro l libris reddendis per annum apud Clerkenewelle, ad duos terminos, scilicet, ad clausum Paschæ xxv libras, et in Octabis Sancti Michaelis xxv libras. Quam quidem Conventionem idem Dominus Rex Henricus, avus, etc., ratam habens et gratam, eam, pro se et hæredibus suis, concessit et confirmavit. Et proferunt litteras ipsius Domini Regis Henrici, avi, etc., de confirmatione

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[1] Given as the "18th" in p. 268, *ante*.

[2] In f. 32, p. 47, *ante*, the date is given as 26th February, "anno regni xxxi."

quæ hoc testantur.—Et quoad prædictos Articulos; quod habeant custodiam omnium prisonum suorum in Itinere Justiciariorum; et quod Major et Aldermanni debent oretenus recordare omnes antiquas consuetudines, etc., dicunt quod ipsi, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, libertatibus illis et consuetudinibus, a tempore cujus memoria non existit, hactenus usi sunt; et quod custodia hujusmodi prisonum in hoc Itinere, et similiter in aliis Itineribus hic, commissa fuit Vicecomitibus civitatis prædictæ; et quod de antiquis consuetudinibus suis oretenus recordabant hujusmodi consuetudinem; et allocatum fuit eis coram Rogero le Brabazone, Capitali Justiciario, ad placita Domini Regis, et etiam coram aliis Justiciariis, etc., pluries per diversos Vicecomites tempore præcedenti.—Et ad prædictum Articulum, quod respondeant de terris seu tenementis suis coram Justiciariis hic, seu coram aliis Justiciariis quibuscunque, nisi etc., dicunt quod hujusmodi libertas alias coram Justiciariis hic ultimo itinerantibus fuit eis allocata, et de hoc ponunt se super recordum Rotulorum Justiciariorum ejusdem Itineris; et eo warranto clamat communitas prædicta habere libertates, quietancias, et consuetudines prædictas.—Et quoad Articulum prædictum, quod ipsi de placitis ad coronam Domini Regis pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, etc., dictum est eis per Justiciarios, quod declarent Curiæ modum et formam hujusmodi disrationamenti et consuetudinis.

Claim of prescription as to certain rights.

Claim of previous admission of certain rights.

Qui dicunt, quod antiqua consuetudo civitatis est, quod si quis liber civitatis aliquod delictum fecerit, per quod periculum vitæ incurrere debeat, et usque adventum Justiciariorum itinerantium manucaptum fuerit, et inde in Itinere postea sit ad rationem positus, se disrationare potest per xii Juratores patriæ, secundum Legem Communem, vel per Magnam Legem civitatis, videlicet, per xxxvi legales homines civitatis; unde xviii eligi debent ex una parte rivuli de Walebroke

et xviii ex altera. Et si periculum membrorum incurrere debeat, et inde in Itinere Justiciariorum sit ad rationem positus, potest se acquietare, si velit, per quandam legem civitatis quæ vocatur 'Media Lex,' videlicet, per xviii legales homines ex utraque parte rivuli prædicti, in forma prædicta, eligendos. Et dicit, quod prædicta consuetudo, quoad Magnam Legem, etc., alias coram Justiciariis hic itinerantibus fuit eis allocata. Et quoad consuetudinem [1] de Magna Lege prædicta, dicit quod alias coram Justiciariis hic itinerantibus, anno * regni Regis Johannis, proavi Domini Regis nunc, fuit illa consuetudo per eos clamata. Et
F. 235. a. nihilominus dicunt, quod omne liberi civitatis prædictæ, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, in casibus prædictis, cum accidissent, se hactenus in forma prædicta disrationare consueverunt, a tempore quo non extat memoria, si vellent, etc.

Enquiries by the Justices as to other rights claimed by the City.

First Article of enquiry.

Communitas civitatis Londoniarum sumonita fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito quo warranto Curiæ Regis civitatis prædictæ tenentur per unum Vicecomitum ejusdem civitatis alternatim, per se, sine Aldermannis seu sectatoribus earum Curiarum;

Second Article.

et omnia placita tenent in eisdem. Et etiam, quo warranto Major, Aldermanni, et Vicecomites, in Hustengo civitatis prædictæ, corrigunt judicia in Curiis Regis, coram Vicecomitibus civitatis prædictæ, reddita

Third Article.

de placitis coram ipsis agitatis. Et etiam, quo warranto extra Curiam, in Camera Gildaulæ civitatis prædictæ, recipiunt recognitiones de debitis a quibuscunque volentibus ea recognoscere; et executionem de debitis illis levandis, si termini solutionis debitorum illorum, in recognitionibus illis contenti, non fuerint observati, faciunt; et medietatem tenementorum de-

[1] An interlinear Note corrects this to '*de Media*.' As to the *Media Lex* and the *Magna Lex*, see *Liber Albus*, pp. 57, 58, 109, 110.

bitorum illorum, si eam petierint, secundum quod fieret in Curiis Regis quæ recordum habent de debitis in eis recognitis, liberari faciunt; tenendam nomine liberi tenementi quousque debita illa inde levata fuerint, sine licentia Regis vel progenitorum suorum, Regum Angliæ, in præjudicium regiæ Majestatis, etc.

Et communitas venit: et quoad primum Articulum in prædicto brevi contentum, scilicet, de Curiis Regis civitatis prædictæ tenendis per unum Vicecomitem, alternatim, etc., dicunt, quod tempore Regis, consanguinei Regis nunc, et etiam ante tempus ejusdem Regis Ricardi, Curiæ Regis civitatis prædictæ per unum Vicecomitum ejusdem civitatis alternatim, et per se, sine Aldermannis seu sectatoribus, tenebantur de placitis quæ ad Vicecomites pertinent tantum, scilicet de conventionibus, debitis, contractibus, transgressionibus, et de vetito namio et hujusmodi. Et dicit, quod Dominus Johannes, quondam Rex Angliæ, proavus Domini Regis nunc, postea, v[to] die Julii anno regni sui primo, per Chartam suam concessit et confirmavit civibus Londoniarum Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus quæ pertinent ad prædictos Vicecomitatus, infra libertatem et extra, habendum et tenendum eis et hæredibus suis, finabiliter de ipso Domino Rege et hæredibus suis, reddendo inde annuatim eidem Domino Regi et hæredibus suis ccc libras sterlingorum blancorum, duobus terminis anni, scilicet, ad Scaccarium Paschæ c et l libras, et ad Scaccarium Sancti Michaelis c et l libras. Et præterea, concessit eisdem civibus, quod ipsi de seipsis faciant Vicecomites quoscunque voluerint, et eos amoveant quando voluerint. Et profert Chartam Domini Regis Johannis, quæ hoc testatur. Et dicit, quod tempore Regis Johannis, et etiam temporibus Dominorum Regum Angliæ eidem Domino Regi Johanni succedentium, Curiæ Domini Regis civitatis prædictæ per unum

Answer of the Commonalty.

As to the First Article.

Vicecomitum ejusdem civitatis alternatim, per se, sine Aldermannis seu sectatoribus, de placitis prædictis hactenus tenebantur, eodem modo quo tempore prædicti Domini Regis Ricardi, et ante tempus ejusdem Regis Ricardi, tenere consueverunt.

As to the Second Article. Et quoad Articulum secundum, in prædicto brevi contentum, scilicet, de judiciis coram Vicecomitibus redditis in Hustengo corrigendis, etc., dicit, quod Major et Aldermanni civitatis prædictæ, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, in Hustengo Domini Regis civitatis prædictæ hujusmodi judicia, cum error in eisdem inveniatur, auctoritate brevium Domini Regis, eis inde directorum, corrigunt, et non auctoritate sua.

As to the Third Article. Et quoad tertium Articulum, scilicet, de recognitionibus debitorum recipiendis in Camera Gildaulæ, et extra Curiam, etc., dicit, quod Camerarius et Aldermanni seu unus Aldermannus Londoniarum, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, a tempore quo non extat memoria, recipere consueverunt recognitiones de debitis a quibuscunque volentibus ea recognoscere, extra Curiam Hustengi et Vicecomitum, in Camera Gildaulæ, quæ F. 235. b. est locus ab antiquo tanquam locus Curiæ pro hujusmodi recognitionibus recipiendis deputatus, et executionem inde facere, et omnia bona et catalla hujusmodi debitorum, et medietatem terrarum suarum, creditoribus in forma prædicta liberare. Et eo warranto clamat communitas prædicta, quod Curia Regis civitatis prædictæ in Hustengo civitatis ejusdem judicia coram Vicecomitibus reddita, cum error in eisdem inveniatur, auctoritate brevium Domini Regis, eis inde directorum, corrigant, ut prædictum est; et etiam, quod ipsi in Camera Gildaulæ prædicta recipiant recognitiones debitorum, et executionem inde faciant, in forma prædicta, etc.

Writ directed to the Justices. "Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Justiciariis suis itine-" rantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. Cum

" placitum pendeat coram vobis in Itinere prædicto " inter nos et communitatem civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, quo warranto eadem communitas clamat " habere diversas libertates et liberas consuetudines " in civitate prædicta, necnon et quo warranto eadem " communitas clamat habere hanc libertatem, videlicet, " quod Aldermanni civitatis prædictæ recordabunt libertates et liberas consuetudines suas in quibuscunque " Curiis nostris oretenus, sine scriptis—Nos, volentes " super negotiis prædictis per vos plenius certiorari, ut " postmodum facere possimus quod de consilio nostro fore " noverimus faciendum, vobis mandamus, quod responsiones communitatis prædictæ in præmissis recipientes " et intelligentes, vos super præmissis, quatenus de jure " fuerit faciendum usque ad redditionem judicii, informetis, et redditionem judicii supersedeatis; [et] Consilium " nostrum apud Westmonasterium, in quindena Sancti " Michaelis proximo futura, distincte et aperte de præmissis certificetis, præfigentes eidem communitati " eundem diem, quod tunc sit ibi, facturus et recepturus quod tunc consideratum fuerit in hac parte. " Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxvi^{to} die " Maii, anno xiiii^{o}."

enjoining enquiries as to the claim of the Aldermen to record their liberties orally in the King's Courts, and postponement of judgment.

" Rex Justiciariis suis itinerantibus apud Turrim " Londoniarum, salutem. Quia accepimus quod quædam negotia super præsentationibus coram vobis in " Itinere prædicto factis, et brevibus nostris de 'Quo " 'Warranto,' et aliis diversis coram vobis ad sectam " nostram, ex diversis pendent indecisa; vobis mandamus, quod ea omnia quæ ante finem Itineris prædicti commode expedire poteritis, feliciter expediatis, " et omnia ad sectam nostram coram vobis pendentia " quæ non poterunt, propter aliquas difficultates, per " vos interim expediri, atterminetis coram nobis in " quindena Sancti Michaelis proximo futura, ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia; ut ex tunc fieri facia-

Further Writ, enjoining an adjournment of certain of the aforesaid matters.

"mus quod nobis et Consilio nostro fore viderimus "faciendum. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, "primo die Julii, anno regni nostri[1] xv°."

Writ directed to Justices of the Common Pleas, to make enquiry as to the same.

"Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis, Henrico le Scrop "et sociis suis, Justiciariis nostris ad placita coram "ipso tenenda assignatis, salutem. Cum omnia pla- "cita de 'Quo Warranto,' ac etiam alia placita Majo- "rem, Aldermannos, cives, et communitatem civitatis "nostræ Londoniarum tangentia, de ultimo Itinere "Justiciariorum nostrorum apud Turrim Londoniarum, "quæ coram Consilio nostro ex certis causis venire fece- "rimus, et quæ adhuc pendent indecisa, nuper vobis "fecimus liberari, coram vobis terminanda—Vobis man- "damus, quod ad allocationem inde præfato Majori, "Aldermannis, civibus, et communitati faciendam, et "alia placita audienda et determinanda, quam citius "poteritis, procedatis, prout de jure fore videritis fa- "ciendum. Teste meipso, apud Eboracum, xiii die "Maii, anno regni nostri xv°."

F. 236. a.

De Custuma Oboli de Pesagio levata de Pistoribus pro quolibet Quarterio Frumenti molendo.

Presentment and enquiry as to the right of the Mayor to levy Pesage upon corn sent by the bakers to be ground.

First imposition of this custom by Henry le Waleis, Mayor.

Juratores præsentant, quod Johannes du Bois et Willelmus ate Waie, firmarii Pesagii faciendi de blado pistorum civitatis Londoniarum molendo, et etiam quidam alii prius firmarii ejusdem Pesagii, jam per xxx annos, habuerunt ad firmam ex dimissione Majoris civitatis Londoniarum, et adhuc habent, quandam custumam de Pesagio prædicto, capiendo de pistoribus prædictis, pro quolibet quarterio bladi molendo, unum obolum, tam de blado veniente per terram quam per aquam; quam quidem custumam quidam Henricus le Waleis, dum fuit Major civitatis Londoniarum, levavit

[1] An error evidently for xiiii°.

ad opus suum proprium tempore Domini Edwardi, patris Domini Regis nunc; et post illum Henricum, omnes Majores dictæ civitatis hactenus prædictam custumam levaverunt, ad opus suum proprium, singulis suis temporibus, et retinuerunt; præter stipendia ministrorum facientium dictum Pesagium, quamvis aliquando non fiebat. Et præsentant Juratores prædicti, quod oboli de dicta custuma, et etiam custagia pro prædicto Pesagio faciendo, allocantur per Majorem Londoniarum et Aldermannos in examinatione Assisæ panis, et Assisa inde tenenda; et quod, occasione dictæ custumæ, Assisa panis in pondere decrescit et minoratur, ad damnum populi civitatis et aliorum, panem ementium; per quod, precatum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire faciant Hamonem de Chigewelle, nuper Majorem, etc., ad respondendum Domino Regi de tempore suo super præmissis, etc.

Allowance for such payment, in the Assise of bread; and evil consequences thereof to the citizens.

Prayer that Hamo de Chigewelle be examined thereon.

Et dictus Hamo, nuper Major, etc., scilicet anno regni Regis nunc xiii°, venit, et, super præmissis allocutus, dicit quod tempore quo fuit Major civitatis Londoniarum, cepit custumam prædictam de pistoribus, scilicet, pro quolibet quarterio frumenti molendo unum obolum, et custumam illam ad firmam dimisit, capiendo inde de firmario qualibet septimana xii solidos ad opus suum proprium, pro expensis inveniendis ad prædictum Pesagium faciendum; et dicit, quod alii Majores Londoniarum, qui prius fuerunt Majores, similiter perceperunt eandem custumam de pistoribus Londoniarum, ut de jure communitatis Londoniarum; et dicit, quod non potest rem istam sine prædicta communitate in judicium deducere; et petit quod prædicta communitas veniat ad respondendum simul cum ipso Hamone, in auxilium ipsius Hamonis in hac parte, etc. Ideo ipsa communitas sumonitur quod sit hic die Veneris proximo post quindenam Paschæ, ad respondendum Domino Regi, simul cum prædicto Hamone, etc., si voluerit, etc.

His testimony relative thereto.

He prays that the Commonalty may join him in his answer; summons to the Commonalty accordingly.

Joint evidence of Hamo de Chigewelle and the Commonalty.

Postea, ad diem illum venit prædictus Hamo, et similiter prædicta communitas sumonita, etc., venit, et se jungit præfato Hamoni in præmissis. Et idem Hamo et communitas bene advocant captionem custumæ prædictæ, capiendo de pistoribus et aliis de libertate civitatis Londoniarum unum obolum pro quolibet quarterio frumenti molendo. Dicit enim, quod quia datum fuit intelligi Domino Regi Edwardo, quondam Regi Angliæ, [1] patri Domini Regis nunc, anno regni ejusdem Regis etc., x°, quo tempore quidam Henricus le Waleis [2] dum fuit Major civitatis, quod quia pistores, et braciatores, ac molendinarii, minus bene sæpius se habuerunt in officiis suis in civitate prædicta, idem Dominus Rex, pater, etc., mandavit per breve suum tunc Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod hujusmodi pistores, braciatores, et alii malefactores, per pœnas corporales et alia flagitia, juxta discretionem ipsorum Majoris et Vicecomitum providenda, punirentur, et quod omnia blada molenda ad molendina infra civitatem prædictam, et extra, per pondus liberarentur molendinariis, ita quod iidem molendinarii de farina inde proveniente per pondus consimile responderent. Et dicit, quod ex quo placuit ipso Domino Regi quod blada molenda, sicut prædictum est, liberarentur molendinariis per pondus, prædictus Henricus, tunc Major, et Vicecomites Londoniarum, de assensu communitatis Londoniarum, auctoritate prædicti brevis, ordinaverunt et providebant quod Major, qui pro tempore foret, inveniret pondera et balancias ad hujusmodi blada ponderanda, et domos conduceret in quibus dicta blada ponderarentur, per diversa loca in civitate prædicta, et inveniret ministros ad hujusmodi Pesagium faciendum; et quod prædictus Major, pro custubus et expensis in hac parte faciendis, perciperet de quolibet pistore, et omnibus aliis

Alleged origin of the impost.

Order of Edward I., that all corn in the City shall be weighed before delivery to the miller.

F. 236. b.

Arrangements made by the Mayor in conformity therewith.

[1] Written *patris* in the original. | [2] This word is superfluous.

de libertate civitatis prædictæ, unum obolum pro quolibet quarterio frumenti sui molendi; et ea de causa ceperunt prædicti Henricus le Waleis, Major, etc., et alii Majores ejusdem civitatis post ipsum Henricum Majorem, hactenus unum obolum pro quolibet quarterio frumenti molendo, pro Pesagio prædicto faciendo, sicut prædictum est; et proferunt super hoc breve Domini Regis, patris, etc., in hæc verba:—

Profert made of the Writ of Edward I. enjoining to the effect above-stated.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus "Londoniarum, salutem. Quia accepimus quod pistores "et braciatores, ac molendinarii, in civitate prædicta, "minus bene frequenter se habent in officiis suis; et "quod malefactores noctanter, cum gladiis, bukelariis, "et aliis armis, per civitatem prædictam incedentes, "ad aliorum instigationem seu propriam malitiam, "quosdam verberare et male tractare, ac alia [1] flagitia "et enormia multiplicia, contra pacem nostram, perpe-"trare, solent, in nostrorum fidelium dispendium non "modicum et gravamen—Nos, de consilio nostro, ad "omnia præmissa remedium opportunum adhiberi, et "hiis et aliis timorem delinquendi incuti, volentes, vobis "mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod hujusmodi "pistores, braciatores, et malefactores, per pœnas cor-"porales et alia flagitia, juxta discretionem vestram "providenda, taliter castigetis, quod in casibus con-"similibus timorem præbeant delinquendi; et quod "omnia blada molenda ad molendinum, infra civitatem "et extra, per pondus liberentur molendinariis; ita "quod iidem molendinarii de farina inde proveniente "per pondus consimile respondeant. Et hæc præ-"missa, et omnia alia quæ ad pacem nostram ibidem "pertinent, inviolabiliter observari faciatis. Teste "meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxviii die Novembris, "anno regni nostri x°."

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[1] The last three letters of this word are wanting.

Et præterea, dicunt prædicti Hamo et communitas, quod dictus Dominus Rex, pater, etc., post ordinationem factam de prædicto Pesagio, mandavit aliud breve suum prædictis Majori et Vicecomitibus, in hæc verba:—

Further Writ of Edward I., in reference to Pesage.

"Edwardus, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod ea quæ per vos ad mandatum nostrum sunt provisa super quibusdam pistores, braciatores, malefactores, et molendinarios, contingentibus, juxta tenorem mandati nostri prædicti firmiter faciatis observari. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso, apud Divisas, xxviii die Martii, anno regni nostri x°."

Denial by the Mayor and Commonalty of the alleged evils of the impost.

Sed dicunt prædicti Hamo et communitas, quod pondus panis venditi non diminuitur, nec minus ponderat, occasione perceptionis oboli, sicut prædictum est.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum, in hæc verba:—

Mandate of Edward II., to the Justices Itinerant in reference thereto.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Hervico de Stauntone et sociis suis, Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. Ex parte pistorum civitatis nostræ Londoniarum nobis est graviter conquerendo monstratum, quod Majores civitatis, qui pro tempore fuerunt, a triginta annis citra, quandam novam custumam super ipsos pistores assederunt—ut, videlicet, quilibet eorum pistorum de quolibet quarterio frumenti ad eandem civitatem, sive per terram sive per

F. 237. a.

aquam, adducto, et per ipsos pistores ad furniandum empto, unus obolus ad opus Majoris civitatis prædictæ, qui pro tempore foret, persolvatur pro Pesagio bladi prædicti, præter stipendia ministrorum facientium dictum Pesagium; et licet Pesagium illud de blado hujusmodi hactenus factum non fuisset, dictus tamen obolus de quolibet quarterio frumenti furniando et custagia ministrorum prædictorum de prædictis pistoribus exiguntur et levantur, ad opus ipsius Majoris, et per ipsum et Aldermannos civitatis ejus-

" dem in examinatione Assisæ panis, et Assisa inde " tenenda, eisdem pistoribus allocantur; de quo Assisa " panis decrescit et minoratur in pondere, ad damnum " tam hominum civitatis ejusdem quam aliorum ad " ipsam confluentium, et nostri etiam præjudicium " manifestum. Et licet præmissa coram vobis in Iti- " nere prædicto per Juratores modo debito fuerint " præsentata pro communitate populi nostri, vos ta- " men eisdem pistoribus super extorsione seu exami- " natione hujusmodi remedium apponere hactenus dis- " tulistis. Nos igitur, volentes inde fieri quod justum " fuerit et consonum rationi, vobis mandamus, quod si " vobis legitime constare [1]poterit dictam custumam " super ipsos pistores in gravamen populi nostri, sicut " præmissum est, taliter fuisse assessam, tunc, prout " vestro incumbit officio, inde fieri faciatis quod de " jure, et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni " nostri, habita consideratione ad communem utilitatem " populi nostri, cum celeritate qua de jure poteritis, " rationabiliter fore videritis faciendum. Teste meipso, " apud Gloucestriam, xxix die Martii, anno regni nostri " xiiii°."

Pleadings before the Justices in behalf of the bakers.

Et super hoc, proclamato coram Justiciariis si quis pistorum prædictorum sequi voluerit in hac parte, etc., nullus eorum venit; sed quidam Willelmus de Exonia, qui detulit prædictum breve Justiciariis pro pistoribus, venit, et dicit quod ipse sequitur pro Domino Rege, et petit quod justitia inde fiat, juxta formam prædicti brevis, etc. Et Galfridus le Scrop, Serviens Domini Regis, dicit quod prædicti Major et communitas impositionem prædictæ custumæ, et ejus levationem, advocare non possint auctoritate prædictorum brevium prædicti Domini Regis, patris, etc. Dicit enim quod brevia illa clausa non gerunt vim

Arguments of the King's Serjeant against the impost.

[1] This word is added in another hand.

recordi, et quod, licet in prædicto brevi anterioris datæ continentur quod pistores, braciatores, etc., per pœnas corporales et alia flagitia castigentur, tamen ex verbis illis non potest elici quod pistores, seu alii malefactores, per catalla sua aut per pecuniam suam punirentur. Item dicit, quod cum eodem brevi contineatur quod blada molenda ponderentur, ita quod molendinarii de farina inde proveniente respondeant per pondus consimile, liquet manifeste quod si qua pœna infligenda esset in hac parte, foret super molendinarios et non super pistores, maxime cum nullum provenit inde pistoribus per solutionem dictæ custumæ de obolo; eo quod Assisa panis vendendi debet nihilominus in omnibus observari, et pistores pro transgressione sua de Assisa panis non observata sunt puniendi. Dicit etiam, quod hujusmodi impositiones de novis custumis, seu aliis perpetuis oneribus, non debent fieri nec statui, nisi ratione publicæ utilitatis, et hoc per warrantum speciale de mandato Domini Regis. Et ex quo nulla utilitas accrescit populo in hac parte, nec habent warrantum speciale de facto suo prædicto, immo potius, potestatem et dominium sibi usurpantes, in læsionem coronæ regiæ, et eo magis, deliquerunt, quod hujusmodi factum suum colorare nituntur virtute brevium prædictorum Domini Regis Edwardi, patris, etc., quæ
F.237.b. nihil faciunt pro eis, etc., petit judicium pro Domino Rege, etc.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis hic, etc., breve suum, in hæc verba:—

Writ directed to the Justices Itinerant, enjoining further enquiry thereon and a report to the King and his Council.

"Edwardus, etc, Justiciariis suis itinerantibus apud "Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. Cum Hamo, Major "civitatis nostræ prædictæ, allocutus sit coram vobis "in Itinere prædicto, tam ad sectam nostram quam "ad sectam pistorum de civitate prædicta, de eo quod "idem Hamo, tempore quo fuit Major in civitate "prædicta, unum obolum de quolibet quarterio bladi, "in eadem civitate molendi, sine warranto cepit ad

" opus suum proprium; et idem Hamo coram vobis " allegaverit se sine communitate civitatis prædictæ " inde non posse, nec debere, respondere, et communi- " tatem prædictam super hoc petierit in auxilium; " quæ quidem communitas se eidem Hamoni coram " vobis adjunxit, idemque Hamo et communitas coram " vobis inde, ut dicitur, responderunt—Nos, volentes " super præmissis certiorari, vobis mandamus, quod si " ita est, tunc negotium prædictum usque ad reddi- " tionem judicii plenius discutientes, redditioni judicii " illius supersedeatis, et de toto negotio illo Con- " silium nostrum apud Westmonasterium, in quindena " Sancti Michaelis proximo futura, distincte et aperte " certioretis; præfigentes Hamoni et communitati, [et] " pistoribus, eundem diem, quod tunc sint ibi, facturi " et recepturi quod tunc consideratum fuerit in hac " parte. Teste meipso, apud Faveresham, x° die Junii, " anno regni nostro xiiii°.

Ideo datus est dies coram Consilio Domini Regis, apud Westmonasterium, ad quindenam prædictam Sancti Michaelis, secundum formam mandati prædicti, etc.

The matter finally adjourned for hearing by the King and his Council.

De Processu super Exigendis et Utlagariis in Hustengo Londoniarum.

Nicholaus de Farndone, [1]Major civitatis Londoniarum, et Aldermanni, allocuti per Justiciarios in principio Itineris, prout moris est, de nominibus eorum qui positi fuerunt in Exigendis ad utlagandum coram Justiciariis hic ultimo itinerantibus, et qui postmodum se reddiderunt prisonæ Domini Regis; et ad quot Hustenga prædicti in Exigenda fuerunt exacti, et ad

Enquiry by the Justices as to Exigent and Outlawry in the City of London.

[1] Mayor in the years 1308, 1313, 1320, and 1323.

quot Hustenga Utlagaria promulgata fuit in ipsos qui non reddiderunt se prisonæ, et qualiter Hustengum tenetur in civitate Londoniarum—dicunt, quod Ricardus de Castro Baynardi, Ricardus Peke, Johannes de Shordiche, et quidam alii, positi fuerunt in Exigendis in ultimo [Itinere] prædicto, et, post finem ejusdem Itineris, exacti in Hustengo civitatis prædictæ tento secundum consuetudinem civitatis ejusdem, et postmodum, prout moris est, utlagati; eo quod nullus eorum postea se reddidit prisonæ Domini Regis.

Answer of the authorities thereto.

Answer to enquiries as to the holding of the Court of Hustings, and the practice in cases of Exigent.

Et dicunt, prædictum [1]Hustengum teneri de quindena in quindenam, præterquam a festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula usque ad festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, Regis et Confessoris, mense Octobris; inter quæ festa nullum Hustengum teneri consuevit in civitate Londoniarum. Et dicunt, quod tali usi sunt consuetudine, quod Anglici, positi in Exigendis ad utlagandum, debent exigi in tribus Hustengis post finem Itineris Justiciariorum; et alienigenæ debent exigi per quatuor Hustenga. Et dicunt, quod prædictus Ricardus de Castro Baynardi et alii exacti fuerunt per tria Hustenga tantum, eo quod omnes fuerunt Anglici, et quod ipsi primo exacti fuerunt ad Hustengum tentum die Lunæ proximo post festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Regis nunc, iiii^to^, et ad Hustengum tentum die Lunæ proximo post festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo sequens exacti fuerunt tertio. Et quod Utlagaria die Lunæ proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli proximo sequens fuit in prædictos Ricardum et alios, in Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, promulgata apud le Folkesmot, tota communitate civitatis prædictæ ad hoc convocata.

F. 233. a.

[1] This, it is presumed, is the word, but to all appearance it is '*het.*'

Et Major et Aldermanni, quæsiti per Justiciarios si quem warrantum habuerunt de præfatis Justiciariis ultimo itinerantibus, ad exigendum prædictum Ricardum et alios—dicunt, quod per præceptum inde factum tunc Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum exacti fuerunt, absque aliquo alio warranto sub Sigillis ipsorum Justiciariorum, vel alicujus eorundem, inde facto per prædictos Justiciarios itinerantes, aut aliquo alio warranto speciali. Quæsiti si ad præfatum Hustengum, tentum die Lunæ proximo post festum Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, quando prædictus Ricardus et alii primo fuerunt exacti, post finem ultimi Itineris prædicti, datus fuit dies sive præfixus de prædicto Hustengo tenendo ad prædictum diem Lunæ proximum post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi,—dicit quod dies ille Lunæ secundi Hustengi tenendi non fuit præfixus; immo, illud secundum Hustengum tentum fuit prædicto die Lunæ proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, per sumonitionem inde factam.

Further enquiries by the Justices as to the practice in Exigent and Outlawry.

Answer to the said enquiries.

Further answer.

Item, quæsiti quare Utlagaria non fuit promulgata in prædictos Ricardum et alios ad prædictum diem Lunæ proximum post festum Omnium Sanctorum, quando exacti fuerunt tertio post finem Itineris prædicti, cum iiii[to] exacti fuerunt, prædicto Itinere computato ut pro uno Hustengo, dicunt quod tali usi sunt consuetudine cives civitatis prædictæ, quod in hujusmodi Utlagaria promulganda, super tertia Exigenda facta in Hustengo prædicto, post finem Itineris Justiciariorum, quoad ad Anglicos utlagandos, debent iidem cives nuntiare Domino Regi hujusmodi Exigendam, et scire voluntatem Regis de hujusmodi Utlagaria promulganda, antequam procedant ulterius ad promulgationem Utlagariæ. Et dicunt, quod facta hujusmodi denuntiatione Domino Regi, cum dictus Rex per Custodem Turris Londoniarum, vel alium certum nuntium, mandaverit Majori et Aldermannis voluntatem suam de hujusmodi Utlagaria

Further enquiries by the Justices thereon.

Answer thereto.

Proclamation of Outlawry at the Court of Folkmote.

promulganda, tunc debent Major et Aldermanni convocare totam communitatem civitatis Londoniarum in Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli Londoniarum ad Curiam suam, quæ vocatur "*Folkesmot,*" ad certum diem per ipsos Majorem et Aldermannos assignandum; et tunc ad Curiam illam de Folkesmot consuevit Utlagaria in hac parte promulgari, et non alio modo. Et dicunt, quod Dominus Edwardus Rex, pater Domini Regis nunc, mandavit tunc Majori et Vicecomitibus, per Radulphum de Sandwico, quod placuit ipso Domino Regi quod procederent ad prædictam Utlageriam promulgandam, secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ; per quod, Major et Vicecomites, convocata tota communitate civitatis Londoniarum, promulgarunt Utlagariam prædictam in prædictos Ricardum et alios, ad Curiam suam de Folkesmot tentam ad prædictum diem Lunæ proximum post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, nuntiante prædicto Radulpho de Sandwico, absque aliquo alio mandato ipsius Domini Regis speciali.

Objections by the King's Serjeant to the City practice in Outlawry.

Et Galfridus le Scrop, Serviens Domini Regis, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, dicit quod nullus, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni Angliæ, [est] ponendus in Exigendis ad utlagandum, nisi per breve Domini Regis, vel de mandato speciali Justiciariorum suorum, ad hoc postestatem habentium. Et ex quo Major et Aldermanni non ostendunt aliquod speciale warrantum de Exigenda versus prædictum Ricardum et alios ad utlagandum, petit judicium pro Domino Rege. Item dicit, quod cum certus dies nec datus nec præfixus fuit de prædicto secundo Hustengo, tento die Lunæ proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, sicut Major et Aldermanni cognoverunt, processus de [1] continuatione Exigendæ prædictæ remansit discontinuatus post prædictum Hustengum tentum ad prædictum diem

F. 238. b.

[1] Written "*continu*" in the original.

Lunæ proximo post festum Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ; ob quod, Curia prædicti Hustengi procedere non potuit ad prædictam Exigendam ulterius de talibus faciendam. Item dicit, quod ex quo prædicti Major et Aldermanni cognoverunt quod processerunt ad prædictas Exigendam et Utlageriam per præceptum factum Majori et Vicecomitibus, absque Coronatore, qui quidem Coronator gerit recordum in Exigendis et Utlageriis, et non Major et Vicecomites, quod contra legem et consuetudinem regni in hac parte processerunt, et petit judicium, etc. Item dicit, quod prædicti Major et Aldermanni cognoverunt quod Utlageria non fuit promulgata in prædictos Ricardum et alios ad prædictum Hustengum tentum die Lunæ proximo post festum Omnium Sanctorum, quando ipsi tertio fuerunt exacti post finem prædicti Itineris; et quod Major et cives ex tunc nuntiaverunt Domino Regi factum ipsorum super Exigenda prædicta. Et quod Major et Vicecomites, nuntiante Radulpho de Sandwico, absque mandato Domini Regis speciali, postmodum processerunt ad promulgationem Utlageriæ prædictæ, die Lunæ proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, scilicet post octo menses elapsos postquam prædicti Ricardus et alii ultimo fuerunt exacti, sicut prædictum est; et sic sine warranto, et contra legem et consuetudinem regni, totus processus in dictis Hustengis et prædicta Curia de Folkesmot habitus super Exigenda et Utlagaria prædictis, est ipso jure nullus, et in læsionem coronæ regiæ, etc.; et petit judicium pro Domino Rege, etc.

Et quia per Rotulos Coronatoris de annis Domini Regis nunc xiii° et xiiii°, compertum est quod Radulphus Pasket de Wrastlyngworthe, et Walterus, frater ejus, et Willelmus de Burlee, quinto exacti ad Curiam de Placitis Terræ, tentam in Gildaula Londoniarum die Lunæ proximo post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, eodem anno xiii°, utlagati fuerunt ibidem ad diem illum; et similiter, quod Thomas de Hildesham et Johannes

Final Judgment thereon, upon the Mayor and Citizens.

Maistre, Richard [1] Esmar de Wygemor, quinto exacti per brevia Regis ad Curiam de Placitis Terræ, tentam in Hustengo Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, eodem anno xiii°, utlagati fuerunt; et similiter, quod Mauritius de Bamptone, quinto exactus per breve Domini Regis ad Curiam de Placitis Terræ, tentam in Hustengo Londoniarum die Lunæ in crastino Sanctæ Margaretæ, anno regni Regis nunc xiiii, utlagatus fuit. Et sic liquet manifeste, quod prædicti Major et cives non sunt usi prædicta consuetudine quoad Utlagariam et promulgationem ejusdem, et nihilominus hujusmodi consuetudo est legi et consuetudini regni [2] contraria, etc. Ideo, ad judicium de tota communitate coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo, apud Westmonasterium, a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies, etc.

The judgment to stand over for further consideration by the King and his Council.

De Purpresturis præsentatis super Decanum et Capitulum Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum.

Presentment of Purprestures against the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Alleged enclosure of the place for holding the City Folkmote and the muster of arms.

De Purpresturis, dicunt quod Decanus et Capitulum ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, jam x annis elapsis, appropriaverunt sibi et ecclesiæ suæ quandam placeam terræ de solo Domini Regis, in qua quidem placea Major et communitas istius civitatis debent et solent tenere Curiam suam, quæ dicitur "*Folkmot*;" et etiam, pro pace Domini Regis conservanda, debent in eadem placea facere ostensionem armorum suorum; quam quidem placeam prædicti Decanus et Capitulum per murum luteum sibi incluserunt, et etiam domos in eadem placea ædificari fecerunt. Et continet in longitudine xxx pedes, et in latitudine xx pedes in aliquo loco, et in

[1] The termination of this name is doubtful.

[2] This word may possibly be an error for *consona*.

quibusdam aliis locis xv pedes, et ubi minus est, viii pedes; et Magister Willelmus de Graie modo tenet placeam illam sibi appropriatam, etc. Item, præsentant quod iidem Decanus et Capitulum, jam xii annis elapsis, appropriaverunt sibi quandam aliam placeam ibidem, continentem in longitudine xxx pedes et in latitudine xx pedes, et domos in eadem ædificare fecerunt, ad nocumentum totius civitatis, etc.; et Magister Ricardus de Astone modo tenet eam. Item, præsentant quod Decanus et Capitulum, et Vicarii, dictæ ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, jam x annis elapsis, appropriaverunt sibi quandam placeam ibidem, continentem in longitudine lx pedes et in latitudine l pedes; et prædicti Vicarii modo tenent placeam illam, etc. Item, præsentant quod prædicti Decanus et Capitulum, jam xvii annis elapsis, appropriaverunt sibi quandam placeam ibidem, continentem in longitudine lxxx et in latitudine lx pedes, ad nocumentum, etc. Item, præsentant quod prædicti Decanus et Capitulum levari fecerunt unum postem in medio portæ Sancti Augustini, quæ porta est communis omnibus ibidem transire volentibus, etc., ad nocumentum omnium transeuntium, etc. Ideo precatum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent predictos Decanum et Capitulum, etc. F. 239. a.

Alleged obstruction of St. Augustine's gate.

Et Decanus et Capitulum Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, per attornatum suum, veniunt, et dicunt quod Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, Primus, etc., dedit et concessit per Chartam suam Deo et Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, tantum de fossato Castelli ejusdem Regis, quod vocatur "Castrum Baynardi," ex parte aquæ Thamisiæ, quantum opus fuerit ad faciendum murum ejusdem ecclesiæ versus Austrum, et tantum de eodem fossato quantum sufficiebat ad faciendum viam extra murum; et ex altera parte ecclesiæ, ad Aquilonem, quantum et Ricardus, tunc Episcopus prædictæ ecclesiæ, de eodem fossato diruit. Et inde proferunt

Appearance of the Dean and Chapter by their attorney, and their answers to the several charges.

Chartam prædicti Domini Henrici Regis, in hæc verba :—

Profert of a Charter of Henry I. granting part of Castle Baynard to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

" Henricus, Dei gratia, etc., Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, " et Comitibus Angliæ, et Hugoni de Bochalanda, et " omnibus Baronibus et fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, " de Londoniis, et de Middelsexia, et de tota Anglia, " salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti " Pauli Londoniarum, et Ricardo, ejusdem ecclesiæ Epi- " scopo, tantum de fossato mei Castelli ex parte Tamesis, " ad meridiem, quantum opus fuerit ad faciendum " murum ecclesiæ, et tantum de eodem fossato quan- " tum sufficiat ad faciendum viam extra murum ; et " ex altera parte Ecclesiæ, ad Aquilonem, quantum " prædictus Episcopus de eodem fossato diruit. Teste, " Rogero Episcopo Sarum, et Ranulpho Cancellario, et " Gyselberto de Aquila, apud Portesmudam, in Natali " Sancti Hippolyti, Martyris."

Alleged concessions to the Cathedral by Eustace of Boulogne.

Dicit etiam, quod postmodum Castrum Baynardi devenit in seisinam cujusdam Eustachii, Comitis de Bolonia ; qui quidem Comes, anno Domini MCVI^to^, permisit et concessit omnes calumnias quas habuit super terras quas quidem Mauricius, tunc Episcopus Londoniarum, asseruit esse de Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, et super omnes alias terras quæ erant infra murum ejusdem Cœmeterii, quietas Deo et Sancto Paulo de ipso Comite et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, per quandam Chartam quam proferunt sub nomine prædicti Comitis, in hæc verba :—

Charter of Count Eustace to that effect.

" Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M°CVI,^to^ Indictione " XIIII, ego Eustacius, junior, Comes de Bolonia, omnes " calumnias quas habui super terras quas Episcopus " Mauricius asseruit esse de Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli " Londoniarum, et super omnes alias terras quæ erant " infra murum ejusdem Cœmeterii, quietas in perpe- " tuum a me et ab omnibus hæredibus et subsequaci- " bus meis, Deo et Sancto Paulo, et Mauricio Epi-

"scopo, pro remedio animæ meæ et patris mei, consen-
"tiente et annuente Maria Comitissa, uxore mea, per-
"mitto et concedo, eo tenore, ut ego et prædicta uxor
"mea, et parentes nostri, de beneficiis et orationibus F. 239. b.
"ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, sine fine, participes simus.
"Hæc concessio facta est Londoniis, xiiii Kalendas Maii,
"in domo Willelmi Baynardi. Hii sunt testes, etc."

Alleged Grant to the Dean and Chapter by King Edward I., to enable them to enclose the adjoining Churchyard.

Dicunt etiam prædicti Decanus et Capitulum, quod Dominus Edwardus, quondam Rex Angliæ, pater Domini Regis nunc, concessit prædictis Decano et Capitulo, per Litteras ipsius Regis, patris, Patentes, pro ipso Rege et hæredibus suis, quod iidem Decanus et Capitulum Cœmeterium Cathedralis Ecclesiæ prædictæ Sancti Pauli, et præcinctum, muro lapideo circumquaque includere, et sic inclusa sibi et successoribus suis tenere, possent in perpetuum. Quam quidem concessionem Dominus Rex nunc confirmavit per Chartam suam, inter alias libertates, ecclesiæ prædictæ. Et proferunt inde Chartam Domini Regis nunc, in hæc verba:—

Charter of King Edward II. to a like effect, and confirmatory of the Charter of Edward I.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc. Inspeximus Litteras "Patentes quas bonæ memoriæ Dominus Edwardus, "quondam Rex Angliæ, pater noster, fecit Decano et "Capitulo Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, in hæc verba:— "'Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., omnibus ad quos præ-"'sentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod "'cum per nocturnos incursus latronum et aliorum "'malefactorum, per vicos et venellas in præcinctu "'Cœmeterii ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londo-"'niarum, et in Cœmeterio illius, multotiens de nocte "'vagantium, homicidia, fornicationes, et alia mala "'plurics hactenus fuerint perpetrata; et formidetur "'quod adhuc consimilia, vel majora, pericula per hu-"'jusmodi incursus in vicis et venellis in Cœmeterio "'ac præcinctu prædictis poterunt evenire, nisi contra "'pericula illa remedium apponatur—Nos, ad honorem "'Dei et dictæ Ecclesiæ, ac Sanctorum quorum corpora

" 'requiescunt in eadem, necnon ad securitatem et
" 'quietem Canonicorum et ministrorum dictæ ecclesiæ,
" 'et suorum ibidem residentium, concessimus pro
" 'nobis et hæredibus, quantum in nobis est, Decano
" 'et Capitulo ecclesiæ prædictæ, quod Cœmeterium
" 'illud et præcinctum muro lapideo circumquaque in-
" 'cludere, et, sic inclusa, sibi et successoribus suis
" 'tenere possint, sine occasione et impedimento nostri
" 'vel hæredum nostrorum in perpetuum. Ita tamen,
" 'quod portas et posternas faciant in locis necessariis
" 'et competentibus ibidem, et quod portæ illæ et
" 'posternæ singulis diebus apertæ sint ab aurora diei
" 'usque ad noctem; ita quod omnes et singuli ibi-
" 'dem transire volentes, pro voluntate sua et sine
" 'impedimento prædictorum Decani et Capituli, et an-
" 'tecessorum seu ministrorum ejusdem ecclesiæ quorum-
" 'cunque, liberum ingressum habeant per portas et
" 'posternas prædictas; ita quod portæ illæ et pos-
" 'ternæ de nocte claudantur, et in aurora diei ape-
" 'riantur, sicut prædictum est. In cujus rei testi-
" 'monium, has Litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes.
" 'Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, x die Junii,
" 'anno regni nostri xiii.'"

Et continetur in prædicta Charta Domini Regis nunc, quod concessit, et confirmavit concessionem prædicti Domini Regis, patris, etc., in præmissis.

Unde prædicti Decanus et Capitulum dicunt, quod loca prædicta sunt dedicata et Sanctuarium prædictæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Pauli; et quod ipsi eadem loca tenent inclusa per Chartas et Concessiones Regum prædictorum, et confirmationem Domini Regis nunc, et per Chartam prædicti Comitis in forma prædicta.

Allegations of the Mayor and citizens in opposition to the Dean and Chapter.

Et super venit Hamo de Chigewelle, Major civitatis Londoniarum, et communitas ejusdem civitatis, et dicunt quod prædicta loca in quibus præsentatur prædictas purpresturas esse factas, etc., sunt solum Domini Regis, pertinens ad civitatem prædictam, et non Sanctuarium;

nec de præcinctu Sanctuarii neque Cœmeterii ecclesiæ prædictæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum. Dicunt enim, quod tota placea terræ ex parte Orientali dictæ Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli, ubi corpora jam de novo sepeliuntur, et ubi magnum Campanile ejusdem Ecclesiæ situatum est, est solum et laicum feodum Domini Regis; et quod cives civitatis prædictæ tenere consueverunt ab antiquo Curiam suam, quæ vocatur "*le Folkmot*," et intrare dictum Campanile ad pulsandum magnam campanam, per cujus pulsationem et sonitus populus dictæ civitatis præmuniri debet, et consuevit, ad conveniendum ad Curiam suam prædictam de Folkmot. Et dicunt, quod tota illa placea terræ ex parte Occidentali dictæ ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli consimiliter est solum et laicum feodum Domini Regis, pertinens ad civitatem prædictam; et quod in eadem placea consueverunt, et debent, cives civitatis prædictæ congregationem suam facere, simul cum Domino Castri Baynardi, ad faciendum visum de armaturis suis pro defensione dictæ civitatis, quotienscunque dicti cives viderint expedire. Et dicunt, quod totum solum intra portam quæ vocatur "Porta Sancti "Augustini," prope dictam ecclesiam, et portam ex parte Occidentali ejusdem Ecclesiæ, versus Ludgate, est alta strata et via regia civitatis prædictæ; unde magna pars, per levationem murorum et ædificationem domorum per dictos Decanum et Capitulum, jam includitur; et alta strata Regis in immensum ibidem arctatur, ad nocumentum et grave damnum totius communitatis civitatis prædictæ.

That the ground on the East side, including the new Cemetery and that of the Great Bell-tower, is the King's lay fee.

F. 240. a.

Mode of summoning the Folkmote thither.

That the ground on the West side is the King's lay fee, and that the citizens there held their muster of arms.

That the soil between St. Augustine's Gate and the Western Gate is the King's highway.

Dicunt etiam dicti Major et communitas, quod licet dictus Dominus Rex, pater, etc., concesserit, quantum in ipso Rege fuerit, prædictis Decano et Capitulo, quod Cœmeterium suum, prout prædicitur, possent includere, hoc tamen dictæ communitati præjudiciari non debet in hac parte; pro eo quod non fuit inquisitum super hoc, prout moris est, an prædicta Domini Regis, patris, etc.,

That no preliminary Inquisition was held prior to the grant made by the late King, as to whether it would be to the prejudice of the City.

concessio dictæ communitati præjudicialis existeret, seu damnosa.

Et Decanus et Capitulum dicunt ut prius, etc.

Et super hoc, Dominus [Rex] mandavit Justiciariis hic breve suum, in hæc verba:—

Writ, commanding that the Presentment shall be brought at a future day before the King and his Council.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis " [Hervico] de Stantone et sociis suis, Justiciariis " itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. " Mandamus vobis, quod præsentationes coram vobis " in Itinere prædicto factas, de Purpresturis quas as- " seritur Decanum et Capitulum Sancti Pauli Lon- " doniarum in civitate nostra Londoniarum fecisse, " habeatis coram nobis et Consilio nostro in quindena " Sancti Michaelis proximo futura; præfato Decano et " Capitulo diem illum præfigentes, quod tunc sint ibi, " facturi et recepturi quod Curia nostra consideraverit " in hac parte. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste " meipso, apud Westmonasterium, iii die Julii, anno " regni nostri xiiii."

Ideo datus est eis dies coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo ad quindenam prædictam, secundum formam mandati prædicti, etc.

Adhuc de Purpresturis tangentibus Decanum et Capitulum Sancti Pauli Londoniarum.

Further Presentment as to Purprestures. Obstruction of Diceres-lane.

De Purpresturis dicunt, quod Magister Willelmus de Maldone, jam x annis elapsis, obstruxit quandam venellam, vocatam "*Dicereslane,*" in Parochia Sancti Nicholai ad Macellas in Warda ista; per quam venellam homines solebant transire, cum equis et carectis, de Paternosterlane usque Conichepynge; ad damnum Domini Regis, et nocumentum totius civitatis et omnium ibidem transire volentium—nesciunt quo warranto. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent eum, etc.

Postea venit prædictus Magister Willelmus, et dicit quod ipse tenet venellam illam, quæ vocatur "*Diceres*-" *lane*," ex dimissione Decani et Capituli Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, reddendo eis xvi denarios per annum, et ad faciendum construi, sumptibus ipsius, hæredum, seu assignatorum suorum, duas portas idoneas, unam scilicet ad unum caput dictæ venellæ, et aliam ad aliud caput ejusdem capellæ; ita quod præfati Decanus et Capitulum, Canonici, et ministri sui, tempore pacis et guerræ, habeant liberum introitum et exitum in venella prædicta de die et nocte, ad voluntatem suam, suis clavibus. Et profert quoddam scriptum inde inter eos indentatum, sub Sigillo Capituli prædicti, quod hoc testatur. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent prædictos Decanum et Capitulum.

Allegation that the lane is held on lease from the Dean and Chapter on certain conditions.

F. 240. b.

The Dean and Chapter summoned to appear.

Postea idem Decanus et Capitulum, per attornatum suum, veniunt; et dicunt, quod Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, avus Domini Regis nunc, concessit cuidam Magistro Roberto de Barthonia, Præcentori et Canonico Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, quod idem Robertus posset includere prædictam venellam, et clausam tenere; et proferunt litteras ipsius Henrici Regis, in hæc verba:—

Allegation by them of a Grant made by King Henry III. authorizing such enclosure.

"Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, etc., Dux Nor-
" manniæ, Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, omnibus,
" etc. Quia accepimus, per Inquisitionem quam fieri
" fecimus, quod non est ad damnum nostrum, nec
" civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, quod Magister Rober-
" tus de Barthonia, Præcentor Sancti Pauli Londoni-
" arum, includat quandam venellam, quæ quondam fuit
" Ceciliæ de Turri, juxta Sanctum Paulum Londoni-
" arum—concessimus ei, quod dictam venellam includere
" possit, et clausam tenere, tali modo, quod ad utriusque
" caput ejusdem venellæ fiat una porta cum clavibus,
" ad intrandum et exeundum libere per easdem portas,
" propter infortunium incendii et alios casus fortuitos,
" qui frequenter in eadem civitate poterunt evenire.

Profert of a Charter of Henry III. to that effect.

"In cujus rei testimonium, has Litteras nostras fieri "fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso, apud Clarendone, "xxiiii die Novembris, anno regni nostri xxxvii."

The Presentment reserved for the consideration of the King and his Council.

Et super hoc, dies datus est eis coram Domino Rege, a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies, ubicumque, etc.

Names of persons put in Exigent.

(Nomina eorum qui positi sunt in Exigenda in Itinere prædicto continentur in Rotulis de Itinere, qui remanent in Camera.)

Royal pardon granted to the City for neglecting to keep watch on those who flee for Sanctuary to the Churches therein.

"Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos "præsentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod "cum communitas civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, in "Curia nostra, coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris "Hervico de Stantone et sociis suis, Justiciariis nos-"tris itinerantibus apud Turrim nostram Londoniarum, "impetita fuisset de eo, quod homines de Wardis "civitatis illius super illos qui ad ecclesias in eadem "civitate, et suburbio ejusdem, pro immunitate ha-"benda fugerunt, non apposuerunt custodiam, prout "alibi in regno nostro fit, secundum legem et con-"suetudinem ejusdem regni; necnon et de evasione "sic fugientium ad ecclesias illas facta ab eisdem. Et "eadem communitas se inde in eadem Curia nostra, "coram dictis Justiciariis nostris, excusaverit, asserens "se vel homines de Wardis prædictis ad præmissa "non teneri, secundum antiquas consuetudines civitatis "prædictæ. Et pro eo quod excusatio illa per dictos "Justiciarios nostros admissa non fuit, prout nec "debuit, dicta communitas nobis supplicaverit ei in "hac parte per nos remedium adhiberi—Nos, conside-"rantes quod custodia super sic fugientes ad ecclesias "pro immunitate habenda, pro uberiore pacis nostræ "observatione, necessaria est, et in singulis locis dicti "regni nostri secundum legem et consuetudinem, sicut "prædictum est; volentes etiam dictæ communitati, "quæ de consuetudinibus antiquis dictæ civitatis in

" hac parte, ut asseritur, confidebat, et ut eandem
" communitatem nostris obsequiis habeamus, promp-
" tiorem gratiam in præmissis facere specialem, per-
" donavimus communitati civitatis prædictæ trans-
" gressionem temporibus progenitorum nostrorum, quon-
" dam Regum Angliæ, et nostro, factam; necnon et
" id quod ad nos pertinet de evasionibus quas hujusmodi
" fugientes ad ecclesias in civitate prædicta, et suburbio
" ejusdem, pro immunitate habenda, hactenus ab eccle- F. 241. a.
" siis illis fecerunt; nolentes quod communitas prædicta
" vel homines de Wardis illis, aut eorum hæredes seu
" successores, occasione præmissorum, per nos vel
" hæredes nostros, seu ministros nostros quoscunque,
" occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur.
" Ita tamen, quod ex nunc sic fugientes ad ecclesias
" in civitate prædicta, prout alibi in dicto regno nostro
" custodiuntur, secundum legem et consuetudinem præ-
" dictas faciant custodiri. In cujus rei testimonium,
" has Litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste
" meipso, apud Westmonasterium, iii° die Junii, anno
" regni nostri xiiii." Per ipsum Regem.

De Articulis Coronæ Domini Regis deliberatis singulis Wardis, die Jovis, nono die Itineris, in festo Sancti Vincentii, Martyris, anno xiiii°.

De veteribus Placitis Coronæ quæ fuerunt coram Justiciariis, et non fuerunt terminata.

Heads of Articles of the Crown delivered to each Ward on the ninth day of the Iter.

De novis Placitis Coronæ quæ postea emerserunt, tempore pacis.

De hiis qui sunt in misericordia Domini Regis, et non sunt amerciati.

De vallectis et puellis qui sunt, et esse debent, in custodia Domini Regis; qui sunt, et qui illos habent; et quantum terræ eorum valent, et per quem fuerunt elongati.

De dominabus quæ sunt in dominatione Domini

Regis, sive sint maritatæ sive sint maritandæ. Et si sint maritatæ, quibus, et per quem, et quantum terræ eorum valent per annum.

De ecclesiis quæ sunt in donatione Domini Regis, quæ ecclesiæ sunt, et qui illas habent, et per uem, et quantum ecclesiæ illæ valent per annum.

De escaetis Domini Regis, quæ sint, et qui illas tenent, et per quod servitium, et quantum valent, tam de terris Normannorum quam de aliis; et si quæ teneantur sine warranto, capiantur in manum Domini Regis.

De serjantiis Domini Regis, quæ sint, et qui illas tenent, et per quem, et cujusmodi serjantiæ illæ sint, et quantum valent, et quod servitium reddunt.

De purpresturis factis super Dominum Regem in terra vel in aqua, vel in libertate vel alibi, ubicumque fuerit.

De hiis qui ceperint denarios ab hiis qui hospitati sunt extraneos, contra Assisam factam.

De mensuris juratis per regnum; si servatæ sint sicut provisum fuit, et si custodes mensurarum ceperint mercedem ab aliquo, ut possint emere per unam mensuram et vendere per aliam. Et hoc intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam de ulnis, ponderibus, quam de aliis mensuris. Et si Assisa latitudinis pannorum servata sit, sicut provisum fuit; et si quis ceperit mercedem pro pannis venditis contra Assisam.

De vinis venditis contra Assisam, et de civitatibus, burgis, villis mercatoriis, et aliis villis, ubi vina vendita sunt;—qui ea vendiderunt, et quot dolia per annum, et per quot annos.

De thesauris inventis. De wrecco maris.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis, qui convenire fecerunt Wappentachium vel Hundredum pro Inquisitione facta de morte hominis, vel hutesio levato et non secuto, vel de aliis Placitis Coronæ, et qui ceperunt misericordiam pro defendentibus.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis qui tenuerunt Placita Coronæ, et quæ placita.

De usurariis Christianis mortuis;—qui fuerunt, et qui catalla habuerunt, et qui ea habent.

De falsatoribus et retonsoribus denariorum.

De moneta et escambio Domini Regis Scaccarii; quis scilicet fecerit monetam et escambium sine Domino Rege vel Justiciariis.

De burgatoribus et malefactoribus, et eorum receptoribus, tempore pacis.

De utlagatis et fugitivis, et quis [1] reddiderit post utlagariam vel fugam sine warranto.

De hiis per quorum terras utlagati et burgatores transierunt, et qui non fecerint sectam post ipsos, F. 241. b. sicut facere debuerunt.

De mercatis Domini Regis, motis ab uno die in alium, sine licentia Domini Regis, nisi sit de die Dominica. Et si quod mercatum, de novo levatum, sit sine licentia Domini Regis.

De hiis qui ceperint mercedem pro bladis et aliis catallis dimittendis, ne caperentur ad Castra; et similiter de prisis factis per Vicecomites, constabularios, vel alios ballivos, contra voluntatem eorum quorum catalla illa fuerint.

De hiis qui sumoniti fuerint primo die coram Justiciariis, et non venerunt.

De Gaola deliberata sine warranto Domini Regis vel Justiciariorum suorum; et similiter, qui tenent placita de probatoribus sine warranto.

De malefactoribus in parcis et vivariis,—qui illi sint.

De evasione felonum.

De rapinis factis extraneis, et prisis extraneis; et per quos hæc sunt facta, et quomodo, et ubi, et de quibus rebus, et in cujus potestate.

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[1] More properly *redierit*.

De hiis qui non permittunt ballivos Domini Regis intrare in terras suas, ad sumonitionem faciendum et distringendum pro debito Domini Regis, vel aliis rebus, sine speciali præcepto Domini Regis.

De ballivis Domini Regis qui ceperint denarios pro recognitionibus amovendis de Juratis et Assisis.

De hiis qui tenent terras Normannorum, Flandrensium, Britannorum, vel aliorum extraneorum, de cujuscunque feodis suis, et quo warranto eas tenent; sive de Domino Rege vel de quibus Dominus Rex talia feoda concessit conferenda.

De hiis qui subtraxerint [1] secretas Shirarum, Comitatuum, Hundredorum, post guerram motam inter Regem Johannem et Barones suos, per voluntatem Vicecomitum vel ballivorum, sine assensu et voluntate Domini Regis.

De hiis qui tenent Placita de Vetito Namio sine warranto.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis Domini Regis qui ceperint redemptionem de integrum feodum militis tenentibus, ne milites fierent ad mandatum Domini Regis, cum inde speciale præceptum habuerint.

De vallectis integrum feodum militis tenentibus, et plenæ ætatis existentibus, militibus faciendis.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis Domini Regis, vel aliis ballivis, qui tenent Placita de Vetito Namio, et Placita Coronæ, et illa terminant Comitatu, vel Hundredo, vel alibi, per sacramentum xii; cum nullam habeant inde potestatem sine speciali præcepto Domini Regis, per breve suum.

De excessibus Vicecomitum vel aliorum ballivorum suorum, sive infra libertatem vel extra, si aliquem litem foverint prætextu terrarum vel custodiarum habendarum, vel denariorum perquirendorum, vel alicujus alterius proficui, per quod justitia et veritas suffocantur.

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[1] Properly *sectas*.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui capiunt ex una parte et altera. De Vicecomitibus et aliis qui denarios ceperint ab excommunicatis, ne caperentur.

De Wappentachiis, Tridingis, Hundredis, positis ad firmam per Vicecomites vel ballivos suos; quantum valent per annum, et pro quanto posita fuerint quolibet anno ad firmam, tempore Vicecomitum prædictorum, et pro quanto modo posita sint.

De prisis Domini Regis, sive in terra, sive in mari, sive in aqua dulci, vel in libertatibus spectantibus ad castra sua, sive ad civitates suas, sive ad burgenses suos, vel in aliis locis ; quæ sint, et quantum valent, et quis ea occupaverit, celaverit, vel suffocaverit, et quis ea ceperit, constabularius vel alius, et quid valent.

De parvis ballivis quibuscunque facientibus cervisiam quæ vocatur "*Felesonunshale,*" quandoque "*Scotale,*" ut extorqueant pecuniam a sequentibus Hundredorum et eorum subditis.

De hiis qui non faciunt cervisiam, sed garbas in autumno extorquentibus, et blada pauperum detrahentibus. F. 242. a.

De catallis extraneorum de potestate Regis Franciæ existentium, captis dum Rex fuit in Vasconia, quo devenerint, et qui ea habent.

De hiis qui levaverint warrennas in terris suis sine warranto. De hiis qui piscantur cum kedellis et sarkellis.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui ceperint denarios ab hiis qui rectati fuerint de morte hominis, ut dimitterent eos per plevinam, cum non sint replegiabiles sine speciali mandato Domini Regis.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui imprisonaverint illos qui rectati sunt de latrocinio per sacramentum patriæ, et illos in prisona detinuerint quousque redemptionem ab hiis ceperint, ut possint replegiari, cum per legem Angliæ nulla redemptione facienda fuerint replegiabiles.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui bis, vel pluries,

ceperint denarios ab aliquo pro unico amerciamento, cum tantum semel fuerit amerciatus.

De hiis qui manuceperint aliquem, habendum coram Justiciariis primo die, et ipsum non habuerunt.

De hiis qui subtraxerint brevia Domini Regis, et ea alteri parti vendiderunt; per quod Dominus Rex amisit quod ad ipsum pertinuit.

De Coronatoribus qui denarios, [vel] qui aliquam mercedem ceperint, pro officio suo exequendo; et si catalla felonum vel fugitivorum concelaverint, vel ad opus suum detinuerint, et quomodo, et ad quorum manus ea devenerint.

De hiis qui capiunt [columbas] aereas in hyeme per retia vel alia ingenia, per quod columbaria destruuntur.

De pontibus et calcetis fractis in communibus transitionibus; quis eos reparare et sustinere debeat.

De captis et incarceratis pro aliqua suspicione per Vicecomites vel alios ballivos quoscunquę; qualiter fuerint deliberati.

De felonibus damnatis et suspensis, alibi quam coram Justiciariis ad Communia Placita, ad quorum manus catalla eorum devenerint. Et [1] quid, si quæ habuerint, teneant, et a quo tempore, et quantum valent per annum.

De hiis qui currunt in alienis warennis sine licentia dominorum.

De hiis qui distringunt ad paiandum plus quam ad quod fuerat amerciatus per sumonitionem Scaccarii.

De hiis qui distrinxerint plures homines habentes unum nomen, per sumonitionem Scaccarii, ut unusquisque paiaret unum amerciamentum, cum unus tantum fuerit amerciatus.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui ceperint denarios pro vigiliis constitutis in regno non observatis.

De hiis qui, per fraudem et malitiam, terras et tene-

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[1] Properly *qui terras, si quas.*

menta sua alienant contra adventum Justiciariorum, ita quod non ponantur in Assisis et Juratis coram eisdem Justiciariis.

De hiis qui mutuis scriptis se adinvicem astringunt ad partes loquelis negotiorum amicorum et benevolorum sustinendas, per quod veritas et justitia suffocatur.

Quot et quæ maneria dominica Dominus Rex habet in manu sua in singulis Comitatibus, tam scilicet de antiquo dominico coronæ quam de escaetis et perquisitis. Et quæ etiam maneria esse solent in manibus Regum, prædecessorum Regis nunc; qui ea tenent nunc, quo warranto, et a quo tempore, et per quem fuerint alienata.

De feodis Domini Regis, et tenentibus suis de antiquo dominico coronæ, tam liberorum sokmannorum quam bondemannorum—utrum per ballivos aut eosdem tenentes, et quibus alienata fuerint, et qualiter, et quomodo, et a quo tempore.

Simili modo, inquiratur de firmis Hundredorum, Wappentachiorum, Tridingorum, Comitatuum, Civitatum, Burgorum, et aliorum reddituum quorumcunque, et quo tempore.

Quot etiam Hundreda, Wappentachia, Tridinga, sint nunc in manu Domini Regis, et quo; et quæ in manibus aliorum, et a quo tempore, et quo warranto, et quantum valet quodlibet Hundredum per annum. F. 242. b.

De sectis antiquis, consuetudinibus, servitiis, et aliis rebus, a Domino Rege et antecessoribus suis subtractis; qui ea subtraxerint, et a quo tempore hujusmodi sectæ, consuetudines, servitia, et alia, ad Dominum Regem pertinentia et consueta, sibi ipsis appropriaverint; et a quo tempore, et quo warranto. Qui etiam alii a Rege clamant habere returnum et extractas brevium; et qui teneant Placita de Vetito Namio, et qui clamant wrekkum maris, quo warranto, et alias libertates regias, ut

furcas, emendationes Assisæ panis et cervisiæ, et alia quæ ad coronam pertinent, et a quo tempore.

De hiis qui habent libertates regias per leges Angliæ sibi concessas, et eis aliter usi fuerint quam debuissent, et a quo tempore, et quomodo.

De libertatibus concessis quæ impediunt commumem justitiam, et regiam potestatem subvertunt, a quo concessæ fuerint, et a quo tempore.

Qui etiam de novo appropriaverint sibi novas chaceas vel warennas; et similiter, qui ab antiquo hujusmodi chaceas vel warennas ex concessione Regum habuerint, et fines et metas eorum excesserint; et a quo tempore.

Qui etiam domini, aut eorum senescalli seu ballivi quicunque, senescalli etiam, Domini Regis ministri, non sustinuerint executionem mandatorum Domini Regis fieri, aut ea facere contempserint vel aliquo modo ea fieri impediverint, a tempore constitutionum factarum apud Marleberge, anno regni Regis Henrici, avi Regis nunc, lii.

De omnibus purpresturis factis super Dominum Regem et regalem dignitatem; per quos factæ fuerint, qualiter, et a quo tempore.

De Vicecomitibus capientibus munera, et qui consenserint ad concelandum felonias factas in ballivis, vel qui negligentes extiterint ad felones attachiandos, quocunque favore, tam infra libertatem quam extra. Simili modo, de clericis et aliis ballivis Vicecomitum et Coronatorum, et aliis ballivis quibuscunque; et qui ita fecerint [tempore] Domini Regis Henrici, post bellum de Evesham, et qui tempore Domini Regis nunc.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis quibuscunque capientibus munera pro recognitionibus amovendis de Assisis et Juratis, et a quo tempore.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis quibuscunque qui amerciaverint aliquos qui sumoniti fuerint ad In-

quisitiones factas per præceptum Domini Regis pro defalta, cum per eandem sumonitionem personæ venerint sufficientes ad hujusmodi Inquisitiones faciendas; et quantum ceperint, et a quibus, occasione prædicta, et a quo tempore.

De Vicecomitibus qui tradiderint ballivas extorsoribus, populum gravantibus ultra modum, Hundredorum, Wappentachiorum, Trydingorum, et alias firmas, ut [1] sic suas firmas levarent; et qui fuerint ballivi, et quibus fuerint hujusmodi damna illata, et a quo tempore.

De Vicecomitibus qui pluries quam bis faciunt turnum suum in anno, et a quo tempore.

Item, cum fines de redisseisinis aut purpresturis, factis super terram vel super aquam, pro occultatione thesauri et aliis hujusmodi quæ ad Dominum Regem pertineant, et ad Vicecomites, [2] hujusmodi attachiamenta, qui ceperunt fines hujusmodi, et a quibus, et quantum, et a quo tempore. Item, qui potestate officii sui aliquos occasionaverint, et per hoc extorserint terras, redditus, et alias præstationes, et a quo tempore. Item, qui ceperint mandatum Domini Regis ut debita sua solverent, et a creditoribus aliquam portionem ceperint ut eis residuum solverent, et nihilominus totum sibi allocari fecerint in Scaccario vel alibi, et a quo tempore. Qui ceperint debita Regis, vel partem debitorum, et debitores illos non inde acquietent; tam de tempore Domini Regis Henrici quam de tempore successorum suorum.

Qui sumonivit aliquos ut fierent milites, et pro respectu habendo ab eis lucrum ceperint; et a quo tempore, et quantum, et si qui magnates et alii sine F. 243. a. præcepto Domini Regis distrinxerint aliquos ad arma suscipienda, et a quo tempore.

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[1] This word is repeated by inadvertence.

[2] This passage is, to all appearance, imperfect.

Si quis Vicecomes, vel alii ballivi, cujuscunque libertatis, fecerint non debito modo sumoniri, secundum formam brevis Domini Regis; vel aliter fraudulenter, seu minus sufficienter, executi fuerint præceptum Domini Regis, prece, pretio, vel favore, et a quo tempore. Item, qui habuerint felones inprisonatos, et pro pecunia eos abire a prisona et evadere permiserint, liberos et impunes. Et qui pecuniam illam extorserint pro prisonis dimittendis per plevinam, cum de jure fuerint irreplegiabiles, et a quo tempore.

Item, de hiis qui habuerint probatores imprisonatos, et fecerint eos appellare fideles et innocentes, causa lucri; et quandoque eos impedierint ne appellarent culpabiles; et per quorum procurationem talia facta fuerint, et a quo tempore.

Item, qui dona vel lucra aliqua ceperint pro officiis suis exercendis, vel aliter executi fuerint, vel aliter exercuerint fines mandatorum Domini Regis, quantum ad officium suum pertinuit, et a quo tempore. Et omnia ista inquirantur, tam de Vicecomitibus, Coronatoribus, et eorum clericis et ballivis quibuscunque, quam de dominis et ballivis libertatum quarumcunque.

Item, qui Vicecomites et Custodes Castrorum vel maneriorum Domini Regis, de operationibus Domini Regis quibuscunque, vel etiam qui visores hujusmodi [operationum] ubicumque factarum per præceptum Domini Regis, magis computaverint vel testificati fuerint in eisdem, quam rationabiliter posuerint; et [1]similiter, hoc falsas allocationes sibi fieri procuraverint. Et similiter, qui petras, vel meremium, vel alia necessaria ad hujusmodi operationes empta seu provisa, ad opus suum retinuerint seu amoverint; et quid et quantum damnum Dominus Rex inde habuit, et a quo tempore.

De Escaetoribus et Subesca[e]toribus in seisina Domini Regis, facientibus vastum vel destructionem in parcis,

[1] An error for *super*.

boscis, vivariis, et warennis, infra custodias [sibi commissas] per Dominum Regem, quantum, de quibus, et quomodo, et a quo tempore.

De eisdem, qui, occasione hujusmodi seisinæ, ceperint bona defunctorum vel hæredum in manu Domini Regis injuste, donec redimerentur ab eisdem, et quid et quantum ita ceperint pro hujusmodi redemptione; et quid ad opus suum inde retinuerit, et quo tempore. De eisdem qui minus sufficienter extenderunt terras alicujus in favorem ejusdem vel alterius, cui custodia terrarum illarum dari, vendi, vel concedi [1] vendi, in deceptione Domini Regis, et ubi, et quomodo, et quid inde ceperint, et quantum, et quo tempore.

De eisdem qui prece, pretio, vel favore, concesserunt vel consuluerint quod custodiæ Domini Regis venderentur pro minori pretio quam vendi debuerint secundum verum valorem; vel maritagia ad Dominum Regem spectantia; et si aliquo modo concelaverint custodias Domino Rege, vel maritagia hæredum tenentium de Domino Rege in capite, vel maritagia dominarum viduarum maritatarum sine licentia Regis; et si quid propter hoc ceperint, et quantum ceperint, et quomodo, et quo tempore.

Item, de eisdem qui procuraverint vel [2] contempserint quod Juratores Inquisitionum de ætate hæredum dicerent ipsos hæredes plenæ ætatis, cum non essent, ut Dominus Rex per hoc amitteret custodiam hujusmodi hæredum.

De hiis qui reservaverint eisdem, vel ad opus suum proprium, custodias et maritagia per leve pretium, sive per concelamentum factum Domino Regi; et cujusmodi damna Dominus Rex inde habuit, et quo tempore.

Item, si cujusmodi seysierunt terras, et per quantum tempus eas in manu Domini Regis retinuerint. De

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[1] An error for *debuerat*.

[2] Properly *consenserint*.

F. 243. b. Enquiries on all the preceding points to extend to the previous twenty-five years.

terris captis in manu Domini Regis, quæ capi non debuerunt, et postea restitutis per præceptum Domini Regis; cum præceptum fuerit, utrum præcepta restituerint ad mandatum Domini Regis vel non. Et de omnibus prædictis factis et commissis infra xxv annos proximo præteritos prædicti Justiciarii se intromittant. Et omnes qui sentiunt se gravatos, et inde prosequi voluerint, audientur, et fiat eis super hoc justitia; et ipsi Justiciarii sequentur pro hiis quæ ad Dominum Regem contingent.

De magnatibus venientibus hospitaturis ad domos religiosorum, cum non essent requisiti per gubernatores, earundem ad custum vel ad custum proprium, contra voluntatem eorum religiosorum.

De hiis qui occasione cujuscunque affinitatis, vel alia ratione quacunque, fugaverint in parcis, vel piscati fuerint in vivariis aliorum, vel ingressi fuerint maneriium prælatorum, vel religiosorum, vel aliorum, ad commorandum vel pernoctandum, sine licentia et voluntate dominorum vel ballivorum eorundem maneriorum, ad custum eorundem dominorum vel ad custum proprium.

De hiis qui serruras, ostia, fenestras, vel consimilia fregerint vel aperuerint, seu asportaverint victualia, vel alia inventa in dictis maneriis susceperint seu ceperint, sive colore emptionis vel aliter.

De hiis qui triturari vel capi fecerint blada, victualia, vel alia bona, prælatorum, religiosorum, vel aliorum, sub colore emptionis vel aliter quam voluntate eorum quorum bona illa fuerint.

De hiis qui ceperint equos, boves, carros, naves, vel batellos, ad cariagium faciendum, sine licentia eorum quorum ipsa fuerint;—et si de voluntate, de hiis qui non satisfecerint de conventione facta inter ipsos.

De hiis qui vindictam fecerint quibuscunque, eo quod escas vel hospitium sibi negaverint; et similiter de hiis qui vindictam fecerint, eo quod aliqui aliquo modo

super dictis gravaminibus in Curiis Domini Regis conquesti fuerint.

De hiis qui miserint ad domus vel ad maneria religiosorum, vel aliorum, homines, equos, vel canes, ad perhendinandum ad custum aliorum.

De Vicecomitibus venientibus ad hospitandum in ballivis suis, cum pluribus equis quam cum v vel vi; vel qui per frequentes adventus ultra modum quoscunque oneraverint.

De hiis qui levaverint escapium latronum vel felonum antequam adjudicatum fuerit per Justiciarios itinerantes.

De hiis qui sub colore de wrecko maris bona quorumcunque sibi appropriaverint, cum inde wrekkum habere non debeant, [et] non ad eos pertineat.

De hiis qui amerciati sunt sine rationabili occasione, et ultra quantitatem delicti, et non per pares;—per quem amerciati fuerint.

De prisis constabulariorum Castrorum factis de bonis aliorum quam eorum qui sunt de villis ubi Castra sita fuerint; et si de bonis eorum qui sunt de eisdem villis non satisfactum fuerit eis supra xl dies; exceptis prisis antiquis debitis et consuetis;—per quem hujusmodi prisæ factæ fuerint, et quando.

De hiis qui ad mandatum Vicecomitum vel aliorum ballivorum Domini Regis, vel ad clamorem patriæ, sequi vel arrestari non fecerint felones, conversantes tam infra libertates quam extra.

De Vicecomitibus, et Coronatoribus, et aliis ballivis, tam infra libertates quam extra, vel qui prece, pretio, vel aliqua affinitate, concelaverint, vel [1] concelaverint procuraverint, felonias factas in ballivis suis, vel se finxerint attachiare hujusmodi malefactores, in favorem eorundem, qualiter et quo.

De hiis qui rapuerint domicellas infra ætatem exis-

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[1] Properly *concelari*.

tentes, sponte vel invite, seu etiam alias mulieres plenæ ætatis existentes, et contra voluntatem earundem.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui replegiaverint prisones, cum non essent replegiabiles; et quid cepe-
F. 244 a. rint pro prædictis prisonibus replegiandis, et quantum, et a quibus.

De hiis qui ceperint averia aliorum, vel capi fecerint, in uno Comitatu, et ea fugaverint extra Comitatum illum in alium, per malitiam; et similiter, qui ceperint averia et districtiones extra feodum suum.

De hiis qui fugaverint averia ad castra et forcelecta, et ea sibi detinuerint contra vadia et plegia, cum per Vicecomites vel ballivos Regis petita fuerit eorum deliberatio.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis ballivis qui ceperint debita Domini Regis Henrici, vel successorum suorum, de sumonitione Scaccarii, et debitores inde non acquietent; et de eorum hæredibus, qui non modo superstites, et quantum, et a quibus. De malefactoribus parcorum et vivariorum, et de hiis, [qui] veniendo, vel morando, vel redeundo, quamcunque roberiam fecerint, et de aliis rebus quibuscunque. De hiis qui districtiones fecerint in civitatibus, burgis, nundinis, vel mercatis, super homines forinsecos de regno isto, pro debito alicujus,[1] unde non essent debitores vel plegii [2] partem inde vel aliud, per conventionem inter eos factam.

De ministris Domini Regis qui manutenuerint, per se vel per alios, loquelas vel negotia in Curiis Domini Regis existentia de terris, et tenementis, et aliis. De Vicecomitibus et aliis ministris Regis capientibus munera vel mercedem pro officiis suis exequendis.

De clericis Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Inquisitorum, capientibus denarios pro capitulis deliberandis, nisi fuerunt clerici Justiciariorum itinerantium; et de hiis, si

[1] Properly *nisi*.

[2] Properly *partium*.

plus ceperint quam ii solidos ad Wappentachium, vel Hundredum, vel Villatam, quæ respondent pro xii vel vi. De hiis qui ceperint superflua vel indebita tolneta in civitatibus, burgis, vel alibi, contra communem usum regni.

De civibus burgorum capientibus muragium, per Dominum Regem eisdem concessum, aliter quam facere debent secundum concessionem eis a Domino Rege concessam.

De hiis qui ceperint victualia vel alia necessaria ad opus Regis, sive ad munitionem Castrorum vel alibi ubicumque, nomine creditorum, cum ceperint debitum illud in Scaccario Garderobæ vel alibi, et ea detinuerint creditoribus; et similiter, qui partem debitorum Domini Regis vel alia munera ceperunt, ut de residuo satisfacerent creditoribus.

De hiis [qui] ceperint plures equos vel carectas, ad cariagium Domini Regis faciendum, quam necessaria fuerint; et quæ munera ceperint pro eisdem remittendis, quis, et quantum, et a quo.

De magnatibus et eorum ballivis, et similiter de aliis, exceptis ministris Regis quibus ad hoc datur specialiter auctoritas, qui ad instantiam cujuscunque vel auctoritate propria attachiaverint quoscunque, vel bona eorum transeuntia per eorum potestates; compellendo per hoc ipsos ad respondendum coram eis de contractibus, et conventionibus, et transgressionibus, factis extra posse et jurisdictionem eorundem, cum nihil teneant de ipsis nec infra libertates suas.

De Vicecomitibus et ballivis qui non permiserunt quoscunque pascere de suo proprio averia sua, capta et imparcata; quid ceperint pro custodia eorum, cum illi, quorum averia illa fuerint, hoc facere fuerint parati. Et hoc intelligendum est, post Parliamentum de termino Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris, iii°.

De averiis captis pro debitis Domini Regis, vel alia

occasione, per quemcunque venditis infra xv dies post captionem post prædictum Parliamentum.

De districtionibus factis postquam Rex inhibuit in eodem Parliamento, per animalia ad waynagium terrarum deputata, vel etiam bidentes, pro debito Domini Regis vel aliorum, vel alia occasione, vel per quemcunque, cum alia sufficiens districtio fuerit inventa. Et similiter, de superfluis districtionibus factis tam post idem Parliamentum quam ante. Et nomina quæ infringunt dicta Statuta distincte et aperte inquiran-
F. 214. b. tur; ita quod cuilibet conquerenti fiat justitia. Et quod pœnæ, in eisdem Statutis contentæ, adjudicandæ sunt de commissis post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi iii°, et non ante. Tamen de transgressionibus et offensionibus primis factis, talis adjudicetur pœna qualis ante prædicta Statuta adjudicari consuevit in casibus consimilibus.

De hiis qui capiunt mercedem de aliquibus pro advocaria habenda, cum non sint eorum tenentes, nec residentes in tenuris suis.

De terris et tenementis quæ devenerunt ad manum mortuam post Statutum de Gloucestria editum.

De ministres le Roi en citez et en burghz, qi par resoun de lour office deyvent garder lassise des vyns et des vitailles, queux ount marchaundie des vyns et des vitailles, engros ou a retail, taunt com eaux furent entendauntz au tiel office puis lestatut de ceo fet a Euerwyk, a treys semeynes de Seint Michel, lan xii°.

Proceedings on the 12th day of the Iter.

Judgment given, as to the Marshalsea of the Iter; in favour of the citizens of London.

Memorandum, quod die Lunæ, xii° die Itineris, sententia contra Dominum Johannem de Daggewrthe, Militem, et Loram Peyforere, uxorem suam, de Marescalcia in illo Itinere non habenda, per Justiciarios promulgata fuit; et iidem Justiciarii, inspectis Rotulis antiquorum Itinerum, concesserunt civibus Londoniarum habere Marescallos, proclamatores, ostiarios, et janitores,

ad portam juxta Turrim, de seipsis. Et cives continuo constituerunt Marescallos, etc., sed nullum feodum ceperunt ab aliquo per totum Iter. Et super hoc, prædicti Justiciarii dixerunt prædicto Domino Johanni et uxori ejus, si vellent ulterius versus prædictos cives de suo clamio prosequi, prosequantur, etc. Et post ea, prædictus Dominus Johannes et uxor ejus impetraverunt breve versus cives prædictos, in hæc verba;—

Royal precept to the Justices, enjoining further enquiry as to the Marshalsea of the Iter.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc. Monstraverunt nobis "Johannes de Daggeworthe et Lora Peyfore, uxor ejus, "quod cum ipsi, ratione cujusdam Magnæ Serjantiæ "quam de nobis tenent in capite, quæ una et integra "existit et ab antiquo fuerit, officium hostiariæ Scac-"carii nostri et clamatorum de Banco facere, ac etiam "virgas portare et clamatores ponere coram Justicia-"riis itinerantibus per totum regnum, et coram eisdem "Justiciariis feoda capere, quæ "Marescallorum feoda" "nuncupantur, debeant, Et iidem Johannes et Lora, et "antecessores sui, a tempore quo non existit memoria, "semper hactenus, ratione Serjantiæ, officium illud fa-"cere, virgas portare, et clamatores coram Justiciariis "nostris et progenitorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, "itinerantibus per totum regnum nostrum, et coram "eisdem Justiciariis feoda capere consueverunt—Vos "nihilominus, ad suggestionem Majoris et Alderman-"norum civitatis prædictæ, asserentium se officium "illud per suos aliis Itineribus ad Turrim prædictam "fecisse, quanquam de jure suo nihil docuerunt in "hac parte, ipsos Johannem et Loram virgas portare, "et clamatores ponere, ac hujusmodi feoda capere, "prout ipsi et antecessores sui prædicti aliis Itineribus "per idem regnum, coram vobis, in Itinère prædicto "non permittitis, in ipsorum Johannis et Loræ dis-"pendium non modicum, et exhæreditationis periculum "manifestum, super quo sibi per nos petierunt re-"medium adhiberi. Nos igitur in præmissis fieri "volentes quod est justum, vobis mandamus, quod,

" audita ipsorum Johannis et Loræ inde querela, voca-
" tisque coram vobis præfatis Majore et Aldermannis,
" et aliis quos evocandos fore videritis, auditisque par-
" tium hinc inde rationibus, habitaque consideratione
" ad jus nostrum, quod de eadem Serjantia, ratione
F. 245. a. " custodiæ, escaetæ, vel alio modo, accidere poterit in
" futurum, ulterius in præmissis fieri faciatis quod de
" jure et secundum consuetudinem regni nostri fore
" videritis faciendum. Teste meipso, etc."

The citizens summoned to defend their claim to the Marshalsea.

Communitas civitatis Londoniarum sumonita fuit ad respondendum Johanni de Daggeworthe, Loræ Peyferere, et Hamoni Peverel, de placito quare, cum iidem Johannes, et Lora, et Hamo, officium hostiariæ Scaccarii Domini Regis per Magnam Serjantiam, quæ una et integra esse debet, de Rege teneant, et, ratione officii illius, coram Justiciariis Domini Regis hic in Itinere suo, virgas portare, clamatores ponere, et feoda, quæ "Marescallorum feoda" nuncupantur, capere, debeant, sicut Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, coram Justiciariis Regis de Banco hujusmodi virgas portant, clamatores ponunt, et feoda capiunt, ac coram Justiciariis Regis nuper itinerantibus in Comitatu Kanciæ; et antecessores sui coram Justiciariis Domini Regis nunc progenitorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, itinerantibus in cæteris Comitatibus Domini Regis nunc, virgas portare, clamatores ponere, ac hujusmodi feoda capere consueverunt; præfata communitas, simul cum Custode ejusdem civitatis, ipsos Johannem, Loram, et Hamonem, virgas portare, clamatores ponere, ac feoda, quæ "Marescallorum feoda" nuncupantur, capere coram Justiciariis Regis itinerantibus hic in Itinere suo prædicto, non permittit, in ipsorum Johannis, Loræ, et Hamonis, exhæredationis periculum manifestum, etc. Et unde iidem Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, dicunt, quod cum iidem Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, officium hostiariæ Scaccarii Domini Regis per Magnam Serjantiam, quæ una et integra esse debet, de Domino Rege teneant,

Particulars of their opponents' claim.

et ratione officii illius virgas portare, clamatores ponere, et feoda, quæ "Marescallorum feoda" nuncupantur, capere debeant, sicut iidem Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco hujusmodi virgas portant, clamatores ponunt, et feoda, quæ "Marescallorum feoda" nuncupantur, capiunt, ac coram Justiciariis nuper itinerantibus in Comitatu Kanciæ; et antecessores sui, videlicet, quidam Rogerus, avus prædictorum Johannis et Hamonis, et pater prædictæ Loræ, coram Justiciariis Domini Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, avi Domini Regis nunc; et similiter, quidam Simon, filius ejusdem [1] Laurentii, frater prædictæ Loræ, et avunculus prædictorum Johannis et Hamonis, coram Justiciariis Domini Edwardi, quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Domini Regis nunc, in cæteris Comitatibus regni Angliæ virgas portare coram Justiciariis itinerantibus hic, etc. Et inde producunt sectam, etc.

Et communitas venit, et defendit jus suum, etc., et dicit, quod non debet eis ad narrationem suam respondere prædictam; quia dicit, quod breve istud est quoddam Breve de Recto, per quod iidem Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, nituntur recuperare coram Justiciariis hic officium prædictum, ut de jure ipsorum Johannis, Loræ, et Hamonis; et ex quo iidem Johannes, Lora, et Hamo, in narrando nullum fecerunt descensum ab aliquorum antecessorum suorum, descendendo ad ipsos Johannem, Loram, et Hamonem, ut ad hæredes, petit judicium, etc. *Objection by the citizens to the form in which their opponents have pleaded their right.*

Dies datus est eis hic die Lunæ in crastino quindenæ Paschæ, salvis hinc inde rationibus, etc. *The matter adjourned.*

Die Martis, vii die Itineris, xii de qualibet Warda, exceptis tribus Wardis, electi fuerunt; et die Mercurii proximo sequenti jurati omnes fuerunt. Illo etiam die, et die Jovis sequenti, Justiciarii ceperunt Inquisitiones per diversos homines civitatis pro indictamentis faci- *Proceedings on the 7th day of the Iter. Twelve Jurors sworn from each Ward but three.*

[1] Qy if not *Rogeri*.

Inquisition as to conspiracies, maintenance, and groundless accusations.

endis super conspiratoribus, manutentoribus, et sustentatoribus falsarum querelarum, unde indictati fuerunt plures de civitate, propter odium habitum inter aliquas personas civitatis. Et postea, non convicti deliberati fuerunt. Sed postea, plures de indictatoribus per plures

F. 245. b.

Wardas indictati de Articulis supradictis, et convicti.

Further proceedings therein, on the 8th day of the Iter.

Eodem die Mercurii, viii die Itineris, xii singularum Wardarum receperunt unam billam per Justiciarios super conspiratoribus et manutentoribus falsarum querelarum, et de latronibus et noctivagantibus, et super illam illo die responsiones. Et fuit illo die post horam vesperarum antequam Justiciarii et duodenæ perfiniebant; sed neminem eodem die indictaverunt.

And on the 12th day of the Iter.

Die Lunæ, xii die Itineris, duodenæ viii Wardarum deliberaverunt Justiciariis Rotulos suos de Articulis Itineris, cum responsionibus et indictamentis suis; et cæteræ duodenæ adjornatæ fuerunt usque diem Martis pro eodem faciendo.

And on the 13th day of the Iter.

Quo etiam die Martis, ipsi deliberaverunt Articulos Itineris.

Practice as to amercements for Purprestures,

Et nota, quod quando præsentatum fuit quod si aliquis fecisset purpresturam, et ipse fuerat vivus, ipse vivens amerciandus fuit per Justiciarios; et si mortuus fecerit purpresturam, vivens qui illam tenuerit pro ea non amerciaretur. Et si ille qui aliquam purpresturam tenuerit, voluerit satisfacere Justiciariis, tenendo illam purpresturam de Domino Rege pro annuo certo servitio, concessum fuit ei a Justiciariis. Ita tamen, quod duodenæ de illa Warda ubi purprestura fuerat, concordarent quod illa purprestura non esset ad nocumentum vicinorum. Et si non concordarent, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, in præsentia duodenarum et vicinorum, illam purpresturam prosternere. Salvo tamen, quod si tenens alicujus purpresturæ se voluerit ponere in veredicto Majoris, et Aldermannorum, et communitatis, quod illa prædicta purprestura non fuit ad nocumentum vicinorum, ex tunc Justiciarii præceperunt Majori, Vice-

And as to the abolition of such Purprestures; but in certain cases, further enquiries to be directed.

comitibus, Aldermannis, et communitati, quod ipsi superviderent illam purpresturam, si esset ad nocumentum vicinorum, necne. Et si Major, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, et communitas, præsentassent quod non esset ad nocumentum, staret, pro servitio Domino Regi annuatim persolvendo; sicut accidit de præsentatione purpresturæ apud Bokeleresberi, ubi præsentatum fuit per duodenam illius Wardæ, quod cursus de Walebroke, qui quondam habuit cursum per medium de Bokeleresberi, videlicet retro ecclesiam Sancti Stephani de Walebrok, fuit ad nocumentum vicinorum. Postea, ex supervisu Majoris, Aldermannorum, et communitatis, præsentatum est quod non fuit ad nocumentum alicujus; et sic cessavit illa purprestura. Et sicut accidit de purprestura de Oistregate, ubi præsentatum fuit per duodenam prædictæ Wardæ, quod illa porta nimis stricta fuit juxta cursum aquæ Thamisiæ, ad nocumentum, etc.; et quod prædicta porta debet esse tanti spatii juxta aquam Thamisiæ sicut existit juxta stratam regiam vocatam "*Thamisestrete*," ad nocumentum vicinorum, etc. Postea, per Majorem, etc., præsentatum fuit quod non fuit ad nocumentum, etc. Et sic adhuc videtur stare.

Presentment of an alleged Purpresture at Bucklersbury, as to the watercourse of Walbrook.

Presentment of an alleged Purpresture at Oistregate.

Eodem etiam die Martis, xiii$_0$ die Itineris, quæsitum fuit a Majore, Aldermannis, et communitate, si *Englescherie* debeat in isto Itinere præsentari, sicut in aliis Itineribus alibi præsentatur. Et quæsitum fuit ab eis, qui et quot fuerunt utlagati in ultimo Itinere apud Turrim, et qui postea venerunt ad pacem Domini Regis, et quid actum est de illis; super quibus petierunt inducias, et habuerunt diem Veneris proximo sequentem, responsuri, etc. Eodem die, Dominus Johannes de Crombwelle, Constabularius prædictæ Turris, petiit custodiam omnium prisonum in isto Itinere, etc. Et Justiticiarii dixerunt, quod sedent hic pro placitis civitatis, et non Turris, determinandis, et ideo pertinet ad Justiciarios deliberare custodiam omnium prisonum Vice-

Further proceedings on the 13th day of the Iter.

Enquiry as to Presentments of Englishry, and cases of outlawry, at the last Iter.

Custody of prisoners during the Iter, demanded by the Constable of the Tower and refused.

P. 240. a. comitibus Londoniarum, sicut fuit in omnibus antiquis Itineribus. Et quia non ostendit aliquid speciale factum de ista clamatione, dictum est sibi quod impetret per legem, si sibi viderit expedire. Unde, in toto Itinere Vicecomites Londoniarum habuerunt custodiam omnium prisonum, sicut antiquitus habere consueverunt.

Proclamation against the Dean of the Arches and other officials of the Court Christian, for holding illegal Pleas.

Isto autem die, proclamatum fuit quod si quis sequi voluerit versus Magistrum Johannem de Stratforde, Decanum de Arcubus Londoniarum, et Magistrum Gilbertum de Mordone, Officialem Cantuariæ, et cæteros ordinarios in civitate, de eo quod tenuerunt placita in Curia Christianitatis de debitis et catallis quæ non sunt de testamento vel matrimonio, in læsionem coronæ regiæ dignitatis, et contra prohibitionem Domini Regis, sicut ex relatu plurimorum Dominus Rex accepit. Et super hoc Galfridus le Scrop, Domini Regis Serviens, petiit a Justiciariis diem usque ad diem Veneris. Et idem dies datus prædictis Johanni et aliis, etc. Et si quis sequi voluerit pro Domino Rege, veniat ad prædictum Galfridum le Scrop, et ipsum informet super præmissis, etc. Et nota, quod fere omnes officiarii et ordinarii fuerunt indictati per plures Wardas civitatis de placitis contra regiam dignitatem tentis, etc., et quod receperunt de testamentis probandis, et de inventariis et acquietanciis faciendis [plus] quam de jure debuissent, et unde super hoc per patriam fuerunt condemnati, et multa opprobria passi, etc.

Suits determined in the Great Hall of the Tower, towards the Thames.

Eodem die placitatæ et determinatæ fuerunt plures billæ inter querentes et defendentes in Aula Magna versus Thamisiam, ubi Justiciarii sedebant pro hujusmodi billis per totum Iter. Et in Parva Aula, subtus Turrim in Oriente, sedebant Justiciarii pro Placitis Coronæ, quæ incepta fuerunt die Mercurii, xviii die Itineris. Et nota, quod nemo audebat illuc venire nec intrare, nisi Vicecomites et clerici sui, Coronatores et Subcoronatores, et duodenæ de Wardis, quando interrogatæ fuerunt.

Pleas of the Crown heard in the Lesser Hall, beneath the Eastern Tower.

Nota, quod plures impetraverunt Brevia de Recto de Placitis Terræ; sed super hoc Major, Aldermanni, et communitas, clamant et dicunt quod nullum placitum debet alibi teneri quam in Hustengo, videlicet, Breve de Recto Patens, per quod breve omnia Placita Terræ ibidem in Hustengo placitantur, exceptis Brevi de Dote, Jurata de Utrum, et Brevi de Consuetudinibus et Servitiis, et Brevi de Escaeta. Et non placitabantur in Itinere isto de Placitis Terræ, nec in aliquibus antiquis aliis Itineribus. Writs of Right as to pleas of land not pleaded at the Iter, as belonging solely to the Court of Hustings.

Die Veneris, xv° die Itineris, Major et Aldermanni, et tota communitas, venerunt coram Justiciariis in Magna Aula prædicta, et responderunt ad Articulum de Englescherie; et dixerunt quod non debent præsentare Englescherie, nec unquam, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, in aliquibus Itineribus apud Turrim Londoniarum tentis, solitum erat per cives præsentari. Proceedings on the 15th day of the Iter. Refusal by the Mayor and Commonalty to make presentment of Englishry.

Die Martis, xvii die Itineris, proclamatum fuit quod vicini et inventores infortuniorum quæ acciderunt post ultimum Iter usque nunc, in Warda de Aldresgate, sint cras mane coram Justiciariis ad Placita Coronæ, et xii de Warda illa. Et quod omnes duodenæ singularum Wardarum per totam civitatem sint etiam ibidem, de die in diem, per totum Iter. Proceedings on the 17th day of the Iter. Directions given as to the finders of misadventures, and Jurors of the Ward of Aldersgate; and as to the Jurors of the other Wards.

Die Mercurii, xviii Itineris, inchoata sunt primo Placita Coronæ, unde Justiciarii fuerunt Dominus Edmundus de Passelewe et Dominus Walterus de Fryskeneie, qui sedebant in Parva Aula, ad finem Magnæ Turris in Oriente; in quam nemo potuit intrare nisi interrogatus, exceptis Justiciariis prædictis cum clericis Proceedings on the 18th day of the Iter. Commencement of Pleas of the Crown, in the Lesser Hall.

suis, et Coronatoribus et Subcoronatoribus cum clericis suis de civitate, et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum et clericis suis. Et semper oportuit duodenis singularum Wardarum esse præsentes. Et nota, quod infortunia Wardæ de Aldresgate primo perlecta et determinata fuerunt, et dum lecta fuerunt per Radulphum de Bereforde, Clericum Coronæ in isto Itinere, semper duodenæ fuerunt astantes ad barram, coram Justiciariis prædictis et Clerico prædicto infortunium quodlibet legente. Et duodenæ responderunt ad singula infortunia de nominibus homicidarum, et ubi devenerunt, et de appreciatione bonorum eorum, et armorum cum quibus mortuus interfectus fuerat; et si nescirent ad hæc respondere, amerciandi essent. Et si dixissent quod nulla bona habuerunt, et bona inventa fuerunt per Rotulos Coronatorum et Vicecomitum, amerciandi essent. Et si appreciassent bona homicidarum vel infortuniorum ad minus pretium quam fuerit in Rotulis Coronatorum vel Vicecomitum irrotulatum, amerciandi essent. Sed semper duodenæ, se excusando, dixerunt quod xliiii anni fuerunt elapsi post ultimum Iter, ita quod talia non occurrerunt eorum memoriæ; et quod fuerunt mercatores et juvenes, et quod de hujusmodi rebus non fuerunt astructi, et petierunt Justiciariis [1] ut illis parcerent; et sic evaserunt sine misericordia per singulas Wardas.

F. 246. b.

Enquiry into cases of homicide by misadventure in the various Wards.

Excuse made by the Jurors as to their ignorance on various points of enquiry; and the amercements consequently remitted.

Sed duodenæ singularum Wardarum solverunt Domino Regi pro omnibus armis singularum Wardarum et infortuniorum pro levi pretio, videlicet, pro iiii denariis; vel deinceps appreciati [2] et non Vicecomites. Et insuper, singulæ Wardæ solverunt pro Articulis Itineris habendis et deliberandis. Et adhuc, singulæ Wardæ dederunt Justiciariis et clericis suis, videlicet, illo die quando incepta fuerunt infortunia per singulas Wardas, ad jentandum, quod constitit aliquibus duodenis v

Certain payments however made by the Wards.

Fees paid by the Wards for the Judges' breakfasts.

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[1] Written *et*.

[2] This passage is apparently incomplete.

marcis, et aliquibus plus, et aliquibus minus: et hoc totum fuit contra libertatem et antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum. Et nota, quod pro prædictis responsionibus ad infortunia, ut sine misericordia duodenæ Wardarum possint in Itinere evadere, solitum erat antiquitus quod Major Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerat, faceret venire Coronatores et Vicecomites Londoniarum post festum Sancti Michaelis ad Gildaulam Londoniarum, et, inspectis illorum Rotulis, ut concordarent; et postea, in uno Libro Memorandorum in Camera prædicta faceret irrotulari, etc.

Practice of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Coroners, as to the consistency of their answers to the Justices' enquiries on misadventures.

De Johanne de Gysorcio, quondam Majore Londoniarum:—Die Lunæ, xiiii Kalendas, videlicet xxxiiii Itineris.

Jurati diversarum Wardarum præsentant, quod cum Henricus de Braundestone, qui non fuit civis Londoniarum nec admissus ad libertatem ejusdem civitatis, rectatus fuit et indictatus coram Coronatore et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum de morte Roberti de Brome, interfecti in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ atte Hulle, in Warda de Billyngesgate, anno regni Domini Regis Edwardi nunc vi^to^, Johannes de Gisorcio, tunc Major civitatis prædictæ, sciens prædictum Henricum esse indictatum de morte prædicta, recepit prædictum Henricum ad libertatem civitatis prædictæ, pro quadam pecuniæ summa quam prædictus Henricus dedit eidem Johanni, ut per admissionem illam, sic factam de prædicto Henrico ad libertatem prædictam, idem Henricus gaudere posset libertatibus et replegiari de indictamento prædicto, et occasionamento ejusdem indictamenti, usque ad proximum Iter Justiciariorum: et quod idem Johannes de Gisorz postea fecit nomen prædicti Henrici scribi in papirio Camerariæ Gildaulæ, inter alia nomina hominum admissorum ad libertatem prædictam, sub quadam data ficta ante tempus feloniæ perpetratæ et

Proceedings on the 34th day of the Iter. Accusation against John de Gizors, a former Mayor, that he had admitted one guilty of felony to the freedom of the City, and had wrongfully antedated his admission.

indictamenti prædicti. Et postea idem Johannes fecit ipsum Henricum replegiari, secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ, usque ad proximum Iter Justiciariorum: per quod justitia de prædicto Henrico non fiebat F. 247. a. pro felonia prædicta, et adhuc remanet facienda, in fraudem et deceptionem justitiæ faciendæ.

Answer of John de Gisors to the said accusation.

Et prædictus Johannes de Gisorz, coram Justiciariis inde allocutus, et qualiter se velit super hoc, bene cognovit quod ipse fuit Major civitatis prædictæ anno regni Domini Regis nunc vi^to^, et bene concedit quod ipse præcepit tunc Vicecomitibus Londoniarum quod præfatus Henricus de Braundestone dimitteretur per manucaptionem usque ad proximum Iter Justiciariorum, postquam idem Henricus indictatus fuit de morte prædicta, sicut eidem Johanni bene licuit facere, secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ. Dicit enim quod prædictus Henricus per unum mensem admissus fuit ad libertatem prædictam, antequam idem Henricus indictatus fuit de morte prædicta; et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Allegation that the accused was so admitted one month before he was indicted.

Verdict of a Jury thereupon; finding that the admission was made after the Indictment, and that John de Gizors knew of the Indictment.

Et Simon de Abyndone, Hamo Godchep, Ricardus de Gloucestre, Aldermanni, Johannes de Godyntone, Walterus le Monneyer, Thomas Prentiz, Willelmus de Lutone, Alexander Pik, Alanus Gille, Ricardus Swote, et Willelmus Haunsard, Juratores, in quos idem Johannes se posuit, dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædictus Johannes de Gisorz, Major civitatis prædictæ, prædicto anno vi^to^, admisit prædictum Henricum de Braundestone ad libertatem civitatis, ut posset replegiari usque ad Iter Justiciariorum de occasionamento indictamenti prædicti, postquam idem Henricus fuit indictatus de morte prædicta; et quod prædictus Johannes scivit quod prædictus Henricus indictatus fuit coram Coronatore et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum de morte illa, antequam ipsum admisit ad libertatem prædictam; et quod prædictus Henricus, tempore prædictæ feloniæ perpetratæ, et tempore indictamenti prædicti, non fuit

admissus ad libertatem; et quod prædictus Johannes de Gisorz, sciens prædictum Henricum fore indictatum de felonia prædicta, et non esse liberum concivem dictæ civitatis, admisit ipsum Henricum ad libertatem prædictam, et fecit ipsum dimitti per manucaptionem usque ad Iter Justiciariorum, sub colore libertatis prædictæ, sicut prædictum est. Et quia prædicta libertas, sive consuetudo, de appellatione sive indictatione de morte hominis ponenda, sive dimittenda, per manucaptionem usque ad proximum Iter Justiciariorum, est contraria legi et consuetudini regni Angliæ, et redundat manifeste in retardationem et suffocationem justitiæ super hujusmodi feloniis perpetratis faciendæ; et ex qua quidem consuetudine felones et homicidæ assumunt audaciam homicidia perpetrandi, contra pacem Domini Regis et in læsionem coronæ regiæ; ac prædictus Johannes de Gisorz, Major civitatis prædictæ, electus in Majorem per communitatem ejusdem civitatis ad officium Majoratus exercendum, periculo ejusdem communitatis in eadem civitate, pro tuitione et defensione ejusdem civitatis, et pro pace Domini Regis ibidem fideliter conservanda, admisit prædictum Henricum de Braundestone ad libertatem civitatis prædictæ, sub colore officii sui Majoratus; qui quidem Henricus prius non fuit de libertate ejusdem civitatis; et postquam idem Johannes de Gisorz, Major, scivit quod idem Henricus fuit indictatus de morte prædicta, posuit eundem Henricum per manucaptionem usque ad Iter Justiciariorum, ut prædictum est; per quod, justitia de prædicto Henrico non fiebat pro felonia prædicta, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni; et sic prædictus Johannes de Gisorz, Major, sub colore officii sui Majoratus prædicti, falso potestatem suam in hac parte excedendo, prædicta libertate sive consuetudine de appellatione et indictatione de morte hominis dimittenda per manucaptionem, sicut prædictum est, fraudulenter abusus est; et unde, processu temporis, majora scelera,

Censure by the Judges of the custom of mainprise in cases of felony;

And of the fraudulent conduct of John de Gisors.

mala, et pericula, de homicidiis perpetrandis in civitate predicta, possent evenire; consideratum est, quod Major et communitas prædicta ex nunc amittant prædictam libertatem, sive consuetudinem, dimittendi per manucaptionem indictatos seu appellatos de morte hominis usque ad Iter Justiciariorum, sicut prædictum est, et inde exnunc abjudicantur in perpetuum. Et libertas communitatis prædictæ, quoad Majoratum et officium Majoratus, capiatur in manum Domini Regis; et idem Johannes de Gisorz custodiatur.

F. 247. b.

The custom to be henceforth abolished.

Gisors ordered into custody.

Postea, prædictus Johannes de Gisorz dimissus est per manucaptionem, per præceptum Domini Regis, factum oretenus Hervico de Stauntone et Willelmo Herle, videlicet, per Anketinum de Gisorz, Henricum de Gisorz, Ricardum de Dorkynge, Henricum le Gaugeour, Johannem de Colkirke, et Ricardum de Rothinge, qui manuceperunt prædictum Johannem de Gisorz, corpus pro corpore, habendi corpus ejus ad voluntatem Domini Regis, etc. Postea, prædictus Johannes de Gisorz fecit finem cum Domino Rege per c marcas, per plegium Anketini de Gisorz.

He is discharged by Royal order, on mainprise.

A fine inflicted on him, of 100 marks.

Postea venit idem Anketinus de Gisorz, indictatus de admissione prædicti Henrici ad libertatem prædictam, etc. Dicit quod in nullo est inde culpabilis, et de hoc ponit se super patriam, etc. Et Juratores dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædictus Anketynus in nullo est culpabilis de admissione prædicti Henrici ad libertatem prædictam, sicut prædictum est. Ideo ipse quietus. Postea, idem Henricus de Braundestone deliberatus fuit de ista felonia coram Domino Rege, die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xv, per Johannem de Wrotham, Alanum Gille, Radulphum le Taverner, Wymundum Brother, Johannem de Ware, Walterum de Mordone, et alios, etc.

Anketin de Gizors indicted for participating in the offence, but acquitted by the verdict of the Jury.

The person indicted for felony finally set at liberty.

Die Mercurii, xviii die Itineris, Major et cives, ad

Further proceedings

præsentationem cujusdam, clamant quod nullum recordum in scriptis de Gildaula debet venire coram Justiciariis ad Turrim. Et Galfridus de Scrop dicit pro Rege, quod Justiciarii sunt hic ad faciendum omnibus justitiam secundum Communem Legem; et Major et Aldermanni dicunt quod non possunt Curiam tenere civitate, durante Itinere, et etiam dicunt quod recordum Vicecomitum non debet hic venire; et per hoc, illi quorum placita pendent indeterminata in Curiis Vicecomitum non possent habere justitiam dum Justiciarii hic itinerant; et hoc esset contra legem; et petit judicium, desicut ipsi non ostendunt aliquod factum nec aliquam prius factam in aliis Itineribus, etc. Et Justiciarii quærunt a Majore et Aldermannis, qualiter volunt clamium istum verificare. Et Major et Aldermanni respondent, quod ipsi debent recordare oretenus, et quod consuetudo talis est, quod non debent aliter verificare, etc. Et dictum est Majori et Aldermannis per Justiciarios, quod ponant in scriptis clamium suum, et deliberent Justiciariis cras.

on the 18th day of the Iter. Claim by the Mayor and Citizens that no record on the Rolls at Guildhall shall come before the Justices at the Tower. Argument of the King's Serjeant against it.

Answer of the Mayor and Aldermen; who are ordered to deliver their claim in writing.

Postea, die Jovis proximo sequenti, Major et Aldermanni deliberaverunt clamium suum in scriptis, in hæc verba :—

Proceedings on the 19th day of the Iter.

" Major et Aldermanni, pro se et civibus Londoniarum, clamant quod consuetudo civitatis prædictæ, a tempore quo non extat memoria, quod loquelæ in Curiis Londoniarum inceptæ, et ibi pendentes, ibidem debent terminari, absque hoc, quod alibi ponantur coram aliquibus Justiciariis Domini Regis; nisi per responsionem partium aliquid allegetur in placitando unde Curia cognoscere non poterit, nec placitum illud terminare."

The claim as delivered in writing.

Et Johannes de Denham, loco Galfridi de Scrop, Servientis Domini Regis, dicit quod in isto clamio faciunt seipsos partes adversus Dominum Regem, et ad auferendum regiam potestatem, ne Communis Lex debe-

Answer of the King's advocate.

F. 248. a. ret fieri, etc.; et petit judicium, etc. Et Justiciarii quærunt iterum a Majore et Aldermannis, qualiter volunt hunc clamium verificare, etc. Et Major et Aldermanni respondent, quod per recordum, etc.; et similiter dicunt, quod hoc allocatum fuit eis coram Justiciariis de Banco, anno regni Regis nunc viii°, sicut de placitis inter Pheliparios et Pelliparios habetur, quod tali consuetudine semper hactenus usi sunt, etc. Et Justiciarii dicunt, quod super hoc volunt habere colloquium, etc.

Arguments enforced by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Further proceedings on the 18th day of the Iter. Claim that no pleas of land, with certain exceptions, shall be heard before the Justices.

Item, die Mercurii prædicto, prædicti Major et Aldermanni clamant, quod nullum placitum terræ debet teneri coram Justiciariis itinerantibus, nisi de disseisina facta infra sumonitionem Itineris; et hoc per billam et non per breve Domini Regis; et etiam, placitum terræ prius inchoatum in Hustengo, in quo aliquis vocatus fuerit ad warrantum qui non est de libertate civitatis, et placitum illud positum fuerit in respectum usque ad Iter Justiciariorum, etc. Et Justiciarii dicunt Majori et Aldermannis, quod ponant in scriptis clamium suum in certo ad quod se volunt tenere in suo periculo, et ostendant Justiciariis cras, etc.

The Mayor and Aldermen ordered to deliver their claim in writing.

Further proceedings on the 19th day of the Iter. Delivery of the claim.

Postea, die Jovis, xix die Itineris, proximo sequenti, dicti Major et Aldermanni clamant, pro se et civibus Londoniarum, quod de terris et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt, rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis per Chartam Regis Henrici, avi Regis nunc, et per Dominum Regem nunc, confirmatam. Et est consuetudo talis, quod de nullo tenemento quod sit infra libertatem civitatis Londoniarum debent respondere coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, nisi ille qui implacitatus fuerit, vocaverit ad warrantum illum qui non sit de libertate civitatis, et placitum illud prius fuerit in Hustengo Londoniarum; excepto de disseisina facta post sumonitionem Itineris; sicut patet per Rotulos ultimi Itineris, inter Matildam ate

Particulars of the alleged custom.

Lowe et Isoldam Harange; et etiam ibidem, inter Clariciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Lynde, et Magistrum Thomam[1] in placito Dotis Unde Nihil Habet, etc. Et Justiciarii dicunt, quod super hoc volunt habere colloquium.

Eodem die quæsitum fuit a Majore et Aldermannis, ad Placita Coronæ, quod certificarent Dominum Regem ubi quidam, etc.,[2] qui fugit ad ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xx°; et de uno alio homine,[2] qui fugit ad ecclesiam Sancti Gregorii juxta ecclesiam Sancti Pauli; quo devenerunt, et quid actum est de eis; et super hoc prædicti Major et cives petierunt diem ad respondendum, usque in crastinum; et concessum est eis. Enquiry of the Mayor and Aldermen as to certain escapes from Sanctuary.

Die Veneris proximo post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, videlicet, xxiiii die Itineris, Major et Aldermanni venerunt coram Justiciariis, videlicet, Edmundo Passelewe et Waltero de Friskeneie, et Hervico de Stauntone, qui super venit, et dixerunt quod prædicti latrones fugerunt de ecclesiis; et ulterius dixerunt, quod de nulla evasione latronum ab ecclesiis non tenetur civitas, nec Vicecomites, onerari de evasione. Et ulterius dixerunt, quod tales latrones non debent vigilari in ecclesiis. Et quia Recordator civitatis dixit quod sic continetur in ultimo Itinere, salvo quod in ultimo Itinere dicitur— "Inde loquendum," Justiciarii dixerunt, "—quod ista consuetudo est contra omne jus et [3] allectat malefactores ad malefaciendum, ita quod justitia coronæ non observatur, consulite, si vultis hoc responsum tenere." Et super hoc, Major et Aldermanni petierunt diem usque ad diem Lunæ; et vix concessum est eis. Proceedings on the 24th day of the Iter. Allegation that the Sheriffs or citizens are not chargeable with escapes from Sanctuary. Opinion of the Justices unfavourable to the allegation; but a future day granted to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Item, ad proclamationem Servientis, proclamantis A proclamation that

[1] A blank is left in the original.
[2] A similar blank.
[3] Apparently written *abectat* in the original.

all neighbours and finders shall appear before the Justices, opposed by the Mayor and Aldermen. F. 248. b.

eadem hora quod omnes vicini et inventores coram Justiciariis comparerent, Major et Aldermanni dicunt quod consuetudo civitatis est, quod nullus inventor debet esse in civitate; et super istum Articulum habent diem finalem, responsuri ad diem Lunæ proximo sequentem, etc. Quo etiam die Lunæ, prædicti Major et cives prædicto modo coram Justiciariis responsum dederunt.

Grant by the King, in answer to the petition of the citizens, in reference to escapes from Sanctuary.

Postea, ad petitionem civium Londoniarum super evasione latronum de Ecclesia, Dominus Rex concessit prædictis civibus voluntatem suam, in hæc verba:— " Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., omnibus ballivis, etc. " Sciatis quod cum communitas civitatis nostræ Lon- " doniarum, etc."

Proceedings on the 41st day of the Iter. Delivery by the King's Commission of the Mayoralty to Robert de Kendale.

Die Lunæ in vigilia Sancti Matthiæ Apostoli, videlicet, xli° die Itineris, venit Dominus Robertus de Kendale, et ostendit duas Commissiones Domini Regis, sub Magno Sigillo, unam, videlicet, directam Vicecomitibus et omnibus ballivis civitatis, et aliam directam Aldermannis et omnibus civibus civitatis; in quibus continebatur, sub uno tenore, quod Dominus Rex tradidit officium Majoratus Londoniarum prædicto Domino Roberto, custodiendum ad voluntatem ipsius Regis; qui quidam Majoratus nuper captus fuit in manum Domini Regis per considerationem Justiciariorum in Itinere prædicto, quibusdam de causis. Et præcepit Dominus Rex per istas Commissiones, quod omnes prædicti Vicecomites, Ballivi, Aldermanni, et omnes cives civitatis, essent intendentes et obedientes prædicto Domino Roberto in omnibus quæ ad officium Majoratus pertinent.

Robert de Kendale reads his Commission in Guildhall.

Eodem die, post prandium, congregatis apud Gildaulam Aldermannis et comunariis prædictis, Dominus Robertus de Kendale venit in Camera Gildaulæ prædictæ, et recitavit Commissionem suam, et reverenter fuit acceptatus, etc.

Proceedings on the 43rd

Die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Matthiæ Apo-

stoli, xliii die Itineris, anno xiiii°, ordinatum fuit per Justiciarios, et proclamatum, quod omnes qui placitare debent in Itinere per billas vel per brevia, seu de disseisinis factis in diversis Wardis, observent certos dies sibi assignatos, qualibet septimana, ad prosequenda negotia sua; ad quos dies omnes homines de certis Wardis cuilibet diei assignatis, debent placitare dum Justiciarii sedent, et non alio modo. Die Lunæ—Farndone, infra et extra. Die Martis—Crepelgate, infra et extra, Bassieshaghe, Colemanstrete, Aldresgate. Die Mercurii—Ripa Reginæ, Bredstrete, Vinetrie, Douuegate, Pontis, Billyngesgate, Turris. Die Jovis—Cordewanerstrete, Walebrok, Candelwike, Alegate, Lymstrete, Portsokene. Die Veneris—Warda Fori, Castrum Baynardi. Die Sabbati—Langeburne, Cornhulle, Bradestrete, Bisshopesgate.

day of the Iter. Certain days for pleading before the Justices assigned to each Ward.

" A nostre Seignur le Roi moustrent ses povere " pestours de Loundres, qe come ils eient requis par " bille a voz Justices eiraunz en la Tour de Loundres " remedie dun tort et grevaunce qe lour ad este fet " parmi les Meires et autres ministres de la dite cite, " qe avaunt ses houres ount este et uncore sunt, de " ceo qil lour ount fet paier pur chescun quartier de " furment qil ount achate, de poiser, obole des ditz " pestours, la ou il ne ount poise nul; et ceo presente " feut par xii jurez devaunt les avauntditz Justices, qe F. 249. a. " la dite obole des ditz pestours en manere susdite " feut resceu en damage de vous, et des ditz pestours, " et du comun poeple; come pluis pleynementes est " contenu en record en roule devaunt les ditz Jus- " tices. Dount, Sire, il prient pur Dieu qe vous plese " grauntier voz lettres as avauntditz Justices, qe eiaunt " regard a vostre dreit, et al droit del comun poeple " et des ditz pestours, hastife remedie saunz delai de " ceo soit fet, solum reddour de lei, desicome la chose

Petition of the bakers, to be relieved from the payment for Pesage imposed by the Mayor.

" est en prejudice de vous, et damage a povere comun " poeple; com piert par le presentement avauntdit."

Et sur ceo, nostre Seignur le Roi maunda soun bref a ses Justices eirauntz a la Tour de Loundres, sur soun targe :—

Writ directed thereon by the King to the Justices Itinerant.

" Edward, par la grace de Dieu, etc., a nos chers " et foials Hervi de Stauntone et ses compaignouns, " noz Justices eirauntz a la Tour de Loundres, salutz. " Nous vous envoioms une peticioun enclose dedeinz " cestes, la quele nous feut baillee par les pestours " de Loundres, et vous maundoms qe vewe et ex- " aminee la dite peticioun facez hastivement, solum " lei et resoun redrescer la chose dount il se sentent " grevez; eiauntz regard a nostre estat et al estat del " comun poeple et des ditz pestours; issint qe nul op- " pressioun ne grevaunce lour soit fet countre resoun. " Done suth nostre Prive Seal a Gloucestre, le primer " jour dAveril, lan de nostre regne xiiii^e."

Item, aliud breve venit Justiciariis pro pistoribus, in hæc verba :—

Second Writ to the like effect.

[1]" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc, dilectis et fidelibus " Hervico de Stauntone, et sociis suis, etc. Ex parte " pistorum civitatis nostræ Londoniarum nobis est gra- " viter conquerendo monstratum, quod Majores civitatis " prædictæ qui pro tempore fuerint, a xxx annis citra, " quandam novam custumam super ipsos pistores assede- " runt; ut, videlicet, quilibet ipsorum pistorum de quoli- " bet quarterio frumenti ad eandem civitatem, sive per " terram sive per aquam, adducto, et per ipsos pistores " ad furniandum empto, unus obolus ad opus Majoris " civitatis prædictæ, qui pro tempore foret, persolvatur " pro Pesagio bladi prædicti, præter stipendia minis- " trorum facientium dictum Pesagium; et licet Pesa- " gium illud de blado hujusmodi hactenus factum non

[1] The words of this Writ, down to "*tempore fuerint*," are given twice in the original.

" fuisset, dictus tamen obolus de quolibet quarterio
" frumenti furniando, et custagia ministrorum prædictorum, de dictis pistoribus exiguntur et levantur,
" ad opus ipsius Majoris, et per ipsum et Aldermannos
" civitatis ejusdem, in examinatione panis et assisa
" inde tenenda, eisdem pistoribus allocantur: de quo,
" assisa panis decrescit et minoratur in pondere, ad
" damnum tam hominum ejusdem civitatis quam aliorum ad eandem confluentium, et nostri etiam præjudicium manifestum: et licet præmissa coram vobis
" in Itinere prædicto per Juratores, modo debito, fuerint præsentata, pro communi utilitate populi nostri,
" vos tamen eisdem pistoribus super extorsione seu
" exactione hujusmodi remedium apponere hactenus
" distulistis. Per quod, nos volentes inde fieri quod
" est justum, vobis mandavimus, quod si vobis legitime constare posset dictam custumam super ipsos pistores taliter fuisse assessam, tunc inde fieri
" faceretis quod de jure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri, habita consideratione ad
" communem utilitatem populi nostri, cum celeritate
" qua de jure possetis, rationabiliter fore videritis F. 249. b.
" faciendum; de quo hucusque nihil fecistis in effectum, sicut ex querela ipsorum pistorum accepimus
" iterata; unde plurimum admiramur. Vobis igitur
" adhuc mandamus, sicut alias vobis mandavimus, firmiter injungentes, quod prædictis pistoribus super
" exactione prædicta, sine ulterioris dilationis incommodo, prout vestro incumbit officio, fieri faciatis debitum justitiæ complementum; ita quod querela
" ad nos ob vestri defectum inde non perveniat iterata. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xii die
" Maii, anno regni nostri xiiii°."

Adjournment of Pleas of the Crown.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ, anno prædicti Regis xiiii,

adjornata fuerunt omnia Placita Coronæ, et omnia alia Placita de Transgressionibus, et Querelis, et Placitis de Quo Warranto, usque ad diem Lunæ proximum post quindenam Paschæ proximo futuram. Et nota, quod Iter prædictum tunc duraverat per ix septimanas, in tribulatione et angustia, etc.

Tribulations during the early part of the Iter.

Assay in Guildhall of the new weights and measures, ordered to be issued throughout England by the Bishop of Exeter, the King's Treasurer.

Memorandum, quod die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ, anno xiiii, Ricardus de Cornwaille, Clericus Marescalciæ Domini Regis, detulit apud Gildaulam mensuras Domini Regis, ad assaiandum per standardum civitatis; eo quod Episcopus Exoniensis, Thesaurarius Domini Regis, fecit per omnes Comitatus Angliæ mensuras concordantes, et misit per singulos Comitatus singulas legenas et bussellos de ære. Et ideo, dictæ mensuræ, videlicet lagena Domini Regis, et unum bussellum suum, et pondera et ulna Regis, assaiatæ fuerunt coram Hamone Godchep, Aldermanno, tenente locum Custodis, Hamone de Chigewelle, Hugone de Gartone, Roberto de Swalclive, Johanne Poyntel, Rogero le Paumer, Aldermannis, præsente prædicto Assaiatore et quibusdam de comunariis. Et assaiato primo bussello cum frumento, compertum est quod bussellus civitatis fuit verior quam bussellus Domini Regis; et sic coram omnibus probatum fuit. Primo, inventæ sunt lagenæ Domini Regis et civitatis æquæ mensuræ, et inventum est quod bussellus civitatis continet æqualiter octo lagenas, sicut de jure debet. Et quia barra ferri ex transverso busselli Domini Regis fuit altior quam idem bussellus; per quod mensurator non potuit, propter illam barram ferri, recte mensurare nec tangere per mensuram busselli; et nihilominus continebat infra se octo lagenas regias; per quod probatus est regius bussellus insufficiens quam bussellus de civitate Londoniarum, per cyathos circa decem.

The City bushel found more true than that of the King.

Mode of testing the bushel.

Item, assaiebantur balanciæ et pondera civitatis, per quæ ponderatur panis et hujusmodi in Camera; et inventæ sunt per omnes particulas concordantes ponderibus Domini Regis, excepto quod deficit de pondere viii marcarum civitatis pondus ii denariorum oboli; et iterum ponderatis omnibus particulis, simul et semel, et mutato pondere de una parte balanciæ in alteram, reperitur idem defectus in toto. Item, assaiata est virga ferri Domini Regis per virgam ferri civitatis, et sunt unius mensuræ.

Assay of the City beams, weights, and measures.

Deficiency found in the City weight of eight marks.

Et ultimo, prædictus Assaiator interrogavit a civibus, si haberent alias mensuras, et responderunt quod non. Et dixit Ass[a]iator quod per totam Angliam, infra libertatem et extra, illi qui ex antiquo habent custodiam standardorum sunt signati regio signo; et quod lagena cervisiæ per totam Angliam erit major quam lagena vini, per tantum quantum signum pondera majora, in quo cætera pondera concluduntur, [1] continet. Et dixerunt cives, quod una mensura vini et cervisiæ erit concordans per totam Angliam, sicut continetur in Magna Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ; et sicut usi sunt semper, et maxime a tempore Regis Ricardi, ab anno regni ipsius viii°, quando omnes mensuræ Angliæ examinatæ fuerunt et factæ concordes, et in Londoniis standarda regia posita; et sic uti vellent, quia eorum libertas est.

Ordinance that the gallon for ale shall be larger than that for wine, objected to by the citizens.

F. 250. a.

Memorandum, quod, transactis Passionis ac Paschæ festis, redierunt Justiciarii apud Turrim Londoniarum die Lunæ proximo post quindenam Paschæ, anno prædicti Regis xiiii°, et perplacitaverunt Placita Coronæ et omnia Placita, tam de Quo Warranto quam de Billis, non crudeliter, ut prius; qui cum quasi leones parati

Resumption of the sittings at the Tower after Easter.

Great change in the de-

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[1] This passage is, to all appearance, imperfect.

meanour of the Judges, owing to the insurrection of Humfrey de Bohun and his accomplices.

ad prædam ante Pascham extitissent, nunc, versa vice, quasi agni vicissim facti sunt; eo quod Humfridus de Boun, Comes Herefordiæ et Essexiæ, et complices sui jam in partibus Walliæ inopinanter insurrexerant, et, multas prædas et flagitia hominibus ibidem facientes, timorem per totam Angliam, nostris temporibus inauditum, contulerunt.

Cases of misadventure in the several Wards read before the Judges.

Et memorandum, quod die Veneris proximo ante Pentecosten, videlicet, v^{to} die Junii, perlecta fuerunt omnia infortunia ibidem de omnibus Wardis Londoniarum; excepto eo, quod non habuerunt plenarie Rotulos Justiciariorum de Neugate de deliberatione; et ideo, nunc non fecerunt plenarie ad utlagationem vel ad escapium super Vicecomites Londoniarum. Et fuerunt ab initio Itineris usque istum diem xx septimanæ et ii dies, omnibus diebus computatis.

Presentment by the Jurors of Billingsgate as to illegal seizure of lampreys under the name of custom.

Juratores Wardæ de Billyngesgate præsentant, quod Gocelinus le Serjaunt, dum fuit ballivus Ripæ Reginæ, auctoritate ballivæ suæ prædictæ, cepit de quodam Roberto Chalastre, ducente lampredas in civitate ista vendendas, sex lampredas nomine custumæ, contra rectam consuetudinem civitatis, etc., ubi talis custuma nunquam prius exigebatur, ad damnum populi. Ideo precatum est Vicecomitibus quod venire facerent eum, etc. Postea venit prædictus Gocelinus, et bene cognovit quod cepit de mercatoribus extraneis ducentas lampredas ad civitatem, etc., in vi paneriis, in quolibet panerio unam lampredam, de custuma recta et antiqua. Et Juratores testantur, quod hujusmodi custuma levata fuit pro lampredis nisi a tempore cujusdam Roberti Oliver, nuper ballivus Ripæ Reginæ, qui hujusmodi custumam injuste levavit tempore Regis. Ideo precatum est Vicecomitibus, etc. Et inhibitum est quod nulla hujusmodi custuma de cætero levetur, etc.

The levying of such custom forbidden for the future.

Placitum de Piscenariis del Fishwarfe.

Memorandum, quod istæ duæ billæ propositæ fuerunt coram Domino Rege in Parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium, die Jovis proximo ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, anno regni sui xiiii°, Hamone de Chigewelle adhuc Majore. Unde idem Dominus Rex assignavit oretenus Henricum le Scrop et socios suos, Justiciarios in Banco ipsius Domini Regis, ad determinandum illas duas petitiones coram eis in Banco.— Plea of the Fishmongers of Fishwharf.

" A nostre Seignur, Seignur le Roi, et a soun Coun- " seil, moustrent Thomas Pikeman, Henri Poteman, " et Johan Alein, de Loundres, qe come ils eient lur " tenaunz sur la Ryve del Fishwharfe de Loundres, et " eient aunz et jourz mene pessoun en lour nefs de- " meine a Loundres, et cel pessoun vendu en gros et " a retail sur lur tenemenz en la dite Ryve de Fish- " wharf; et eux, et lour auncestres, et touz marchaunz " pessoners de Loundres, qi avoient tenemenz sur la dite " Ryve, du temps dount memorie ne court, eient usez " de mener pessoun en lour niefs demeine a la cite sus- " dite, et en lour tenement sur la dite Ryve vendu en " gros et a retail a totes gentz, [1] auxi bien as foreins " come as denzeyns; et a cele Ryve vindrent poveres " gentz de la cite, et achaterent pessoun, et enpor- " terent par mi la cite en foreins rues, et vendirent " al poeple qe ne poeient venir a les acatz fere en " gros; et auxi fesoient les bones gentz, et les minis- " tres nostre Seignur le Roi, et autres qe demoe- " rent en la cite, qe yvenent pur achatre lur estor " de pessoun sale, et auxi de pessoun frese; par " achesoun de ceo qils le poient avoir iloeqes meillur

Petition presented before the King in Parliament by certain Fishmongers of Fishwharf; complaining that they are illegally prevented from selling fish by retail.

F. 250. b.

[1] Written *aux* in the original.

" et plus ese marche qe aillurs en la cite;—Ore ount " les pessoners de Loundres ordene entre eux, qe " nul pessoun soit vendu a la dite Ryve forsqe en " gros, et ount cele ordenaunce aferme entre eux de " lour mestier par escript et par serement; issi qe " pessoun a retail sur la dite Ryve cesse, a graunt " damage et desheritaunce des avauntditz Henri, " Thomas, et Johan, et ensement a graunt damage " du menu people de la cite, et des ministres nostre " Seignur le Roi, et des autres demoraunz en la dite " cite, auxi de ceux qe yrepeirent; et en despit nostre " Seignur le Roi, desicome nul ne poet saunz auctorite " du Roi nule ordenaunce fere de novel, ne auncien estat " chaungier en la dite cite des vivres ne des vitailles, " qe sount la sustenaunce de soun poeple, et de ses " ministres, et de [ses] suzmis. Par quei, il prient a " nostre Seignur le Roi, qil li plese par bref de soun " Graunt Seal maunder au Meire, Audermanz, et as " Viscountes, qe cele novelete facent oustier; ou autre- " ment, qil vienent a soun Parlement [a] Westmestre " ove la dite ordenaunce, pur moustrer la iloeqes, issint " qent soit fet ceo qe devera estre fet par resoun. " Kar la ou homme peut achater a la dite Ryve del " Fishwharf x harangs pur i dener, hom ne achatera " a les autres lieux en la cite for qe vi, ou vii, pur i " dener. Et de ceste chose prient il remedie, de la " grace nostre Seignur le Roi; kar il ne pount re- " coverir aver a la Comune Lei dedeinz la cite, pur ceo " qe lour adversaries sount mestres et menours de la " dite cite."

Second Petition to the King, by the public, to the like effect.

" Plese a nostre Seignur le Roi savoir, qe du " temps dount nule memorie nest en sa cite de Loun- " dres, si ad este use qe marchaunz pessoners de " Loundres qe ount lour tenemenz sur le Fishwharfe " ount mene pessoun par lur nefs demeine en la cite

" de Loundres, et le ount vendu sur le Fishwarfe, en " gros et en retail; et a cel Fishwarfe vindrent les " poveres gentz de la cite, et achaterent pessoun, et " emporterent par mi la cite en foreynes rues, et " vendirent al poeple qe ne poaient venir a les acatz " fere en gros. Et auxi fesoient les bones gentz et " ministres nostre Seignur le Roi, et autres qe de- " moerent en la cite; qi envoient pur achater lour " estor de pessoun sale, et auxi lour despenses de " pessoun fresce, par lenchesoun qil poient avoir iloeqes " meillour et pluis aese marche qe aillours en la cite;— " Ore ount les pessoners de Loundres ordene entre " eux, qe nul pessoun soit vendu au dit lieu del Fish- " warfe forsqe en gros; et ount cel ordeinement aferme F. 251. a. " entre eux par escript et par serement; issint qe la " vente de pessoun a retail au dit lieu del Fishwarf " cesse, a graunt damage del mene poeple de la cite, et " des ministres nostre Seignur le Roi et autres de- " moraüntz en la dite cite, et auxi de ceux qe repeirent, " qe ne sount de poeir ne de volunte de achatre en " gros; et en despit nostre Seignur le Roi, desicome nul " ne poet saunz auctorite de li nul ordeinement fere de " novel ne de auncien estat chaunger en la dite [cite] " des vivres ne des vitailles, qe sount la sustenaunce de " soun poeple, et des ministres, et de ses suthmis. Par " quei, plese a nostre Seignur le Roi, par bref de " soun Graunt Seal, maunder au Meire, Audermans, " et Viscountes de Loundres, qe tiele novelete facent " oustier; ou autrement, qil viegnent a soun Parlement " a Westmestre ove le dit ordeinement, pur moustrer " la iloeqes, issi qent soit fet ceo qe devera estre fet " par resoun, ou autre remedie par soun counseil ordener " pur comun profit de soun poeple; et ceo qest issint " ordeine pur singuler profit et a damage de comune, " oustier. Et, Sire, autre foitz fut maunde au dit " Meire et Viscountes par bref de la Chauncelerie,

" qil ne feissent nule novelete qe feut encountre " launcien estat de la cite ou a destresce de la co- " mune."

Writ addressed by the King to the Mayor and Sheriffs in behalf of the said fishmongers.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus, salutem. Ex parte " piscenariorum de Kaia quæ vocatur "*la Fishwarfe*" " Londoniarum, nobis est ostensum, quod cum ipsi " liberi cives ejusdem civitatis, et in Lotto et in " Scotto cum cæteris civibus in omnibus oneribus dictam " civitatem tangentibus, existant; ipsique, et eorum " antecessores et prædecessores, piscenarii, allecia et " alia diversa genera piscium tam per terram quam " per aquam, pro sustentatione populi ejusdem civitatis " et aliorum ad eandem confluentium, a tempore quo " non extat memoria, usque ad civitatem illam ducere " et in shopis suis super Kaiam prædictam venditioni " exponere, et ea tam in grosso quam particulatim ad " retalliam omnibus hujusmodi allecia et piscem eme- " re volentibus vendere consueverint, prout emptores " illi hujusmodi piscibus indigebant—Vos piscenarios " prædictos quominus allecia et piscem, per ipsos et " eorum servientes ibidem ducta, in shopis prædictis " ad retalliam pauperibus et aliis qui ea in grosso " emere non sufficiunt nec curant, vendere possunt, " sicut semper hactenus facere consueverunt, jam de " novo impedire intenditis, minus juste; quod, si " toleraretur, in damnum inæstimabile populi ejusdem " civitatis et partium adjacentium, ac aliorum ad " eandem civitatem ad hujusmodi victualia pro sus- " tentatione sua emenda venientium, et ipsorum pis- " cenariorum præjudicium, ut dicitur, cederet manifeste. " Et quia sustinere nolumus, quod ea quæ pro communi " utilitate populi a tantis temporibus retroactis fieri " consueverunt, pro damnis quæ eidem populo per " subtractionem eorundem poterunt evenire, voluntarie

"impediantur, vobis præcipimus, quod si ita est, tunc "ab hujusmodi impedimentis præfatis piscenariis ea "occasione inferendis desistentes ipsos allecia et alia "genera piscium, per ipsos et eorum servientes ad "dictam civitatem ducta, in shopis suis prædictis "super Kaiam prædictam omnibus hujusmodi allecia "et piscem emere volentibus, in grosso et ad retalliam, "prout emptores illi indiguerint et emere voluerint, "vendere permittatis; nihil in populi nostri prædicti "dispendium seu dictorum piscenariorum præjudicium, F. 251. b. "nobis inconsultis, aliter quam hactenus fieri con- "suevit noviter attemptantes. Teste meipso, apud "Fulmere, xviii die Augusti, anno regni nostri "xiiii°.

Præceptum est Coronatoribus civitatis Londoniarum, quod venire faciant coram Domino Rege, apud Westmonasterium, hac instanti die Jovis proxima post festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, xxiiii tam cives quam alios probos et legales homines[1] proximioribus le Fishwarfe Londoniarum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, qui piscatores Londoniarum nulla affinitate attingant, ad inquirendum, per eorum sacramentum, si piscenarii de Kaia quæ vocatur "*le Fish-* "*warfe*" Londoniarum, et eorum antecessores seu prædecessores, piscenarii, allecia et alia diversa genera piscium tam per terram quam per aquam, pro sustentatione populi ejusdem civitatis et ad eandem confluentium, a tempore quo non extat memoria, usque ad civitatem illam ducere et in shopis super Kaiam prædictam consueti fuerint vendere et venditioni exponere, tam in grosso quam particulatim ad retalliam, pro voluntate emptorum eorundem piscium; sicut Thomas Pikeman, Henricus Poteman, et Johannes Aleyn, de Londoniis, qui pro Domino Rege sequuntur, necne. Et

Precept issued to the Coroners to empanel a Jury for enquiry into the alleged right.

[1] So in the original, the words *de Wardis* are probably omitted.

præmuniri faciant prædictos Thomam, Henricum, et Johannem, quod intersint ad prædictum diem, ad informandum plenius Dominum Regem in præmissis, etc. Et habeant ibi nomina Juratorum, et hoc præceptum. —Per ipsum Regem, per Petitionem de Consilio.

Nonsuit of the complainants in the first instance.

Ad quem diem, videlicet, die Jovis proximo post festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi xiiii°, prædicti Thomas Pikeman, Henricus Poteman, et Johannes Aleyn, primo, secundo, tertio, et quarto die, solemniter vocati, non venerunt. Ideo dicti piscenarii inde sine die, ad præsens.

Ista Nonsecta invenietur in eodem Banco Domini Regis, in dorso Brevis consuti cum Panello, etc.; quod Breve, cum Panello, residet inter Panellos ibidem de termino Sancti Michaelis, anno prædicti Regis xiiii°.

Further Writ in behalf of the fishmongers of Fishwharf.

" Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu-" tem. Cum nuper, per unam petitionem ex parte " piscenariorum de Kaia quæ vocatur "*Fissheresswarfe*" " Londoniarum, necnon per quandam aliam petitionem " ex parte communitatis et populi regni nostri, nobis " in præsenti Parliamento, apud Westmonasterium con-" vocato, exhibitas, nobis ostensum fuisset, graviter con-" querendo, quod cum dicti piscenarii, et eorum ante-" cessores et prædecessores, piscenarii de Kaia prædicta, " allecia et alia genera piscium tam per terram quam per " aquam, pro sustentatione populi ejusdem civitatis et " aliorum ad dictam civitatem confluentium, temporibus " retroactis hactenus ad civitatem illam ducere et " in shopis suis super Kaiam prædictam venditioni " exponere, et ea tam in grosso quam particulatim ad " retalliam omnibus hujusmodi allecia et piscem emere " volentibus vendere consuevissent, cæteri piscenarii ci-" vitatis prædictæ quandam colligationem seu confœde-" rationem inter se fecerunt, et eam scripturis et jura-" mentis non licitis firmaverunt; per quam dicti pisce-" narii de Wharfa prædicta ad vendendum ibidem ad

" retalliam impediuntur, ad grave damnum populi
" civitatis illius, necnon magnatum et procerum de
" dicto regno, et ministrorum nostrorum ad dictam
" civitatem confluentium et in eadem civitate moram
" facientium, et etiam in nostri præjudicium; præser-
" tim, cum ordinationes seu mutationes hujusmodi de F. 252. a.
" victualibus, seu aliis pro sustentatione populi regni
" nostri necessariis, in dicta civitate fieri non debeant,
" nobis inconsultis. De quibus [per] dilectos et fideles
" nostros, Henricum le Scrop et socios suos, Justicia-
" rios nostros ad placita coram nobis tenenda assig-
" natos, inquiri mandavimus veritatem; ac Inquisitio
" inde capienda gravem dilationem capiat, venditio-
" que ad retalliam in dicto loco del Wharf cesset de
" victualibus hujusmodi, ad grave damnum populi, pro-
" cerum, magnatum, et ministrorum prædictorum. Nos,
" volentes in præmissis festinum remedium adhiberi,
" vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod, vocatis
" discretioribus et legalioribus civibus, tam Aldermannis
" quam aliis de dicta civitate non suspectis, quos
" duxeritis evocandos, per Inquisitionem legitimam
" inde capiendam, si necesse fuerit, vel aliis modis le-
" gitimis, vos informetis. Et si inveneritis dictos pis-
" cenarios de Wharfa prædicta super venditione pis-
" cium ad retalliam de novo impeditos esse, sicut
" prædictum est, vel quod venditio hujusmodi ibidem
" sit ad commodum nostrum, magnatum, et procerum,
" ac populi et ministrorum nostrorum prædictorum,
" tunc id quod ad commune damnum impeditur in
" statum debitum reponi faciatis indilate. Et ad
" præmissa facienda, associavimus vobis dilectos et
" fideles nostros, Willelmum de Herle et Humfridum
" de Waledene, et eorum alterum, quos, vel eorum
" alterum, ad hoc in socios vel in socium ad-
" mittatis; quibus mandavimus, quod ipsi, vel eorum
" alter, una vobiscum ad hoc intendant vel in-
" tendat. Et de eo quod inde feceritis, nos sub

"Sigillis vestris et Sigillis prædictorum Willelmi et "Humfridi, vel eorum alterius, reddatis distincte et "aperte, sine dilatione, certiores; remittentes nobis "hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, "ix die Novembris, anno regni nostri xiiii°."

A Jury summoned, and Inquisition held thereon.

Per præceptum Domini Regis Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum oretenus factum super mandatis in brevi dicti Domini Regis, pro piscenariis de Kaia quæ vocatur "*la Fishwharf*" sibi directo, vocatis discretioribus et legalioribus civibus, tam Aldermannis quam aliis de civitate prædicta, Inquisitioneque legitima super hiis quæ in eodem brevi continentur, die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Clementis, anno regni dicti Domini Regis xiiii°, facta, videlicet, per Thomam Rys, Robertum de Pipehurst, Rogerum Hosebonde, Radulphum de Blithe, Ricardum de Shordich, Thomam de Chetyndone, Willelmum Arundel, Ricardum Ussher, Robertum Podifat, Willelmum ate Rothe, Johannem Sprai, Thomam de Hales, Robertum de Ware, Willelmum de Dorkynge, Hugonem de Assheburne, Ranulphum de Louthe, Petrum de Sevecampe, Willelmum de Sparsholte, Rogerum ate Vigne, Ricardum de Reynham, Walterum Neel, Thomam le Ropere, Laurentium le Botoner, Johannem de Depham, Bartholomæum de Hyndringham, Ricardum Truge, Simonem Fraunke, Johannem le Kyng, Willelmum de Derham, Willelmum de Lutone, Willelmum le Coteler, Edmundum Cosyn, Petrum de Novo Castro, Willelmum de Camerwelle, Rogerum Horolde, Johannem de Caustone, Radulphum le Chaundeler, Rogerum de Kent, Nicholaum Punge, Adam de Rothinge, Walterum de Stebenhuthe, Adam Inthelane, Ricardum ate Sterre, Thomam de Wyntone, Johannem Potyn, Radulphum Picot, Ricardum le Coffrer, et per Willelmum le Fourber, Juratores, ac aliis modis legitimis informatione sufficienti inde habita—compertum est, quod hucusque, a tempore quo non extat memoria, prohibitum extitit

F. 252. b. Finding of the Jury thereon.

in civitate prædicta, ne quis allecia aut alia genera piscium, vel per terram vel per aquam, ad eandem civitatem ducta, super aliquam kaiam venderet ad retalliam; et quod prædicti piscenarii del Fishwharf non sunt usi, a tempore quo non extat memoria, hujusmodi genera piscium super Kaiam prædictam, vocatam "*la Fishwharfe*," ac in shopis suis ibidem, ad retalliam seu in grosso vendere, sicut clamant. Sed quotienscumque hactenus præsentatum fuerit coram ministris civitatis prædictæ, quod ipsi ibidem hujusmodi victualia vendiderunt, inhibitum fuit eis ne amplius id facerent; ac iidem piscenarii jam de novo id magis palam fecerunt; et prædicti ministri id eis facere strictius inhibuerunt.

That it is illegal for fish to be sold upon any quay by retail; and that the fishmongers of Fishwharf have not been in the habit of so selling it. That they have been frequently restrained therefrom.

Compertum est et quod non est ad commodum Domini Regis, magnatum, et procerum, populi et ministrorum suorum ad civitatem prædictam confluentium, quod venditiones hujusmodi victualium ibidem fiant, sed ad commune damnum. Dicunt enim, quod hujusmodi victualia in navibus in quibus adducuntur, cum ad kaias applicatæ fuerint, per manus ea ducentium provisoribus magnatum et aliis quibuscunque inde emere volentibus, pro estoveriis suis, exponi debent venditioni, et in eisdem vendi, et non super aliquam kaiam. Et postmodum, si dicti piscenarii, aut alii piscenarii dictæ civitatis, aliquid inde emere voluerint ut illud per retalliam vendant, illud vendere debent, ut consueverunt hucusque, in locis publicis in civitate ad hoc antiquitus usitatis, et non super aliquam kaiam. Quia si super kaiam prædictam, quæ shopis et portis clausa est, et in aliis locis clausis super kaias in civitate prædicta, hujusmodi victualia vendi permitterentur, piscenarii ibidem residentes eorum applicatum præ cæteris percipientes, aliis inde insciis, ea emerent, et quantum eis inde placeret sibi retinerent, et in shopis suis ibidem absconderent, et residuum extra villam clam mitterent, ut sibi inde retenta venditioni paulatim ex-

That such sale will not be for the good of the King or of the people.

That the fish should be sold wholesale in the vessels, by those who bring them, and not upon any quay.

That the markets, from of old, have been the proper places for sale by retail.

Evils that would result to purchasers from sale by retail on Fishwharf or on other quays.

ponendo carius venderent. In cujus rei testimonium, Juratores prædicti præsentibus Sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Memorandum, quod die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Clementis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xiiii°, capta fuit ista Inquisitio, et die Lunæ proximo sequenti liberata coram Consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium.

Processus inter Piscenarios de Fishwharf et alios Piscenarios Londoniarum, in Itinere Justiciariorum apud Turrim.

Petition to the Justices Itinerant from the fish-mongers of Fishwharf.

"A les Justices nostre Seignur le Roi eirauntz a la "Tour de Loundres, sei pleignent Thomas Pikeman, "Henri Poteman, et Johan Aleyn, pissoners del Fish-"wharf, pur nostre Seignur le Roi et pur eux meimes "qe come eux soient fraunks de la cite de Loundres, "et eux et touz les fraunks de la dite cite qe pessoun "voillent vendre, fresh ou salee, cea en arere dedeinz "lour mesouns ount vendu saunz desturbaunce, en "gros et a retail, a touz ceux qe acater le voleient, "pur la eise del poeple qe repeire plus graundment "en la dite cite qe aillours; et les ditz Thomas, "Henri, et Johan, et lour auncestres, en lour mesouns "sur la Fishwharfe eient vendu en gros et a retail "cea en arere, taunt qe Hamoun de Chigewelle, [1]Andreu "Horn, Emoun Lambyn, Johan Sterre, Robert de Eli, "Hughe Matfrei, Johan Saleman, Roger Deli, Henri "Sterre, Robert de Stratforde, Thomas Edmund, Johan "de Denum, pessoners, Willem Prodomme, Rauf "Burghard, Robert Swote, Henri Lambyn, Richard "Horn, Estevene Horn, Willem de Fuleham, Thomas "de Braynforde, Robert de Mockynge, Richard Croshe, "Roger de Bernes, Geffrei Scot, et Nichole de Farn-"done, les ount desturbe, qe eaux ne poent riens iloeqes

F. 253. a.

[1] The Compiler of *Liber Horn.*

" vendre a retail, en despit de nostre Seignur le Roi, " et a damage de soun comun poeple repeiraunt a la " dite cite, et en prejudice des devauntditz Thomas " Pykeman, Henri Poteman, et Johan Aleyn."

Dominus Rex [1] mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum, in hæc verba :—

Writ addressed to the Justices Itinerant enjoining further inquiry into the matter.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, " Hervico de Stauntone et sociis suis, Justiciariis apud " Turrim Londoniarim itinerantibus, salutem. Cum " nos ad prosecutionem piscenariorum de Kaia quæ " vocatur "*le Fishwarfe*" Londoniarum, nobis sug- " gerentium, ipsos liberos cives ejusdem civitatis et in " Lotto et in Scotto cum cæteris civibus ejusdem civi- " tatis in omnibus oneribus dictam civitatem tangenti- " bus existere, ipsosque, et eorum antecessores et præ- " decessores, piscenarios, allecia et alia diversa genera " piscium, tam per terram quam per aquam, pro sus- " tentatione populi ejusdem civitatis et aliorum in " eadem morantium et ad eandem confluentium, tem- " poribus retroactis, usque ad civitatem illam ducere " et in shopis suis super Kaiam prædictam venditioni " exponere, et ea, tam in grosso quam particulatim ad " retalliam, omnibus hujusmodi allecia et piscem emere " volentibus vendere consuevisse, prout emptores illi " hujusmodi allecibus et piscibus indigebant, et emere " volebant; cæterosque piscenarios civitatis prædictæ, " per quandam colligationem seu confœderationem inter " se factam, et scripturis et juramentis illicitis firmatam, " dictos piscenarios de Kaia prædicta ad vendendum " ibidem in shopis suis allecia et piscem, sicut prius " facere consueverunt, voluntarie impedivisse, ad dam- " num inæstimabile populi ejusdem civitatis, et aliorum " ministrorum et fidelium nostrorum in eadem morantium " et ad eandem confluentium; Majori et Vicecomitibus

[1] This word is repeated by inadvertence.

" nostris civitatis prædictæ, ut recolimus, quod præfatos
" piscenarios de Kaia prædicta allecia et alia genera,
" per ipsos et eorum servientes ad civitatem illam ducta
" et ducenda, in shopis suis super Kaiam omnibus
" hujusmodi allecia et piscem ab eis emere volentibus,
" in grosso et ad retalliam, prout emptores illi inde
" emere voluerint, vendere permitterent, sicut hactenus
" facere consueverunt; et quod nihil in fidelium et
" populi nostrorum prædictorum dispendium, nobis in-
" consultis, noviter attemptarent: ac postmodum, præ-
" fati piscenarii de Kaia prædicta nobis, per petitionem
" suam coram nobis et Consilio nostro in ultimo Par-
" liamento nostro apud Westmonasterium habito ex-
" hibitam, nobis dederunt intelligi, quod prædicti Major
" et Vicecomites nihil ad mandatum nostrum prædictum
" inde facere curaverunt; per quod, ipsos Majorem et
" Vicecomites coram nobis et Consilio nostro prædicto
" in dicto Parliamento alloqui fecimus super præmissis,
" et eis injunximus quod ea quæ in hac parte fuerant
" minus rite attemptata, et de novo, nobis inconsultis,
" ordinata, sine dilatione facerent emendari. Qui qui-
" dem Major et Vicecomites, mandata nostra prædicta
" vilipendentes, nihil inde hactenus facere curaverunt,
F. 233. b. " de quo admiramur plurimum, et movemur. Nos
" igitur, hujusmodi damna et nobis ac fidelibus nostris
" in eadem civitate morantibus et ad eandem confluen-
" tibus, ac populo ejusdem civitatis præjudicialia, pro
" singulari utilitate quorundam piscenariorum ejusdem
" civitatis taliter ordinata, nolentes sustinere, sed potius
" ea quæ in hac parte minus rite attemptata fuerunt
" debite emendari, præsertim cum hujusmodi ordina-
" tiones et novationes venditionis et victualium in dicta
" civitate fieri non debeant, nostro assensu minime
" requisito—vobis mandamus, quod examinatis peti-
" tionibus piscenariorum de Kaia prædicta, vobis per
" ipsos super præmissis porrigendis, et vocatis coram
" vobis quos videritis in hac parte fore evocandos, per
" sacramentum aliquorum civitatis prædictæ super arti-

"culis in dictis petitionibus contentis et aliis dictum "negotium tangentibus, quos noveritis in hac parte "examinandos, per sacramentum aliquorum civitatis "prædictæ per quos poteritis inde plenius informari, "vos informetis, et inquisita, si necesse fuerit, super "præmissis, si necesse fuerit, per sacramentum pro-"borum et legalium hominum ejusdem civitatis, cæteros "piscenarios nulla affinitate nullatenus attingentium, "vel eis aliqua alia causa suspectorum, per quos rei "veritas in præmissis melius sciri poterit, plenius "veritate ulterius tam pro nobis quam pro utilitate "fidelium nostrorum in eadem civitate morantium et "ad eandem confluentium, ac populi ejusdem civitatis, "super præmissis fieri faciatis, prout melius et circum-"spectius videritis faciendum. Teste meipso, apud "Westmonasterium, primo die Februarii, anno regni "nostri xiiii°."

Item, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis breve suum, in hæc verba :—

Another Writ to a like effect, and enjoining enquiry as to the legality of the Fishmongers' Hallmote.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, "Hervico de Stauntone et sociis suis, Justiciariis "itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. "Quia datur nobis intelligi, quod quædam ordinationes, "jam de novo per quosdam piscenarios de Londoniis "inter eos super venditione piscium, ut per manus "suas et non aliorum carius vendantur, ad singulare "proficuum eorum et commune dispendium populi "ejusdem civitatis et aliorum ad dictam civitatem pro "victualibus emendis confluentium, et fidelium nostro-"rum inibi morantium, per collusiones et confœdera-"tiones inter eos habitas, sunt constitutæ et per "sacramenta inter eos affirmatæ; quodque quandam "Curiam, quam vocant "*Halimot*," inter eos tenent "pro voluntate sua, in qua hujusmodi ordinationes et "confœderationes hactenus fecerunt, pro hujusmodi "ordinationibus illicitis, per ipsos de novo factis et

" faciendis, et aliis ordinationibus antiquitus pro com-
" muni ejusdem civitatis utilitate in eadem constitutis
" contrariis, manutenendis et defendendis. Nos igitur,
" nobis et populo regni nostri præjudicialia et damnosa
" sustinere nolentes, præsertim cum hujusmodi or-
" dinationes de novo super venditione piscium et
" aliorum victualium in eadem civitate sine assensu
" nostro et Consilii nostri fieri non debeant quovis-
" modo—vobis mandamus, quod venire faciatis coram
" vobis omnes Rotulos super articulis de ordinationibus
" antiquis et novis, per quos dicti piscenarii asserunt
" se tenere Curiam suam de Halimot prædictam, et
" etiam ballivum Curiæ prædictæ, vel ejus locum tenen-
" tem, si se gratis absentaverit, sine dilatione in Itinere
" vestro prædicto. Ita quod idem ballivus, vel ejus
" locum tenens, habeat coram vobis nomina omnium
" piscenariorum qui ad dictam Curiam tenendam sunt
F. 234 a. " jurati, vel alio modo ligati, et tam prædictum balli-
" vum, vel ejus locum tenentem, quam piscenarios
" prædictos, examinatos separatim quo warranto hujus-
" modi Curiam tenent, et hujusmodi ordinationes novas
" fecerint, et per quos vel quem, et per quorum vel
" cujus, procurationem, et qualiter, et quomodo; et
" etiam, per quos, et per quorum procurationem, venditio
" allecis et piscium super Kayam, quæ vocatur "*le*
" "*Fishwarfe*," in shopis piscenariorum ejusdem Kaiæ
" allecia et alia genera piscium ad Kaiam prædictam
" per naves suas ducentium, per retalliam vel in grosso
" facienda, jam de novo inhibetur et impeditur, aliter
" quam hactenus fieri consuevit; desicut pluries
" Majori et Vicecomitibus civitatis prædictæ manda-
" vimus. Et etiam coram nobis injungi fecimus, quod
" ab hujusmodi impedimentis præfatis piscenariis de
" Kaia prædicta faciendis desisterent, et ipsos allecia
" et alia genera piscium, per ipsos ad Kaiam prædictam
" ducta, vendere permitterent, prout antea facere
" consueverunt. Et etiam, per examinationem aliorum

"proborum et legalium hominum de civitate prædicta, "neutri parti suspectorum, quos in hac parte pro "statu nostro, et utilitate populi ejusdem civitatis "et ad eandem confluentium, fore videritis examinandos, necnon et per sacramentum proborum et "legalium hominum ejusdem civitatis, per quos "rei veritas super præmissis melius sciri poterit, "si necesse fuerit, inquiratis, per quos dicti piscenarii de Kaia prædicta super venditione allecis et "piscium, in grosso vel ad retalliam, in shopis suis "ibidem illos qui in grosso emere non sufficiunt nec "volunt, fuerint jam de novo impediti, et per quorum "assensum, super præmissis omnibus plenius veritatem, "ut ulterius inde, tam pro nobis quam pro prædictis "piscenariis de Kaia prædicta, fieri faciatis competens "remedium et celeris justitiæ complementum; ita "quod per aliquam hujusmodi ordinationem indebite "non graventur. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, "xxiiii^to^ die Februarii, anno regni nostri xiiii°."

Statement of their case by the complainants before the Justices Itinerant.

Et super hoc, Thomas Pikeman, Henricus Poteman, et Johannes Aleyn, piscenarii Kaiæ prædictæ del Fishwarfe, tam pro Domino Rege quam pro seipsis, queruntur de Hamone de Chigewelle, Andrea Horn, Edmundo Lambyn, Johanne Sterre, Roberto Deli, Hugone Matfrei, Johanne Saleman, Rogero Deli, Henrico Sterre, Roberto de Stratforde, Thoma Edmund, Johanne de Denum, piscenariis, Willelmo Prodomme, Radulpho Burgharde, Roberto Swote, Henrico Lambyn, Ricardo Horn, Stephano Horn, Willelmo de Fuleham, Thoma de Braynforde, Roberto de Mockynge, Ricardo Croshe, Rogero de Bernes, et Galfrido Scot, de eo quod, cum iidem Thomas Pikeman, Henricus Poteman, et Johannes Aleyn, sint liberi cives civitatis prædictæ, ac ipsi et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, piscenarii, necnon et alii cives ejusdem civitatis, allecia seu alia genera piscium vendere volentes in shopis suis super Kaiam prædictam, allecia et alia genera piscium in grosso

et ad retalliam, temporibus retroactis, absque impedimento vendiderint omnibus hujusmodi allecia et alia genera piscium emere volentibus, pro utilitate et aisiamento totius populi in dicta civitate commorantis et ad eandem confluentis, prædicti Hamo et alii ipsos Thomam Pikeman, Henricum, et Johannem, jam impediverunt, quominus iidem Thomas, Henricus, et Johannes, hujusmodi allecia et alia genera piscium ad retalliam ibidem vendere possent, in contemptum Domini Regis, et grave damnum totius populi in civitate prædicta
F. 254. b. commorantis et ad eandem confluentium, et præjudicium ipsorum Thomæ Pikeman, Henrici, et Johannis. Ideo precatum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent prædictos Hamonem de Chigewelle et alios hic, etc., ad respondendum tam Domino Regi quam prædictis Thomæ Pikeman, Henrico, et Johanni, de prædictis transgressionibus et contemptu, etc.

Appearance of the defendants. Answer of Hamo de Chigewelle, the Mayor, to the effect that he had duly held an Inquisition on the matter, and that the finding was adverse to the complainants.

Et modo veniunt prædicti Hamo et alii, et defendunt vim et injuriam, quando, etc. Et idem Hamo pro seipso respondet, et dicit quod anno regni Regis nunc xiii° fuit Major civitatis prædictæ; auctoritate cujus officii, et etiam auctoritate cujusdam brevis regii, sibi tunc directi, cepit ipse tempore illo quandam Inquisitionem super articulis officium piscenariorum civitatis prædictæ tangentibus, tam per piscenarios de Kaia prædicta quam per alios; per quam compertum fuit, quod si allecia seu alia genera piscium, salsa vel frisca, super Kaiam prædictam ad retalliam venderentur, hoc esset ad grave damnum tam Domini Regis quam totius populi in civitate prædicta commorantis et ad eandem confluentium. Per quod, idem Hamo, dum fuit Major civitatis prædictæ, ipsis piscenariis de Kaia prædicta inhibuit, quod nec allecia nec alia genera piscium in domibus suis super Kaiam prædictam

Denial that he ever prevented the complainants from selling their fish in their houses.

amplius venderent ad retalliam. Et dicit, quod ipse, nec ante captiones Inquisitionis prædictæ, nec unquam postea, ipsos Thomam et alios piscenarios Kaiæ prædictæ impedivit, quin pisces hujusmodi in domibus

suis super Kaiam prædictam vendere possent ad retalliam, seu alio modo quocunque.

Et quilibet prædictorum Andreæ et aliorum, separatim et pro se, dicit quod ipsi nunquam impediverunt prædictos Thomam Pikeman, Henricum Poteman, et Johannem Aleyn, quin ipsi allecia et alia genera piscium in shopis suis super Kaiam prædictam vendere possent, tam particulatim ad retalliam quam in grosso, pro voluntate sua; nisi tantum, quod prædictus Andreas Horn dicit, quod si hujusmodi venditio ibidem fieret, hoc foret ad grave damnum tam Domini Regis quam totius communitatis civitatis prædictæ; quod prætendit verificare pro Domino Rege. Et ea ratione, idem Andreas, ut civis et comunarius civitatis prædictæ, clamat ipsos Thomam et alios impedire, etc.

Answer of the other defendants to a like effect.

Objection raised to such sale by Andrew Horn.

Et Galfridus le Scrop, qui sequitur pro Rege, dicit quod prædicto brevi Domini Regis, cujus data est apud Westmonasterium xxiiii die Februarii, anno regni sui xiiii°, continetur quod quædam ordinationes jam de novo per quosdam piscenarios de Londoniis inter eos super venditione piscium, ut per manus suas et non per manus aliorum carius vendantur, ad singulare proficuum eorundem et commune dispendium populi ejusdem civitatis, et aliorum ad dictam civitatem pro victualibus emendis confluentium, et fidelium Domini Regis inibi morantium, per collusionem et confœderationem inter eos habitas, sunt constitutæ, et per sacramenta inter eos affirmatæ; et quod quandam Curiam, quam vocant "*le Halimot*," inter eos tenent pro voluntate sua, in qua hujusmodi ordinationes et confœderationes hactenus fecerunt, pro hujusmodi ordinationibus per ipsos de novo factis et faciendis, et aliis ordinationibus antiquitus pro communi utilitate ejusdem in eadem constitutis contrariis, manutenendis et defendendis; quod hujusmodi ordinationes jam de novo per prædictos Hamonem et alios inter eos super venditione piscium sunt constitutæ, et per sacramenta

Averment of the King's Serjeant, challenging enquiry as to the legality of the Hallmote.

inter eos affirmatæ; et quod quandam Curiam quam vocant "*le Halimot*" inter eos tenent, etc., in qua hujusmodi ordinationes et confœderationes hactenus fecerunt. Et petit pro Domino Rege, quod prædicti Hamo et alii ad hoc respondeant.

Denial by the defendants as to the alleged ordinances made in Hallmote.

F. 255. a.

Et unusquisque prædictorum Hamonis et aliorum, per Justiciarios separatim et per se allocutus super præmissis, dicit quod nullæ ordinationes novæ per ipsos Hamonem et alios inter eos super venditione piscium, ut per manus suas et non aliorum carius vendantur, ad singulare proficuum et commune dispendium populi ejusdem civitatis, et aliorum ad dictam civitatem pro victualibus emendis confluentium, per collusiones et confœderationes inter eos habitas, sunt constitutæ, nec per sacramentum inter eos affirmatæ, nec aliquam Curiam inter eos tenent seu tenere clamant. Sed dicunt, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerint, seu eorum ballivus, ad hoc per ipsos Vicecomites deputatus, tenent quandam Curiam de omnibus piscenariis, aliquando in Eldesfishstrete, et aliquando in Briggestrete, et aliquando apud Billyngesgate, de querelis officium piscenariorum tangentibus, scilicet de forstallamentis et hujusmodi. Et dicunt, quod de querelis piscenariorum extraneorum tenent Curiam suam de hora in horam, vel de die in diem, prout sequi voluerint; et de querelis piscenariorum liberorum civitatis prædictæ, de octavo die in octavum diem; ubi iidem Vicecomites vel ballivus capiunt emendas, quæ cedunt in auxilium firmæ civitatis prædictæ. Et dicunt, quod iidem Vicecomites, vel eorum ballivus, tenent duas Magnas Curias per annum quæ vocantur "*Halimot,*" unam, videlicet, ante Adventum Domini et aliam ante Quadragesimam; in quibus capiunt Inquisitiones per piscenarios ejusdem civitatis de articulis ad officium prædictum [spectantibus], videlicet, de forstallamentis de hiis qui vendunt piscem alibi quam vendere debent, et de retentione piscium et hujusmodi;

Denial that they hold any such Court as alleged; but admitted that the Sheriffs hold a certain Court for settling matters in dispute in which the fishmongers are concerned.

Such Court held daily in reference to foreign fishmongers, and every eighth day as to those free of the City.

The Great Courts held by the Sheriffs yearly, and known as the 'Halimot.'

Objects for which those Courts are so held.

de quibus iidem Vicecomites, vel ballivus, similiter capiunt emendas, quæ cedunt in auxilium firmæ prædictæ; quam quidem Curiam iidem Vicecomites, et eorum prædecessores, quondam Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ, in forma prædicta tenere consueverunt a tempore quo memoria non existit. Et hoc parati sunt verificare, etc. Dies datus est hic die Lunæ proximo post tres septimanas Paschæ, salvis hinc inde rationibus, etc.

Sed ad tres septimanas Paschæ non placitaverunt, verum etiam ad finem Itineris, videlicet, die Veneris proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno prædicti Regis xiiii°. Per Rotulum Justiciariorum sequitur. Postponement of the further hearing, and renewal of it.

Et Reginaldus de Conductu et Willelmus Prodomme, nunc Vicecomites, hoc idem testantur. Et quia prædictus Andreas Horn alias dixit, quod si permitteretur quod venditio fieret de piscibus ad retalliam in shopis prædictorum piscenariorum super le Fishwarfe, hoc foret tam ad grave damnum Domini Regis quam totius communitatis civitatis Londoniarum, etc., dictum est ei per Justiciarios hic quod declaret causam hujus damni, etc. Et idem Andreas, simul cum Hamone de Chigewelle, nunc Majore, etc., et aliis piscenariis de communitate prædicta, pro se et eadem communitate dicunt, quod nulla venditio de piscibus ad retalliam fieri consuevit super aliquam kaiam in civitate Londoniarum; et quod si hujusmodi venditio ad retalliam fieri permitteretur in shopis prædictorum piscenariorum, seu aliorum, super prædictam Kaiam del Fishwarfe, hoc esset ad magnum damnum, etc. Dicunt enim, quod prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarfe habent domos suas et portas super Kaiam illam del Fishwarfe, ubi tam de nocte quam de die naves, naviculæ, et batelli, frequenter applicant; et quia iidem piscenarii del Fishwarfe propinquiores sunt portui ibidem quam alii longius distantes a portu prædicto, dicti piscenarii

Andrew Horn called upon to show cause why such sale would be attended with injurious results.

Arguments and averments of Andrew Horn and Hamo de Chigewelle in support of such assertion.

del Fishwarfe de nocte includunt infra portas suas naves, naviculas, et batellos, ibidem cum piscibus applicantes, et emptionem piscium in eisdem navibus, naviculis, et batellis, existentium sibi attrahunt, et

F. 255. b. appropriant, et forstallant, et sic per hujusmodi forstallamenta sua hujusmodi pisces carius vendunt, pro voluntate sua.

Allegation that the said fishmongers had been in the habit of selling unlawfully before the hour of mass, at the Church of Saint Magnus.

Et dicunt, quod cum, ex provisione facta per Majorem et communitatem civitatis, ordinatum fuerat pro utilitate publica, ab antiquo, quod nullus piscenarius de civitate prædicta piscem emeret, seu venditioni exponeret, ante Missam diei celebratam in ecclesia Sancti Magni in vico qui vocatur "*Briggestrete*," prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarfe ante horam illam, et de nocte, emptiones et venditiones suas faciunt, ad grave damnum, etc.; et hoc pro eo quod propinquiores sunt portui ibidem quam alii piscenarii; nec poterunt iidem piscenarii del Fishwarfe, qui totiens et occulte delinquunt, castigari de hujusmodi transgressionibus competenter, ut deceret, ratione propinquitatis prædictæ, sicut alii piscenarii longius manentes a portu prædicto.

Admission that all fishmongers may sell by wholesale or retail, at their houses if not situate on Fishwharf.

Sed dicunt, quod bene licet cuilibet libero dictæ civitatis piscem in grosso, et ad retalliam, vendere infra domos suas in civitate prædicta, præterquam in domibus situatis super le Fishwarfe.

That there are three places specially set apart for the sale of fish by retail; Bruggestrete, Oldefishestrete, and le Stokkes.

Et dicunt, quod tria sunt certa loca in eadem civitate deputata ad venditionem piscium ad retalliam, scilicet in vico qui vocatur "*Bruggestrete*," et in vico qui vocatur "*Oldefishstrete*" et in shopis utriusque ipsorum vicorum de Bruggestrete et Oldefishstrete, et etiam in quodam loco qui vocatur "*le Stokkes*." Et dicunt, quod si prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarfe piscem suum venditioni exponerent in aliquo trium locorum prædictorum, tunc major quantitas piscium ibidem inveniretur et minor karistia eorundem.

That the fishmongers of Fishwharf set their own price upon the fish, and cause a general dearness thereof.

Et dicunt, quod dicti piscenarii del Fishwarf, per ordinationem et conspirationem suam propriam, statuerunt certum pretium de piscibus

suis vendendis ad retalliam, pro commodo suo proprio, et faciunt inde karistiam pro voluntate sua, ad grave damnum populi, etc.

Answer of the fishmongers, of Fishwharf, denying all forestalling, and pleading ancient usage.

Et prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarfe dicunt, quod ipsi absque omni forstallamento pisces emerunt, prout decet et modo debito; et quod ipsi, et eorum antecessores seu progenitores, et alii piscenarii, manentes super Fishwarfe, vendere consueverunt ad retalliam piscem suum in shopis suis situatis super Kaiam illam del Fishwarfe. Et dicunt, quod est ad commodum Domini Regis et populi quod pisces ibidem vendantur ad retalliam; quia dicunt, quod quanto propinquiores sunt portui, tanto pro minori pretio possunt piscem suum vendere ibidem; quod facere non possent, si pisces sui aliunde longius in civitate portarentur ad vendendum, ratione custuum solvendorum portitoribus hujusmodi piscium suorum. Et bene defendunt, quod nullam ordinationem seu conspirationem fecerunt inter eos de certo pretio piscium suorum vendendorum; sed quod ipsi fideliter, et bono modo, piscem suum ad retalliam vendunt et vendere consueverunt, sicut eis bene licet et licuit, etc.

And alleging that they are enabled to lower the price of fish, instead of raising it, for the benefit of the public.

Objection by the King's Serjeant, that the Mayor and Commonalty have no legal right to make ordinances as to the sale of fish in certain markets.

Et super hoc, Galfridus le Scrop, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, dicit quod civitas Londoniarum est civitas Domini Regis, et de dominio suo, et quod non licet Majori et communitati prædictis, nec alicui alteri, aliquas ordinationes facere in civitate prædicta, ipso Domino Rege inconsulto. Et ex quo Major et communitas cognoverunt, quod per ordinationem communitatis civitatis prædictæ pisces vendantur in locis prædictis, sicut prædictum est, et non alibi, petit judicium pro Domino Rege. Dicit etiam, quod ad aliquas rationes prædictorum Majoris et communitatis civitatis prædictæ, allegatas contra dictos piscenarios del Fishwarfe de forstallamentis, ordinationibus, et conspirationibus, super venditione piscium, quod per Majorem et Aldermannos civitatis prædictæ debent hujusmodi

F. 256. a.

That the Mayor and Commonalty have no power to prevent freemen selling fish by retail within their own houses, wherever they may be.

transgressiones corripi, et transgressores super hiis castigari, et modo debito puniri; et ex hoc non sequitur, quin piscenarii del Fishwarfe piscem suum vendere possint ad retalliam in shopis suis ibidem, præsertim cum prædicti Major et communitas cognoverunt, quod bene licet cuilibet libero civitatis prædictæ vendere piscem ad retalliam infra domos suas in civitate prædicta.

Adjournment for future hearing.

Dies datus est partibus ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis.

Renewed petition by the citizens for remedy as to certain matters connected with the vintners and fishmongers; consideration thereof postponed at the King's request.

Et super hæc, petiit post Iter, per petitionem coram Domino Rege porrectam, civitas Londoniarum remedium super mesteris vinetariorum et piscenariorum; et adhuc Dominus Rex rogavit cives, ut permitterent illas querelas usque ad quindenam Sancti Michaelis, et tunc nunquam postea disturbaret.

Additional case put before the Justices as to the fishmongers of Fishwharf, which does not appear on the Rolls; in reference to the excessive profits demanded by those persons.

Et nota, quod prædicti Hamo et Andreas aliam causam coram prædictis Justiciariis proposuerunt, quam clerici Justiciariorum in Rotulo Itineris non irrotulaverunt, videlicet;—Si piscenarii del Fishwarf non permitterentur vendere allecia et alia genera piscium in shopis suis super le Fishwarf ad retalliam, oporteret eis necessario pro minori lucro vendere prædicta allecia in grosso quam faciunt. Quia antiquitus, quando prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarf nihil vendebant nisi in grosso, consueverunt ibidem pro uno millenario allecium, vel pro una mercandiza alterius piscis, pro duobus denariis de lucro ultra hoc quod eis constitit in navi ad Kaiam prædictam, gratis omnibus dare; ubi nunc, postquam prædicti piscenarii del Fishwarfe, per tolerantiam ministrorum civitatis, ad retalliam vendiderunt, pro quolibet millenario allecium vel pro qualibet mercandiza alterius piscis minus quam octo vel duodecim denarios ab aliis nolunt accipere pro lucro suo. Et hoc est propter hoc quod vendunt ad retalliam.

Die Veneris proximo ante Pentecosten, Johannes de Crombwelle, Constabularius Turris Londoniarum, qui indictatus fuit per diversas Gardas Londoniarum super eo quod idem Johannes injuste cepit unum nasellum, vocatum "*Varcost*," cum tegulis plenum, et illum, sine judicio et pretio, ad opus suum seisivit; et eodem modo unum batellum. Et quod idem Johannes cepit de diversis hominibus, portantibus smelt, illum piscem sine solutione, et de juncis, oistres, moeles, welkes, pisce salsato, et allec rubente, sprottos, et omne aliud genus veniens per aquam; et de busca, et de vino; et de muneris receptione pro kidellis in Thamisia;—venit responsurus, et dixit prius, quoad le Varcost, quod non est culpabilis, eo quod in tempore illo fuit Senescallus Domini Regis, et fuit cum Domino Rege apud Wyndesore. Et dixit, quod Edmundus le Marni, qui mortuus est, et quidam alius qui sub se fuit tempore illo, invenerunt dictum Varcost applicantem ad Turrim, plenum tegulis, sine aliquo homine intro vivente; et quia nullus calumniaverat illum, retinuerunt et fecerunt appretiare pro xvi solidis; quos idem Johannes dixit illos nunc in prompto habere. Et sic respondebat de batello. Ideo, inde ad judicium.

Indictment by the Wards against the Constable of the Tower, for seizing a small vessel laden with tiles, and converting the same to his own use, and for numerous other offences.

His answer thereto, and denial as to seizure of the tiles.

Quoad smelt, dixit quod consuetudo Turris Londoniarum est, a tempore quo non extat memoria, quod Constabularius, quicunque fuerit, capiet de v centenis de smelt, venientibus per terram, i centenam pro i denario tantum. Et Justiciarii interrogaverunt, si portitores de smelt intrant per regiam viam de Stratforde, si eandem consuetudinem debent dare; dixit, quod omnes illi qui veniunt per semitam super [1] Long Hethe, per qualemcunque portam intraverint, dabunt eandem consuetudinem; et si aliquis per eam venerit, et fugerit per Alegate cum suo smelt, ab illo capiet eandem con-

Plea of the usage of the Tower as to the taking of smelts, brought by land, at a certain price.

F. 256. b.

[1] In the original "*lō hethe.*"

Alleged custom as to oysters, mussels, red herrings from Yarmouth, and sprats.

suetudinem extra villam, et non alio modo. Et de oistres, moeles, debet ex consuetudine capere i mensuram, vocatam i "*wash*," quæ continet i pekke bladi. Quoad welkes et omnes alios pisces, nihil clamat inde capere, nisi pro denariis suis; excepto allece rubeo de Jernemue, de quo clamavit capere de x last in una qualibet navi i millenarium allecium, pro eodem pretio quo fuerunt primo apud Jernemue empta, excepto cariagio; et exceptis batellis de sprottes, de quibus capit de hominibus Londoniarum, quolibet anno, dimidiam marcam, et de hominibus forinsecis viii solidos; et de hiis respondet annuatim Domino Regi ad suum Scaccarium,

Answer of the Constable to the charge of bribery as to the allowance of kidels in the Thames. Denial of jurisdiction of the Justices.

Et ad kidellos, respondet quod Justiciarii non habent jurisdictionem extra Londonias placitum inde cognoscere, cum prædicti kidelli sint in aliis Comitatibus. Et Justiciarii dixerunt, quod aqua Thamisiæ pertinet ad civitatem Londoniarum, a Londoniis usque ad mare, et, si velit, respondeat. Dixit iterum Johannes, de muneris acceptatione pro kidellis non est culpabilis; sed quia pertinet ad Constabularium Castri kidellos amovere in Thamisia, illos amovit. Et super hoc, venit

Claim by Andrew Horn that the kidels are under the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Sheriffs, and by them are to be removed.

Andreas Horn pro communitate, et ponit clamium quod kidelli in Thamisia debent per Majorem et Vicecomites Londoniarum, et non per Constabularium, amoveri; et quoad hoc, petit quod Justiciarii dent illi alium diem respondendi, quia Major et communitas sunt coram Consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium; et habet diem, etc.

Answer of the Constable to the charges of taking firewood and wine.

De busca nihil clamavit capere. De vino, clamavit capere de quolibet dolio vini quod butellarius Domini Regis caperet per prisam, Domini Regis ad opus, duos barillos vini, videlicet, duas lagenas; sed nihil de civibus Londoniarum, nec de aliis quibuscunque.

Postponement of the hearing.

Et super hoc, Justiciarii omnia recordaverunt, et de quibus debet esse ad judicium, vel ad patriam voluerunt ordinare; et habuit diem ulterius ad diem Martis

proximum post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, etc. Quo etiam die prædictus Johannes de Crombewelle non comparuit, quia a Constabularia Turris prædictæ amotus, eo quod male custodiebat domos Turris, et quia pluviebat super lectum Reginæ Angliæ, puellam, nomine "Johannam," parturientis ibidem.

Dismissal of the Constable, because the rain came in upon the Queen's bed.

Memorandum, quod die Lunæ proximo post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, xv die Junii, redierunt Justiciarii, et non amplius sedebant in Magna Aula prædicta nec in Parva; tum propter Reginam, ut prædictum est, ibi parturientem, tum propter munitionem Turris faciendam, propter metum Comitis Herefordiæ et complicium suorum, undique insurgentium. Sed Justiciarii ad Communia Placita sedebant in quadam fabrili domo in secunda custodia prædictæ Turris existenti, et Justiciarii Coronæ in quadam modica domo eidem annexa; ubi perplacitaverunt Placita Coronæ, et de Placitis de Jure Regis, videlicet, de Escaetis, Serjantiis, et hujusmodi.

Removal of the Justices from the Greater and Lesser Halls at the Tower, as places of sitting.

Removal of the sittings at Common Pleas and Pleas of the Crown to temporary buildings in the Tower.

Memorandum, quod die Veneris proximo ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, videlicet, xix die Junii, anno xiiii°, Prior Sanctæ Trinitatis Londoniarum per Petrum Child, attornatum suum, recepit coram Hervico de Stauntone et Willelmo Herle, Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, facere et reparare pontem de Walebroke juxta Moram et juxta ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum super Wallam Londoniarum, videlicet, proximum pontem juxta ecclesiam prædictam; et hoc etiam præsentatum fuit per Wardam de Colmanstrete, quod ita debent facere, in Itinere prædicto.

The Prior of the Holy Trinity undertakes to make and repair the bridge over Walbrook, near All-hallows, London Wall.

F. 257. a.

Eodem die, Radulphus Burghard, frater Johannis Saleman, Ballivus Pontis et de Oldefishstrete, fuit in-

The Bailiff of London Bridge in-

dicted and imprisoned for taking illegal toll, and seizing cadewoldes.

dictatus per Wardas Castri Baynardi et Ripæ Reginæ, per præsentationem eorum, inter Articulos eorum; et fuit condemnatus per easdem Gardas, et per Gardam de Ponte, super hiis;—quod prædictus Radulphus injuste cepit tolnetum et forisfacturam de hominibus civitatis liberis, videlicet de Willelmo Edmund, et Andrea de Stratforde, et de pluribus aliis de Eldefishstrete, ad summam x librarum; et ulterius, quod cepit et forisfecit cadewoldes, tam forinsecorum quam intrinsecorum; et super hoc, condemnatus fuit ad xx solidos, et committitur prisonæ. Et proclamatum fuit, ne de cætero aliquis ballivus aliquam custumam exigat ab hominibus liberis Londoniarum; et quod nullus ballivus de cætero capiat cadewoldes, nec de forinseco nec de intrinseco, etc.

Edmund le Marni condemned for levying a new custom upon boats carrying rushes.

Eodem die Veneris proximo ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, videlicet, xix° die Junii, anno xiiii°, Edmundus le Marni fuit condemnatus per Justiciarios, per præsentationem et veredictum Wardæ de Farndone, quod quædam consuetudo fuit de novo levata de batellis ducentibus juncos vel alias res, etc., et prohibitum fuit ne plus ita faceret. Eodem etiam die, omnes fere Vicecomites vivi Londoniarum, post ultimum Iter usque nunc, recognoverunt quod amerciaverunt homines in Curiis suis ad voluntatem suam sine affuramento parium suorum; et dicunt quod Vicecomites qui tunc temporis fuerunt, antequam Vicecomitatus devenit in manus communitatis, ita homines amerciaverunt, et eundem statum continuarunt usque modo, etc. Et Justiciarii dicunt, quod Dominus Rex hoc nullo modo concedere, secundum Magnam Chartam Angliæ, sed est ultra regiam potestatem et contra omnem justitiam, etc. Ideo omnes prædicti Vicecomites inde ad judicium, etc. Et habent diem de judicio audiendo in crastino Natalis Sancti Johannis Bap-

Custom of the Sheriffs since the last Iter, to amerce persons in their Courts, without the affeerment of their peers.

The Sheriffs fined for the same, as

tistæ, etc.; per quod, omnes amerciati fuerunt, et inde fecerunt finem cum Domino Rege, etc. being contrary to Magna Charta.

Die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, videlicet, xx° die Junii, præceptum fuit per Justiciarios, judicio dato, quod omnia stalla carnificum apud Estchepe, per præsentationem Wardæ de Candelwickestrete, prosternantur. Et super hoc, veniunt Major et communitas, et dicunt, et clamant illa stalla, tamen mobilia, et quod damnum esset commune quod carnifices venderent carnem in domibus suis, propter deceptionem putridarum carnium infra domos, in deceptione visus earundem; et quod Vicecomites, a tempore quo non extat memoria, ceperunt de illis stallis ii solidos annuatim. Et super hoc Justiciarii volunt consulere, etc. Order made by the Justices that all the butchers' stalls in Eastcheap shall be taken down. Objection by the Mayor and commonalty, that the sale of butchers' meat within the houses might lead to fraud and deception.

Postea, Major et communitas tulerunt breve Domini Regis de processu carnificum qui sequitur, in hunc modum:—

"Gocelinus le Serjaunt, minister et firmarius Vice-
"comitum Londoniarum de theoloneo bladorum et
"poletriæ in dicta civitate capiendo, attachiatus fuit
"ad respondendum Henrico Rous, bocher, de Estchepe,
"de placito quare, auctoritate et sub colore officii sui,
"die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno
"regni Regis nunc x°, apud Londonias in Estchepe,
"in shopa ipsius Henrici, per extorsionem et gravem
"districtionem eidem Henrico factas, ab eodem Henrico
"ii solidos cepit. Et postea, idem Gocelinus levavit
"de prædicto Henrico quolibet anno proximo sequenti
"ii solidos; ita quod de Henrico hactenus per tempus F. 257. b.
"prædictum levavit sex solidos. Unde dicit, quod
"deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam x
"solidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc."

Writ against a farmer of the tolls for extortion practised on the butchers of Eastcheap.

Idem Gocelinus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Johanni Hubert, bocher, de consimili transgressione Further complaints by butchers,

against the said farmer of the tolls.

eisdem die et anno ;—[1] Rogero ate Crouche, bocher, de consimili transgressione eisdem die et anno,—Rogero de Derbi, bocher, de Estchepe ;—Willelmo le Longe, bocher, de Estchepe ;—Johanni Odierne, bocher, de Estchepe ;—Willelmo de Creie, de Estchepe, de placito quare, auctoritate et sub colore officii sui, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Domini Regis nunc, xxxii, apud Londonias, in Estchepe, in shopa ipsius Willelmi, per extorsionem eidem Willelmo factam, cepit ab eodem Willelmo ii solidos ; et postea, idem Gocelinus levavit de eodem Willelmo, quolibet anno proximo sequenti, ii solidos ; ita quod, de prædicto Willelmo hactenus per tempus prædictum levavit xxxvi solidos. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam c solidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Idem Gocelinus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Adæ de Canefeld, de Londoniis, de consimili transgressione ;—Ricardo Edward, de Estchepe, bocher ; Ricardo Hotgo, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Johanni Edward, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Thomæ de Beri, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Waltero de Canefelde, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Simoni de Tottenham, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Reginaldo de Canefelde, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Willelmo de Canefelde, bocher, de Estchepe ; Rogero de Waltham, bocher, de Estchepe ;—Thomæ de Canefeld, de Estchepe, bocher ;—Waltero le Koo, de Estchepe, bocher, de placito quare, auctoritate et sub colore officii sui, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis nunc vi^{to}, apud Londonias, in Estchepe, in shopa ipsius Walteri, per extorsionem et gravem districtionem eidem Waltero factas, ab eodem Waltero ii solidos cepit : et postea, idem Gocelinus de eodem Waltero, quolibet anno proximo sequenti, ii solidos levavit ; ita quod, de eodem Waltero hacte-

Particulars of one of the charges made against him.

[1] The preliminary words *Idem Gocelinus*, etc., are purposely omitted in each successive case, as unnecessary surplusage.

nus per tempus prædictum xvi solidos levavit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam xl solidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Idem Gocelinus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Petro Mori, bocher, de Estchepe, de consimili transgressione;—Roberto, bocher, de Estchepe, de consimili transgressione;—Adæ le Riche, bocher, de Estchepe, de consimili transgressione, facta eidem in shopa sua in Estchepe, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno Regis Edwardi viii°; ita quod hactenus levavit de eo xii solidos; unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam xx solidorum. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Idem Gocelinus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo Knight, de Estchepe, bocher, de consimili transgressione.

Particulars of a further charge against him.

F. 258. a.

Et Gocelinus venit, et defendit vim et injuriam quoad singulas transgressiones prædictas, singillatim. Et dicit, quod quilibet prædictorum, Henrici et aliorum, injuste queritur, singillatim, versus eum. Quia dicit quod ipse per Vicecomites Londoniarum deputatus est ad quasdam custumas, pertinentes ad firmam Vicecomitum Londoniarum, percipiendas; ratione cujus officii, idem Gocelinus et alii, qui in eodem officio ante ipsum fuerunt, a tempore quo proficuum prædicti Vicecomitatus concessum fuit communitati civitatis ejusdem per Dominum Johannem, quondam Regem Angliæ, proavum Domini Regis nunc, perceperunt de quolibet carnifice volente habere stallum extra domum suam, pro carnibus superponendis et vendendis, ii solidos per annum ad opus Vicecomitum civitatis prædictæ, in auxilium firmæ Vicecomitatus ejusdem. Et dicit, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum similiter perceperunt ii solidos per annum de quolibet stallo carnificum, in forma prædicta, tempore quo Vicecomitatus ille fuit in manibus prædicti Regis Johannis et progenitorum suorum, Regum Angliæ; et dicit, quod pro eo quod quilibet prædictorum, Henrici et aliorum, habuit stallum suum

Defence made by the accused.

That the said payment to the Sheriffs of two shillings yearly by the butchers of Eastcheap has been made since the time of King John.

extra domum suam, super quod carnes venditioni exposuerunt, cepit ipse de quolibet ipsorum, Henrici et aliorum, ii solidos per annum, ad opus Vicecomitum civitatis, sicut alii ballivi Vicecomitum, qui ante ipsum fuerunt, capere et levare consueverunt a tempore prædicto; et hoc paratus est verificare, etc.

Denial by the butchers that such toll has been levied from of old.

Et quilibet prædictorum, Henrici et aliorum, singillatim dicit quod prædicti ii solidi de quolibet prædictorum, Henrici et aliorum, jam de novo per ipsum Gocelinum sunt levati; et quod idem Gocelinus illos duos solidos de quolibet ipsorum, Henrici et aliorum, de injuria sua propria, et sub colore officii prædicti, levavit. Et petit quilibet eorum, singillatim, inquiri per patriam. Et Gocelinus similiter. Ideo fiat inde Jurata.

Jury empanelled on the matter.

Juratores, scilicet Thomas de Wyntone, Rogerus Sterre, Robertus Austin, Robertus Swote, Willelmus de Braie, stokfishmongere, Galfridus Beauflur, Walterus de Mor, Willelmus Haunsard, Johannes Freishfish, Johannes de Mockynge, Adam Inthelane, Walterus de Stebenhethe, dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod ballivi et ministri Vicecomitum, qui pro tempore fuerunt in officio prædicto deputati, jam circa xxiiii annos elapsos, primo injuste inceperunt capere et levare de quolibet carnifice Londoniarum ii solidos per annum, in forma prædicta. Et dicunt, quod ante prædictos xxiiii annos jam proximo præteritos nunquam consueverunt hujusmodi ii solidi de aliquo carnifice levari, sicut prædictus Gocelinus dicit, etc.

Finding of the Jury that the said levying of toll is illegal.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum clausum, in hæc verba:—

Writ addressed to Justices Itinerant thereupon, ordering them to supersede judgment.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Justiciariis suis itine-
"rantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. Mon-
"straverunt nobis Major, Vicecomites, et communitas
"civitatis nostræ Londoniarum, quod cum ipsi et eorum
"progenitores, cives ejusdem civitatis, semper hactenus
"receperunt et habuerunt, in auxilium firmæ suæ civita-

" tis prædictæ, nobis per ipsos, et progenitoribus nostris,
" reddendo ii solidos annuatim de quolibet stallo cujus-
" libet carnificis ejusdem civitatis, in vicis nostris extra
" shopas suas situato, de eisdem carnificibus per Vice-
" comites ejusdem civitatis levandos; quidam tamen
" Gocelinus le Serjaunt, qui consuetudinem dictorum
" ii solidorum annuorum de prædictis Vicecomitibus ha-
" buit ad firmam, coram vobis in Itinere prædicto per
" Henricum le Rous, de Estchepe, et alios prædictos
" carnifices ejusdem civitatis, separatim, et de eo quod
" ipse dictos ii solidos de quolibet ipsorum per se in- F. 258. b.
" juste et auctoritate sua propria, et per extorsionem,
" levaverat, jam de novo inde in Inquisitionem se
" posuit, dictos Majorem, et Vicecomites, et communi-
" tatem, quibus de consuetudinibus specialiter competit
" defensio, in auxilium non vocando, sed ipsos penitus
" omittendo. Per quam quidem Inquisitionem dictus
" Gocelinus inde, ut dicitur, est convictus. Quod si
" ita procedat, in perpetuum præjudicium dictorum
" Majoris, Vicecomitum, et communitatis, et juris quod
" sibi asserunt competere in hoc casu, cedere poterit
" manifeste. Et quia eisdem Majori, Vicecomitibus, et
" communitati, in hac parte nolumus præjudiciari,
" vobis mandamus, quod redditioni judicii, super præ-
" missis reddendi, supersedentes, recordum et proces-
" sum placitorum prædictorum mittatis coram Consilio
" nostro apud Westmonasterium, in quindena Sancti
" Michaelis proximo futura, partibus eundem diem
" præfigentes, quod tunc sint ibi, facturæ et recep-
" turæ quod de Consilio nostro tunc inde contigerit
" ordinari. Et habeatis ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste me-
" ipso, apud Westmonasterium, iii die Julii, anno
" Regis nunc xiiii°."

Ideo datus est eis dies coram Consilio Domini Regis, a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies, etc.

The weavers condemned for conspiring to raise the price of their labour; and for appropriating the looms of persons of their own trade found guilty of theft.

Memorandum, quod die Mercurii in Vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno prædicto [1] xxiiii, telarii, per indictationem Wardæ de Candelwikstrete, et per Wardam de Walebroke, condemnati super hiis quod per confœderationem et conspirationem, in ecclesia Sanctæ Margaretæ de Patyns, ordinaverant inter se quod pro quolibet panno texendo caperent vi denarios plus quam antiquitus capere consueverunt; et quod prædicti telarii utensilia latronum, de officio illorum, ad opus suum ceperunt, contra regiam postestatem, etc.

The weavers summoned to answer by what warranty they claim to hold their Guild, and to make certain rules and regulations in reference thereto.

Telarii Londoniarum sumoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito, quo warranto clamant habere Gildam suam in civitate prædicta; et quod debent, virtute ejusdem Gildæ, eligere et habere ballivos et ministros de seipsis de anno in annum, et eos coram Majore Londoniarum ducere; et ibi jurabunt, quod officium suum bene et fideliter faciant et custodiant. Et quod debent habere Curiam suam, de septimana in septimanam, de omnibus quæ pertinent ad Gildam suam. Et quod nullus se intromittat de eorum ministerio in Londoniis neque in Sutwerke, neque in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, nisi per illos, et nisi sit de eorum Gilda. Quodque si aliquis de eorum Gilda fuerit implacitatus extra Gildam suam per aliquem in alicujus alterius Curia, quod debent ipsum de dicta Curia calumniare, et habere ad Curiam suam. Et quod nullus habeat utensilium de officio inter eos, nisi testificetur pro bono et fideli, et habeat [2] unde sustinere firmam Regis. Et quod nullus extraneus recipiatur inter eos manuoperarius, nisi habeat litteram testimonialem de fidelitate, et qualiter recessit de patria sua. Quodque si aliquis eorum a retro sit de firma sua, ad tempus, per utensilium suum debet distringi

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[1] Correctly, xiiii.

[2] This word is repeated.

per ballivos suos quousque solverit. Quodque, si compertum sit quod aliquis eorum elongaverit de bonis alicujus false et malitiose, quod extunc de eorum Gilda dimittatur, et utensilium super quod operatur, pro firma Regis acquietanda, remaneat in officio versus ballivos. Quod si quis de eorum Gilda deliquerit et contraierit libertati Gildæ prædictæ, et compertum sit, quod per utensilium suum distringatur, [et] secundum ordinationem xxiiii dictæ Gildæ puniatur. Et quod si aliquis fecerit pannos de Candelwikestrete, per Ballivos dictæ Gildæ debet supervideri; et si operati sint false, ad damnum commune populi, contra certos punctos super hiis ordinatos, adjudicari debent coram Majore Londoniarum; et ibi debet amerciari ad dimidiam marcam operarius, coram Ballivo prædictæ Gildæ, secundum consuetudinem eorum Gildæ. Et quod si compertum sit quod aliquis fecerit pannum, vel pecias panni, ad vendendum, de lana Yspaniæ mixta cum lana Anglicana, ad decipiendum populum communem, adjudicentur comburendæ. Et quod si aliquis teneatur alicui de eorum Gilda in argento pro opere suo, et non solverit, et habeat in eorum Gilda per quod distringi potest, per Ballivum de eorum Gilda distringatur ad respondendum querenti in Curia sua. Et quod liberi sint ad emendum et vendendum in Londoniis, libere et quiete, omnia quæ pertinent ad officium suum. Et quod nullus debet operari inter festum Natalis Domini et festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ. Et quod nullus debet operari noctanter per candelam, nec in diebus Sabbati post prandium; quod si compertum sit, amercietur. Et quod nullus debet operari pannum de Candelwikestrete minus quam in quatuor diebus, et si fecerit, amercietur, etc.

F. 259. a.

Et telarii veniunt, et proferunt Chartam Domini Regis Edwardi, patris, in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., omnibus ballivis et

Charter granted to

the weavers of London by Edward I.

" fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus Chartam quam " bonæ memoriæ Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex " Angliæ, progenitor noster, fecit telariis Londonia- " rum, in hæc verba:—'Henricus, Rex Angliæ, et Dux " 'Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, " 'Episcopis, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, " 'ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis, salutem. Sci- " 'atis me concessisse telariis Londoniarum Gildam " 'suam, habendam in Londoniis, cum omnibus liber- " 'tatibus et consuetudinibus quas habuerunt tempore " 'Regis Henrici, avi mei; et ita quod nullus nisi per " 'illos intromittat infra civitatem de eorum ministerio, " 'et nisi sit in eorum Gilda, neque in Suthewerke, ne- " 'que in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, aliter quam " 'solebat fieri tempore Regis Henrici, avi mei. Quare " 'volo, et firmiter præcipio, quod ubique legaliter " 'tractentur, et habeant omnia [1]subscripta ita bene, " 'et in pace, [et] libere, et honorifice, [et] integre, sicut " 'unquam melius, et liberius, et honorificentius, et " 'integrius, habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi " 'mei. Ita quod inde singulis annis reddant mihi " 'duas marcas auri, ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et " 'prohibeo ne quis eis super hoc aliquam injuriam " 'vel contumeliam [2] sub x librarum forisfactura. Tes- " 'tibus [Thoma] Cantuariensi, Warino filio Geraldi, " 'Camerario, apud Wyntoniam.' Nos autem conces- " sionem prædictam ratam habentes et gratam, eam, " pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, et quantum in nobis " est, concedimus et confirmamus, prout Charta præ- " dicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, venera- " bili patre A[ntonio] Dunolmiensi Episcopo, Thoma " Comite Lancastriæ, Humfrido de Bohoun Comite " Herefordiæ et Essexiæ, Willelmo de Cantilupo, Ro-

[1] Properly *supradicta*.

[2] The word *faciat* is omitted.

" berto de la Warde, Senescallo hospitii nostri, Philippo " de Vernai, Johanne de Morke, et aliis. Datum per " manum nostram, apud Londonias, viii die Aprilis, " anno regni nostri xxxi°."

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex nunc mandavit Justiticiariis suis breve suum clausum, in hæc verba:—

" Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Justiciariis suis proxi- " mo itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salu- " tem. Cum Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, " progenitor noster, per Chartam suam, quam Domi- " nus Edwardus, quondam Rex Angliæ, pater noster, " per Chartam suam confirmavit, concessisset telariis " Londoniarum Gildam suam, habendam in Londoniis, " cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas ha- " buerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi prædicti Henrici " Regis, progenitoris nostri; et ita quod nullus se intro- " mittat nisi per illos infra civitatem de eorum minis- " terio, et nisi sit in eorum Gilda, neque in Suth- " werke, neque in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, " aliter quam solebat fieri tempore prædicti Henrici, " avi prædicti Henrici Regis, progenitoris nostri: vo- " luissetque, et firmiter præcepisset, idem progenitor " noster, quod iidem telarii ubique legaliter tracta- " rentur, et haberent omnia supradicta ita bene, et in " pace, et libere, et honorifice, et integre, sicut un- " quam melius, et liberius, et honorificentius, et in- " tegrius, habuerunt tempore prædicti avi sui: ita " quod inde singulis annis redderent duas marcas, ad " festum Sancti Michaelis; prout in Charta et confir- " matione prædictis plenius continetur: quarum præ- " textu, prædicti telarii Gildam suam, et libertates " et consuetudines diversas, semper hactenus, a tempore " confectionis Chartæ et confirmationis prædictarum, " habuerunt, et habeant in præsenti.—Vobis mandamus, " quod prædictos telarios Gildam suam prædictam " habere, et libertates et consuetudines quas habere " debent, et tempore prædicto habuerunt, absque im-

Close Writ thereupon addressed to the Justices Itinerant by Edward II.

F. 259. b.

"pedimento uti et gaudere[1] permittatis, ipsos super "hiis non molestantes indebite, seu gravantes. Teste "meipso, apud Wyndesore, xii° die Decembris, anno "regni nostri xiiii°."

Justification by the weavers of certain of their claims.

Et dicunt, quod ratione Gildæ suæ prædictæ clamant ipsi habere Curiam suam, de septimana in septimanam, de omnibus quæ pertinent ad Gildam suam. Et quoad clamium suum quod si aliquis de eorum Gilda fuerit implacitatus extra Gildam suam, etc., dicunt, quod si quis de eorum Gilda fuerit implacitatus alibi quam in Gilda sua, videlicet, de placitis debiti, contractus, conventionis, seu parvæ transgressionis, quod debent ipsum de Curia sua calumniare, et habere ad Curiam Gildæ suæ. Et quoad clamium suum prædictum, quod si quis fecerit pannos de Candelwikstrete, etc., dicunt, quod, si quis detulerit ad ipsos filum aliquod ad texendum, ipsi per Ballivos suos debent supervidere filum illud, si sit conveniens necne. Et si forte per aliquem de Gilda sua hujusmodi filum minus bonum ad texendum ponatur, tunc debent Ballivi Gildæ prædictæ videre et examinare texturam telæ illius, operatæ de hujusmodi filo minus bono. Et si inveniatur defectus de filo vel textura, tunc debent prædicti Ballivi hujusmodi defectum nunciare Majori Londoniarum, et coram eo debet adjudicari; et burellarius qui fecit filum illud, ibi debet amerciari ad dimidiam marcam, et operarius telæ debet puniri per Ballivos prædictæ Gildæ, secundum consuetudinem ejusdem Gildæ. Et quoad clamium suum prædictum, quod si compertum sit quod aliquis fecerit pannum vel pecias panni ad vendendum, de lana Ispanica mixta cum lana Anglicana, dicunt, quod hujusmodi panni vel peciæ panni coram Majore Londoniarum, qui pro tempore fuerit, debent adjudicari ad comburendum.

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[1] This word is repeated in the original by inadvertence.

Et Galfridus le Scrop, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, dicit, quod cum prædicti telarii clamant quod nullus eorum debet operari inter festum Natalis Domini et festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, nec etiam de nocte per candelam, nec etiam quod faciant pannum de Candelwikstrete minus quam in quatuor diebus; quod iidem telarii jam de novo, sub colore Gildæ suæ prædictæ, hujusmodi ordinationes inter eos fecerunt, quod nullus eorum debet operari in forma prædicta. Quæ quidem ordinationes sunt ad singulare proficuum eorundem telariorum et commune dispendium populi; pro eo, quod si infra tempus prædictum et etiam de nocte per candelam operarentur, et etiam si unus pannus de Candelwikstrete in duobus vel in tribus diebus fieret, prout aliquando fieri posset, iidem telarii multo plures pannos facerent quam faciunt, et quanto major esset numerus pannorum, tanto minor esset karistia eorundem et custus operationis eorum. Et quoad hoc, quod prædicti telarii clamant quod nullus extraneus recipiatur inter eos manuoperarius, etc., dicit, quod neminem extraneum neque privatum in eorum Gildam recipere curant, nisi graviter redimatur; malitiose machinantes, quod quanto minor est numerus operariorum de eorum ministerio, tanto plures denarios accepturi sint pro opere suo; quod est ad maximum damnum Domini Regis et populi sui; pro eo, quod quanto plures boni operarii de eorum ministerio forent, tanto plures panni fierent; et dicit, quod quanto plures panni fierent, tanto minor esset karistia eorundem. Et dicit, quod dudum fuerunt in eorum Gilda circiter trecenta ustilementa et amplius, prædicti telarii jam de novo ministerium illud restrinxerunt, pro singulari proficuo suo, ad grave damnum totius populi, quod vix quater viginti hujusmodi ustilamenta nunc inter ipsos textores remaneant ad operandum.

Objections by the King's Serjeant, that certain of their regulations are to the public detriment, and for their own private advantage.

F. 260. a.

Et telarii dicunt, quod ipsi per Chartam Regis et

Answer of the wea-

vers, that the regulations so objected to are not of recent date.

confirmationem Regum prædictorum, habent Gildam suam prædictam; ratione cujus, iidem telarii illis eisdem utuntur, quibus antecessores et progenitores, quondam telarii, etc., usi fuerunt ab antiquo per Chartas Regum prædictorum; et quod ipsi nullas ordinationes inter se jam de novo inter se fecerunt. Et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Et Galfridus le Scrop, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, similiter. Ideo fiat inde Jurata.

Finding of the Jury empanelled thereon, partly in favour of the weavers.

Juratores, scilicet, etc., dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædicti telarii, a tempore confectionis et confirmationis prædictarum, habuerunt Gildam suam in civitate prædicta; ratione cujus, elegerunt et habuerunt Ballivos de seipsis de anno in annum, et coram Majoribus Londoniarum præsentatos; et coram eisdem Majoribus juraverunt, quod bene et fideliter officium suum facerent et custodirent; et Curiam suam de seipsis tenuerunt, de septimana in septimanam, de placitis debiti, contractus, conventionis, et parvæ transgressionis. Et quod nullus se intromisit de eorum ministerio in Londoniis, neque in Suthwerke, nec in aliis locis Londoniis pertinentibus, nisi per illos, et nisi esset de eorum Gilda. Et si quis de eorum Gilda implacitatus fuisset in Curia alicujus de aliquo placitorum prædictorum, ipsi telarii hujusmodi implacitatum calumniaverunt, et habuerunt ad Curiam suam prædictam. Et dicunt, quod si aliquis a retro fuisset de firma sua ad tempus, per ustilamentum suum a tempore prædicto consuevit distringi per Ballivos suos Gildæ prædictæ, quousque solvisset portionem suam ipsum contingentem de eadem firma. Et dicunt, quod si inter eos compertum esset quod aliquis eorum elongaverit de bonis alicujus false et malitiose, sed non furtive, [1] exeuntes de eorum Gilda debuit et consuevit [dimitti], et us-

[1] Properly *extunc.*

tilamentum suum, super quod operatur, pro firma Regis acquietanda, consuevit remanere in Gilda prædicta pro rata portionis firmæ suæ. Et dicunt, quod si aliquis burellarius detulerit ad ipsos telarios filum aliquod texendum, ipsi telarii, per eorum Ballivos et ministros, debent supervidere filum illud, si sit bonum et competens necne. Et si forte per aliquem de Gilda sua hujusmodi filum minus bonum ad texendum ponatur, tunc debent Ballivi Gildæ prædictæ videre et examinare texturam telæ illius, operatæ de hujusmodi filo minus bono. Et si inveniatur defectus de filo vel textura, tunc solent Ballivi prædicti hujusmodi defectum nunciare Majori Londoniarum; qui coram eo, per sacramentum sex burellariorum et sex textorum, debet de hujusmodi defectibus inquirere, et per eorum veredictum adjudicare; et burellarius qui fecit filum illud, debet amerciari coram Majore ad dimidiam marcam, et [operarius] hujusmodi telæ consuevit puniri per Ballivos Gildæ prædictæ, secundum consuetudinem ejusdem Gildæ. Et si panni, vel peciæ panni, de lana Ispaniæ mixta cum lana Anglicana, fiant ad vendendum, Major civitatis Londoniarum, ad denunciationem Ballivorum Gildæ prædictæ, debet similiter inquirere, per sex telarios et sex burellarios, de hujusmodi defectibus, et coram eodem Majore, qui pro tempore fuerit, debet adjudicari ad comburendum.

F. 260. b.

But that certain of their ordinances are to the public detriment, and for their own private advantage.

Et dicunt, quod ipsi telarii liberi fuerunt a tempore prædicto ad emendum et vendendum in Londoniis, libere et quiete, omnia quæ pertinuerunt ad officium suum, sicut alii liberi civitatis. Et dicunt, quod prædicti telarii, sub colore Gildæ suæ prædictæ, jam circiter xxx annos elapsos, inter se ordinaverint, pro eorum proficuo singulari, ad commune dispendium populi, quod nullus eorum operaretur inter festum Natalis Domini et festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, nec etiam de nocte per candelam, nec etiam operarentur pannum de Candelwikestrete minus quam in quatuor diebus; cum

in duobus vel tribus diebus multotiens posset hujusmodi pannus operari. Quæ quidem ordinationes sunt ad maximum damnum Domini Regis et populi sui; pro eo, quod si inter prædicta festa et etiam de nocte operarentur, et etiam si unus pannus de Kandewikestre in duobus diebus vel tribus operaretur, tunc multo plures pannos facerent quam faciunt; quod esset magnum proficuum et commodum Domini Regis et populi sui. Et quia inter festa prædicta, nec etiam de nocte, nec in duobus diebus vel tribus, pannum de Kandelwikstrete operantur, cum possent, si vellent, multo pauciores panni fiunt, et ex eo provenit major karistia eorundem; quod est ad damnum tam Domini Regis quam populi, ut prædictum est.

And that the supply of cloth is unnecessarily limited thereby.

And that they purposely and maliciously limit the numbers of the trade.

Et quoad illum articulum quem prædicti telarii clamant, quod nullus extraneus recipiatur inter eos manuoperarius, nisi habeat litteram testimonialem de fidelitate, dicunt, quod neminem extraneum neque privatum admittunt in eorum Gilda nisi graviter redimatur; malitiose machinantes, quod quanto minor est numerus operantium de eorum ministerio, tanto major erit karistia operationis suæ. Et dicunt, quod cum ab antiquo, et ante xxx annos jam elapsos, fuerunt in eorum ministerio in civitate circiter ccc et lxxx ustilamenta ad texendum, et modo non sunt inter eosdem telarios nisi lxxx hujusmodi ustilamenta, eo quod dicti telarii majorem numerum hujusmodi ustilamentorum pro proficuo suo proprio restrinxerunt, ad commune damnum populi in hac parte.

Finding of the Jury on further points.

F. 261. a.

Et quoad illum articulum quem telarii clamant, quod si quis de eorum Gilda deliquerit et contraierit libertatem Gildæ prædictæ, et compertum sit, per utensilium suum distringatur, et secundum ordinationem xxiiii puniatur, dicunt, quod prædicti telarii, per ordinationes suas proprias, de novo factas et non antiquo usitatas, ordinaverunt quod quando aliquis de eorum Gilda contra dictas ordinationes injustas, et per ipsos

de novo inceptas, deliquisset, tunc ipsum, per ordinationem ipsorum xxiiii, punirent. Et quoad illum articulum quem dicti telarii clamant, quod si quis teneatur alicui de eorum Gilda in argento, et non solverit, et habeat in eorum Gilda per quod distringi potest, per Ballivum de eorum Gilda distringatur ad respondendum querenti in Curia Gildæ suæ, dicunt, quod prædicti telarii non sunt usi hujusmodi consuetudine a tempore Chartæ et confirmationis prædictarum, nisi de seipsis tantum; quia dicunt, quod ad sectam alicujus qui fuerit de eorum Gilda non debet aliquis qui non fuit de eorum Gilda distringi ad respondendum coram Ballivis Gildæ prædictæ in placito, quousque, etc., sed coram Majore vel Vicecomitibus.[1]

Memorandum, quod die Martis proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno xiiii°, omnes billæ et omnes assisæ quassatæ sunt et adnullatæ, ita quod non placitabant nisi Placita Coronæ et de "Quo Warranto," perplacitanda per præceptum Domini Regis; eo quod cives conquesti fuerunt ipso Domino Regi, quod non potuerunt custodire civitatem, propter occupationem et turbationem Itineris.

Complaint of the citizens as to the irksomeness of the Iter; and the consequences thereof.

Die Veneris proximo post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno xiiii°, omnes vinetarii Londoniarum amerciati fuerunt ad xx marcas, eo quod non permittebant homines videre trahi vinum eorum sic venditum. Et proclamatum fuit, quod nemo ex vinetariis perturbet hominem aliquem videre, et ire ad caput tonelli; et quod potellus, quarta, et lagena sint sigillatæ sigillis Aldermannorum.

The vintners amerced for refusing to allow their customers to see the wine drawn.

Proclamation as to the sealing of their measures.

[1] The pleadings as to the Weavers stop short at this point; the column being left unfinished, and the result not stated.

No market to be held in Cheap or on Cornhill after Vespers. Presentment by the Jurors thereon.

Eodem die Veneris, proclamatum fuit, quod nullum forum teneatur de cætero super Cornhulle, vel in Foro, post horam Vesperarum. Jurati præsentant, quod Simon Reconiai et quidam alii, pheliparii Londoniarum, vendunt mercimonia apud Cornhulle, videlicet, [1] veteres pannos, caligas, et alia mercimonia, de nocte, in deceptionem ementium; cum per antiquam consuetudinem, usitatam in civitate, nullum mercatum ibidem teneri debuit nisi post ortum solis usque ad horam nonam diei. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire faciant præfatos Simonem et alios, etc. Et quia ex magna multitudine populi venientis et congregati ad hujusmodi mercata, tenta post horam Vesperarum, nocte appropinquante, majora pericula, tam de feloniis quam de aliis transgressionibus, poterunt diversimode processu temporis evenire, inhibitum est prædictis
F. 261. b. Simoni et aliis, ne de cætero venditioni exponant pannos, caligas, et alia mercimonia, ultra horam Vesperarum, etc.

Writ addressed to the Justices in reference to the said Presentment.

"Rex dilecto et fideli suo, Hervico de Stantone, "salutem. Quia quibusdam certis de causis certorari "volumus super tenore cujusdam Præsentationis, factæ "coram vobis et sociis vestris, Justiciariis nostris "nuper itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, de "eo quod Simon Reconiai et quidam alii vendiderunt "de nocte mercimonia apud Cornhulle, videlicet, veteres "pannos, caligas, et alia mercimonia, in deceptionem "ementium, et contra consuetudinem in eadem ci- "vitate hactenus usitatam;—Vobis mandamus, quod "tenorem præsentationis prædictæ nobis, sub Sigillo "vestro, distincte et aperte sine dilatione mittatis, et "hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, "xv die Julii, anno regni nostri xv."

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[1] Written *veteros*.

"Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu- "tem. Cum nuper præsentatum fuisset coram dilectis "et fidelibus nostris Hervico de Stauntone et sociis "suis, Justiciariis nostris nuper itinerantibus apud "Turrim Londoniarum, quod Simon Reconiai, Ricar- "dus, et alii, vendiderunt mercimonia apud Cornhulle, "videlicet, veteres pannos, caligas, et alia mercimonia, "in deceptionem ementium, de nocte, cum per anti- "quam consuetudinem, usitatam in civitate prædicta, "nullum mercatum ibidem teneri debuit, nisi post "ortum solis usque ad horam nonam. Per quod, "vobis, præfati Vicecomites, præceptum fuit, quod "venire faceretis prædictos Simonem et alios coram "præfatis Justiciariis ibidem. Qui quidem Simon et "alii postea venerunt; et, negotio illo coram præfatis "Justiciariis ibidem discusso, præfatis Simoni et aliis "inhibitum fuit, ne de cætero venditioni exponerent "pannos, caligas, et alia mercimonia sua, in mercato, "nisi inter ortum solis et horam Vesperarum, pulsa- "tam in ecclesia Beati Thomæ Martyris de Aconia, in "civitate prædicta; ita quod emptores et venditores de "hujusmodi mercandisis suis mercatum non teneant "nec exerceant post illam horam Vesperarum, pulsatam "in ecclesia prædicta; prout per tenorem Præsenta- "tionis prædictæ, quem coram nobis in Cancellaria "nostra venire fecimus, plenius est compertum—Vobis "mandamus, quod in civitate prædicta, ubi expedire "videritis, publice proclamari et inhiberi faciatis, ne "qui post horam Vesperarum, pulsatam in ecclesia "prædicta, in loco prædicto teneant vel exerceant, "contra considerationem per præfatos Justiciarios nos- "tros inde factam; et etiam hoc idem in civitate "prædicta firmiter observari faciatis. Teste meipso, "apud Westmonasterium, xxx die Julii, anno regni "nostri xv°."

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs, enjoining proclamation to be made to that effect.

The cappers summoned to answer by what warranty they have made certain regulations as to the making of caps of certain materials, to the rejection of others.

Operarii capellorum in civitate Londoniarum summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito, quo warranto clamant quod capella aliqua de floccis nec de lana cum floccis mixta, aut alia lana minus idonea, facere, seu vetera et usitata de novo tincta pro novis vendere; nec mercatores, indigenæ seu alienigenæ, hujusmodi capella, fraudulenter facta, aut vetera de novo tincta, a partibus exteris in regnum Angliæ, nec ea infra idem regnum per alios delata, emere seu vendere, præsumant quovis modo; sub hiis pœnis, quod si quis operarius capellorum, in civitate prædicta, capella de floccis, et lana de floccis mixta, aut alia lana minus idonea, fecerit, vel vetera usitata tinxerit, aut hujusmodi capella vendiderit; vel si mercatores, operarii, vel alii, indigenæ vel alienigenæ, hujusmodi capella a partibus exteris infra idem regnum portaverint, seu, ab aliis portata, emerint vel vendiderint, illi qui talia fecerint et inde convincantur, et capella hujusmodi inveniantur, per combustionem eorundem capellorum puniantur. Et si capella hujusmodi in manibus ipsorum non inveniantur, tunc per gravem misericordiam puniantur, ad opus Regis et hæredum suorum. Et si quis super præmissis, vel eorum aliquo, bis convictus, tertio deliquerit et inde convincatur, illa vice tertia officium illud abjuret. Ac etiam, quod Major et Vicecomites Londoniarum, et Majores et Ballivi aliarum civitatum, burgorum, et villarum, per totum regnum Regis prædicti, in quibus capella efficiuntur vel venditioni exponuntur, qui pro tempore erunt, singulis annis, bis ad minus, vel pluries si necesse fuerit, de præmissis plenius inquirant, et capella ibidem supervidere et examinent diligenter, et [in] illos quos in præmissis delinquentes inveniri contigerit, pœnas exerceant supradictas, in forma superius prænotata. Et si forsitan prædicti Majores, et Vicecomites, et Ballivi, in præmissis, vel eorum aliquo, faciendis et explendis, negli-

F. 262. a.

And for inflicting certain punishments for transgression of those rules.

gentes fuerint vel remissi, tunc Rex et hæredes Regis ea per ministros suos fieri faciant, etc.

Et operarii veniunt, et dicunt, quod Dominus Rex nunc, in Parliamento suo apud Eboracum, vi^to die Septembris, anno regni sui xii°, de consensu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, et aliorum, de Consilio suo in Parliamento prædicto existentium, præcepit in perpetuum observari, quod operarii capellorum in dicta civitate Londoniarum, et alibi infra regnum Domini Regis, capella aliqua de floccis nec de lana cum floccis mixta, aut alia lana pro capellis minus idonea, facere, seu vetera usitata de novo tincta pro novis vendere, nec mercatores, indigenæ vel alienigenæ, hujusmodi capella fraudulenter facta, aut vetera de novo tincta, a partibus exteris in dictum regnum adducere, nec ea infra idem regnum per alios delata emere seu vendere præsumant quovis modo, sub pœnis infrascriptis;—videlicet, quod si quis operarius capellorum in civitate prædicta, seu alibi infra regnum Domini Regis, capella de floccis vel lana de floccis mixta, aut alia lana pro capellis minus idonea, fecerit, seu vetera et usitata tinxerit, aut hujusmodi capella vendiderit; vel si mercatores, operarii seu alii, indigenæ vel alienigenæ, hujusmodi capella a partibus [exteris] infra idem regnum Regis portaverint, seu ab aliis portata emerint vel vendiderint, illi qui talia fecerint, et inde convincantur, et capella hujusmodi in manibus ipsorum inveniantur, tunc per combustionem capellorum eorundem puniantur. Et si capella hujusmodi in manibus ipsorum non inveniantur, tunc per gravem misericordiam puniantur, ad opus Domini Regis vel hæredum suorum, ubi hujusmodi misericordiæ ad ipsum Regem et hæredes suos pertinent; et ubi ad alios pertinent, ad opus eorum levandæ. Et si quis super præmissis vel eorum aliquo, bis convictus, tertio deliquerit et inde convincatur, illa vice tertia officium abjuret nunquam ad illud postquam rediturus. Concessit etiam idem Dominus Rex, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis Domini Regis

Answer of the cappers thereto, pleading a precept made by the King in Parliament to the above effect.

prædictæ, necnon Majores et Ballivi aliarum civitatum, F. 262. b. burgorum, et villarum regni sui, in quibus capella efficiuntur vel venditioni exponuntur, qui pro tempore erunt, singulis annis bis ad minus, vel pluries si necesse fuerit, de præmissis plenius inquirant, et capella ibidem supervideant et examinent, et in illos quos in præmissis delinquentes inveniri contigerit, pœnas exerceant supradictas in forma superius prænotata. Et si forsitan prædicti Majores, Vicecomites, et Ballivi, in præmissis, vel eorum aliquo, faciendis et explendis, negligentes fuerint vel remissi, tunc idem Dominus Rex et hæredes sui ea per ministros suos fieri faciant. Et proferunt Litteras ipsius Domini Regis Patentes, quæ hoc testantur; et dicunt, quod iidem operarii capellorum articulis illis, a tempore confectionis litterarum Domini Regis prædictarum, hucusque usi sunt et gavisi.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis breve suum clausum, in hæc verba :—

Close Writ addressed to the Justices Itinerant thereon.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, "Hervico de Stantone et sociis suis, Justiciariis itine- "rantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, salutem. Cum "nos nuper, ad prosecutionem et suggestionem capel- "lariorum de Fletestrete, civitatis Londoniarum, quas- "dam Litteras nostras Patentes fieri fecimus, ne quis "mercator, alienigena vel indigena, seu alius qui- "cunque, capella minus sufficientia, de lana cum floccis "mixta, infra regnum nostrum deferre, seu etiam "capella vetera de novo tingere, et ea pro novis ven- "ditioni exponere, præsumeret, sub certis pœnis in "eisdem contentis. Ac postmodum, in Parliamento "nostro, apud Eboracum, anno regni nostri xii, convo- "cato, per petitionem coram nobis et Consilio nostro "exhibitam, nobis datum fuerit intelligi, quod præfati "capellarii, sub colore litterarum prædictarum nos- "trarum, pro proprio commodo suo, non pro communi "utilitate populi regni nostri, tam mercatores indi- "genas quam alienigenas capella bona et sufficientia, "de lana floccis mixta, infra idem regnum ad mer-

" candizandum de eisdem deferentes, ac etiam capel-
" larios, tam alienigenas quam de regno nostro, hujus-
" modi capella bona et idonea, de lana floccis mixta,
" in civitate nostra prædicta facientes, quominus ea
" venditioni exponere possent, impediverunt minus
" [1]juste; et quod litteræ nostræ prædictæ potius in
" regni et incolarum regni nostri dispendium, quam
" commodum, cedere possent temporibus futuris. Per
" quod, nos super præmissis, et utrum magis esset ad
" commodum populi regni nostri quod extranei mer-
" catores et alii capella de lana floccis mixta facere, et
" infra idem regnum vendere, possent, prout ante con-
" fectionem litterarum prædictarum facere consueverunt,
" vel quod tantummodo de lana fiant et vendantur in
" eodem regno, et alia capella de lana floccis mixta
" nullatenus fiant nec venditioni exponantur, volentes
" certiorari, assignaverimus vos, præfate Hervice, et
" dilectum et fidelem nostrum, Gilbertum de Tondebi,
" ad inquirendum, per sacramentum tam mercatorum
" quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de
" civitate prædicta, per quos rei veritas melius [2]scire
" posset, in præsentia prædictorum capellariorum de
" Fletestrete, ad hoc præmuniendorum, si interesse
" vellent, super præmissis plenius veritatem, et quod
" Inquisitionem inde per vos factam, nobis sub sigillo
" vestro, præfate Hervice, et sigillis eorum per quos
" facta esset, sine dilatione mitteretis. Et licet per
" Inquisitionem prædictam compertum fuisset, ut ac-
" cepimus, quod plus esset ad commodum nostrum, et
" populi regni nostri, quod extranei mercatores et alii
" capella de floccis mixta facerent, et infra idem regnum F. 268. a.
" vendere possent, quam capella de lana tantummodo
" fierent, et in eodem regno venderentur, dum tamen
" capella illa, sic mixta, bene et fideliter perficerentur;
" ac etiam, si capella illa, de lana floccis mixta, infra

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[1] Written *jurte* in the original. | [2] Properly *sciri*.

"idem regnum non fierent, vel infra eundem regnum "ex aliunde non portarentur, nec in eodem regno vendi "possent, hoc esset ad majorem karistiam capellorum "emendorum. Quia tamen Inquisitio illa dilecto "Clerico nostro, Willelmo de Ayremynne, Custodi "Rotulorum Cancellariæ nostræ, liberata fuit, et eam "ad præsens, propter absentiam ipsius Willelmi, in "remotis agentis, non habemus, vobis mittendam,—Nos, "volentes quod justum et consonum rationi fuerit fieri "in hac parte, vobis mandamus, quod convocatis coram "vobis capellariis prædictis, et aliis quos videritis in "hac parte fore evocandos, et auditis hinc inde eorum "rationibus, dictoque negotio plenius examinato et dis-"cusso, inquisitaque, si necesse fuerit, super præmissis "et articulis præmissa tangentibus plenius veritate, "ulterius inde faciatis quod pro communi utilitate "populi regni nostri fore videritis faciendum. Teste "meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xx° die Februarii, "anno regni nostri xiiii°."

Idem etiam Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis hic breve suum, in hæc verba:—

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, *etc.*" [1]

F. 263. b. *De Purpresturis præsentatis super Decanum et Capitulum Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum.*[2]

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[1] This Writ is merely a repetition of that last given, with one or two verbal variations. It suddenly stops at the words *infra idem regnum vendere*, and the page is left unfinished.

[2] After copying upwards of four columns on this subject, the writer seems to have called to mind that it has been inserted already; he therefore stops short at *ab aurora diei usque ad noctem*, in the middle of the sentence. See pp. 338 and 342 *ante*.

END OF PART I.

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